INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

CONTENTS OF INDEX.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

PART I.

D

H

K

N

O

Q

R

S

U

W

SUBJECT INDEX

TO

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS,

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

G. G. O. Nos.

A

Appointments—

C

Cantonments—

H

Honorary distinctions—

Judicial—

M

Medical Department—

NOMINAL INDEX

TO

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS,

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

G. G. O. Nos.

A

G. G. O. Nos.

E

H

M

N

f 2

T

U

G. G. O. Nos.

W

NOMINAL INDEX

TO

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS,

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

G. G. O. Nos.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

K

L

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Census.

Ecclesiastical.

Sanitary.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Education.

Page

Sanitary.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs.

Page

Cotton duties.

Emigration.

Explosives.

General.

Geology and Minerals.

Industries.

Lighting of Coasts.

Merchant Shipping.

Patents.

Post Office.

Stores.

Telegraphs.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Account and Finance.

Page

Leave and Appointments.

Mint.

Pay, Allowances and Finance Officers.

Pensions and Gratuities.

Public Debt.

Separate Revenue—Opium.

Paper Currency.

Military Finance.

Stamps.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Civil Veterinary Administration.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

PART II.

B

E

F

G

K

N

Page

admrn. notfn. No. 598-N., dated 2nd July 1910, 1102; adds certain proviso to rule 5, chap. III, part II of the new Petroleum Rules published in notfn. No. 62, dated 17th April 1909, 1102; notifies that in notfn. No. 6, dated 23rd June 1910, published in this *Gazette*, part II, dated 2nd July 1910, on page 1004 *for* "depy. comr." *read* "collr.", 1102; publishes certain sch. of the boundaries of the Nowshera cavy cantt., 1103; directs that Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th March 1911, shall be observed as general holidays by all the public offrs. and courts in —on account of census operations, 1132; declares all copies of the book entitled "Ekashlokigita" written in Marathi by Keshav Narain Domle and printed at the Atma Ram Press at Dhulia, West Khandesh, by Shankar Shri Krishna Deo, and whether published in Marathi, English, Bengali or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1132; confers upon Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, sub-divl. offr., Nowshera sub-divn., the powers of a collr. under the Pun. Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, for the displ. of appeal case wherein Abdul Majid is appellant and the Court of Wards of the Estate of Abdul Ghani Khan, is respondent, 1132; the munpl. comtee. of Abbottabad, in the Hazara dist., having proposed, to include certain grains in class I (*a*) of the octroi sch., published in the *Gazette of I.* notfn. No. 20-I.F., dated 14th Jan. 1910, the C. C. approved of the proposal which is published and will have effect from 1st Aug. 1910, 1132; cancels notfn. No. 1083-A., dated 1st Sept. 1904, and declares certain area to be absolutely closed, and all rights therein suspended, with effect from 1st Sept. 1910, for the rest of the term of the Peshawar Settlement, 1133; extends secs. 133 and 154 of the Pun. Munpl. Act, XX of 1891, to the notified area of Tonk in the D. I. Khan dist., in addn. to the secs. which have already been extd. thereto and declares that the provs. of the said secs. shall come into force therein from the date of publication of this notfn., 1133; declares all copies of the newspaper entitled *Bande Mataram*, printed in Europe, with a reproduction of the leaflet entitled "Kumar Singh, May 10,1910, *in memoriam* (without the frontispiece)," wherever found in — to be forfeited to H. M., 1168; declares all copies of the leaflet in the Bengali language, headed "Jugantar, year 1317, fourth year" wherever found in the — to be forfeited to H. M., 1195; declares a picture containing portraits arranged round a representation of a fight between Mahalakshmi and Mahisasura, drawn and published by one Sridhar Waman Nagarkar of Nasik city to be forfeited to H. M. on certain grounds mentioned, 1196; notifies that in — p. w. d. notfn. No. 4, dated 13th June 1910, under column "Description of zone" certain words shall be read for the words "from the centre of the abutment on the right bank," 1196; notifies that the *Hon'ble* C. C. directs that certain estates detailed in col. 1 of certain sch. included in the area of police station mentioned in col. 2 shall be included in the police station mentioned in col. 3, 1220; declares all copies of the leaflet headed "Sandhya" 1st part, 4th year, and whether published in English, Bengali or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1264; notifies that in notfn. No. 764-N., dated 13th July 1910, *for* "Reformatory Schools Act, 1907 (VIII of 1907)," *read* "(Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, (VIII of 1897)," 1264; appts. Capt. R. Griffith, asst. comr., Oghi, and asst. collr., 1st grade, to perform all functions and to exercise all the powers confd. on or vested in the collr. by Pun.

Page

Minor Canals Act, or rules made thereunder in cases under sec. 43 in respect of canals in the Mansehra tahsil of the Hazara dist., 1265; makes certain amendments in the rules framed by notfn. No. 771-H., dated 20th Sept. 1909, under Pun. Land Reve. Act, 1887, 1265; declares all copies of publications entitled (1) "Mukti Kon Pathe" (parts I to IV) compiled by Abinash Chandra Bhattacharji and printed at the "Sumati Printing Works," (2) "Anal Probha," written by Sayyid Abu Muhammad Ismail Hussain Seraji and printed at the "Nabya Bharat Press" and published by Bhut Nath Palit, (3) "Vandana," part I, printed by Purna Chandra Das at the Kuntaline Press and published by Nalini Ranjan Sirkar, (4) "Vandana," part II, printed by Hari Charan Manna at the "Kantia Press" and published by Nalini Ranjan Sirkar above named, wherever found, to be forfeited to H. M., 1287, 1327; declares all copies of the newspaper written in English and entitled *Bande Mataram* vol. I, No. 10, dated Geneva, July 1910, wherever found, to be forfeited to H. M., 1287; declares all copies of the newspaper written in English and entitled *The Talwar* No. 5, dated Berlin, the 20th March 1910, wherever found, to be forfeited to H. M., 1287; empowers Mr. H. N. Bolton, I.C.S., to hear certain appeal of *Khan Bahadur* Mohammad Azim Khan, appellant *vs.* Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, M.A., and others, from the order of W. S. Davis, Esq., collr., D. I. Khan dated 25th Aug. 1908, 1288; declares that all copies of a book entitled "The Indian National Songs" published in English by F. W. Shah and C. N. Desai, and printed at the Gujarat Patra Press in Nadiad, Kaira dist., to be forfeited to H.M., 1327; declares all copies of a book entitled "Holoki" written by Surendra Chandra Basu in Bengali printed by G. C. Basu & Co. at the Basu Press and published on 25th Nov. 1905, whether published in English, Bengali or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1327; declares all copies of the leaflet in Bengali language entitled "Mukti Mantra" by an anonymous author, whether published in Bengali or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1327; declares all copies of the book entitled "Indian Home Rule" by M. K. Gandhi, printed at the Inter-National Printing Press, Phœnix, Natal, and whether published in English or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1328; notifies that the next half-yearly exmn. in the Pashtu language by the higher standard will be held at Peshawar, D. I. Khan, Gilgit, Chitral and Lahore cantt. on the 31st Oct. 1910 and following day, and the exmn. for tahsldrs., naib tahsldrs. and subordinate offrs. of the police and irrgn. depts. will be held at Peshawar on 2nd Nov. 1910, 1328; publishes corrigendum in C. C.'s notfn. No. 345-L. F., dated 22nd July 1910, 1328; publishes certain revised sch. of the boundaries of the Fort Akalgarh portion of the D. I. Khan cantt., 1365; declares all copies of a post card issued by "The Free Hindustan" publication comtee., New York city, and entitled "The Indian Martyrs," victims of British brutality and whether published in English or any other language to be forfeited to H.M., 1401; declares all copies of a leaflet headed "Bande Mataram" entitled "A message to the people of India," and signed by Bhikaiji Rustam Cama, and whether published in English or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1401; declares all copies of a pamphlet entitled "Infamies of Liberal Rule in India," issued by exe. council of social democratic party, from the Twentieth Century Press, Ltd., and whether pub-

Page

lished in English or any other language be forfeited to H. M., 1401 ; makes certain rules under secs. 8 (3) (*a*) and 8 (3) (*b*) of the Reformatory Schools Act (VIII of 1897), 1441 ; makes certain amendments made in accordce. with the Govt. of I., fin. dept. resln. No. 4938-Exc., dated 23rd Sept. 1910, in the rules for the custody, supply and sale of all kinds of stamps and stamped papers, contained in the notfn. of the C. C., —, No. 189-Exc., dated 30th March 1910, 1474 ; empowers Lala Atma Ram, extra asst. consvr. of forests, attd. to the Hazara divn., to compound forest offences under sec. 37 of the Hazara Forest Regn., 1475 ; notifies apptt. of certain persons as offl. members of the dist. board of Peshawar dist. in supersession of the *ex-officio* members apptd. under Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 125, dated 21st April 1888, 1475 ; under the provs. of sec. 3 (*c*) of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894, appts. Lala Devi Das, extra asst. comr., to perform the functions of a collr. under the said Act, within the limits of the Bannu dist., 1497 ; the services of Lala Devi Das, extra asst. comr., placed temply. at the displ. of ry. board for the purpose of acquiring for the Kalabagh-Bannu ry., 1497 ; declares all copies of the publication entitled "Maro Firinghi Ko" and whether published in English, Bengali or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1497 ; declares all copies of a book entitled "Wataniyati (patriotism), purporting to have been published by Ali Al-Ghayate of the "Al Alam" newspaper at the Costaliyula Press, in the Abdul Haqq Sambati street in Cairo, Egypt, whether published in Arabic or any other language to be forfeited to H. M., 1497 ; publishes corrn. and addn. in — p. w. d. notfn. No. 6, dated 23rd June 1910, 1497 ; in modfn of notfn. No. 505, dated 4th Feb. 1907, extends the provs. of the cantt. code to the area as detailed thereunder, 1539 ; notifies that certain persons are apptd. members of the munpl. comtee. of Peshawar, in the Peshawar dist., 1541 ; declares that all prosecutions under sec. 10 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), of the Indian Census Act, 1910 (XVI of 1910), may be instituted before any magte. and that all other prosecutions shall be instituted before a magte. of the 1st class, and authorises the magte. of the dist. to sanction prosecutions under sec. 10, 1572 ; issues certain orders under secs. 2 and 3 of Act XVI of 1910 ; 1572, empowers all census offrs. to ask all the questions necessary for filling up the schs. with refce. to the instructions published therewith, 1572 ; directs that the sch. to be filled by the occupiers of houses shall be in the form of house-hold sch. annexed therewith, 1574 ; declares all copies of the book entitled "Desher Kotha" written by and published by Sri Sakha Ram Ganesh Deoakhar and whether published in English Bengali, or any other lanugage, to be forfeited to H. M., 1577 ; declares all copies of the book entitled "Justice" printed at the XXth Century Press, Ltd., 37 (*a*) Clerkenwell Green, London, E.C., and whether published in English, Bengali, or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1577 ; declares all copies of the book entitled "Rakhi Kankan" written and published by Ganga Charan Nag and printed by T. N. Halder at Kamala Printing Works, 36 Banamali Sarkar's street, Calcutta, and whether published in Bengali, English or any other language to be forfeited to H. M., 1578 ; declares all copies of the book entitled "Tilaker Mokaddama-o-Shankshipta Jiban Charitra," written by Sakha Ram Ganesh Deoshkar and published by him from 71-1, Sukea street, Calcutta, and printed by Messrs. Mukharji and Chatterji at the Metcalfe

Page

Press, 76, Balaram De's street, Calcutta, and whether published in Bengali, English or any other language to be forfeited to H. M., 1578 ; declares all copies of a newspaper entitled "Indian Sociologist" vol. IV, No. 8 for Aug. 1910, edited by Shiamji Krishnavarma, 10, Avenue Ingres, Passy, Paris, and whether published in English or any other language to be forfeited to H. M., 1578 ; declares all copies of the newspaper entitled "Talwar," vol. I, No. 3, dated Berlin, the 20th Jan. 1910, and whether published in English or any other language to be forfeited to H. M., 1578 ; publishes certain sch. of revised octroi rates proposed to be levied in the munplty. of Peshawar and the said rates will come into force on and from 1st Nov. 1910, 1579 ; directs that from the 1st Nov. 1910 the provs. of sub-secs. (1) and (2) of sec. 23 of the Cantt. Code, 1899, shall apply to conservancy beldars employed by the cantt. authority on conservancy duties in the Bannu cantt., 1612 ; notifies apptt. of certain person as member of the Peshawar dist. board, 1613 ; declares all copies of the Urdu pamphlet entitled "Takarir-i-Ajit" (speeches of Ajit Singh) compiled by Lal Chand Falak and printed at the "Sewak Machine Press, Lahore" in Aug. 1909, with any translation thereof, wherever found, to be forfeited to H. M., 1648 ; extds. the whole of the provs. of Act III of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses) to certain area described thereunder and adjoining the Abbottabad cantt. of the Hazara dist., 1648 ; declares all copies of a Bengali leaflet entitled "Om Bande Mataram, Maha Sakti" which is cyclostyled on ordinary country paper, and whether published in Bengali or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1649 ; notifies publication of certain rules made by the C. C. of — in exercise of the power confd. upon him by sec. 10 of the Pun. Motor Vehicles Act, II of 1907, which has been extd. to the dists. of — by notfn. No. 513-N., dated 25th June 1910, and that they shall come into force on 1st Jan. 1911, 1670 ; publishes corrigendum in notfn. No. 449-L. F., dated the 14-20th Nov. 1910, 1744 ; publishes list of days to be observed as local holidays by the various civil courts in the province during 1911, 1747 ; publishes list of days to be observed as holidays in the judl. comr.'s court and in the civil courts subordinate thereto during the year 1911, 1747 ; publishes list of holidays to be observed in public offices under the admn. of the C. C. and A. G.-G. of the — during the year 1911, 1749 ; appts. Capt. T. G. M. Harris, I. A., asst. comr., Oghi, and asst. collr., 1st grade, to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers confd. on or vested in the collr. by the Pun. Minor Canals Act (Pun. Act III of 1905) or the rules made thereunder, in cases under sec. 43 in respect of canals in the Mansehra tehsil of the Hazara dist., 1834 ; declares all copies of an Urdu pamphlet entitled Mazamin-i-Hardial (articles by Hardial) compiled by Lal Chand Falak and printed at the Hitkari Machine Press, Lahore, in March 1909, and whether published in Urdu or any other language to be forfeited to H. M., 1912 ; declares all copies of an Urdu book entitled Shri Arabinda Ghosh (Sriyat Arabinda and his teachings) by Ram Chandra, and printed at the Indar Parast National Press, Delhi, in Sambat 1966 (1909) and whether published in Urdu or any other language, to be forfeited to H. M., 1912 ; publishes corrigendum to para. A (*i*) of notfn. No. 84, dated 3rd Nov. 1910, regarding the extn. of the Gambling Act to the Abbottabad cantt., 1912 ; publishes

Q

R

T

U

Page

University, Calcutta :—, Publishes orders by the *Hon'ble* the vice-chancellor and the syndicate of the —, announcing that in supersession of previous notfns. the course in English for the L. T. exmn. in 1911 and 1912 will consist of certain books, 1095; publishes notfn. directing that certain portions of the Arabic course should be omitted for the Matriculation exmn. in 1911, 1138; publishes notfn. announcing that on the results of the last B. A. and B. Sc. exmns. a jubilee post-graduate scholarship of Rs. 32 a month, tenable for a term of two years, has been awarded to each of certain students mentioned therein, 1138; publishes notice that Acharyya Satyavrata Samasrami, university lecturer in Sanskrit, will commence the delivery of his lectures for the current session on 25th instant, and will, until further notice, continue to deliver these lectures at the senate house, coll. square, on certain days, 1138; publishes names of candidates declared entitled to the medals, prizes and scholarships on the results of the last Matriculation, Intermediate exmns. in Arts and Science, B. A., and B. Sc. exmns., 1138; publishes names of candidates declared entitled to the medals, prizes and scholarships on the results of the last M. B. exmns., 1141; notifies place and time of holding by Babu Surendra Nath Guha, M.A., B.L., an exmn. on the subject of the lectures prepared by the late Dr. Priya Nath Sen, M.A., D.L., on the general principles of Hindu jurisprudence, 1142; notifies, in supersession of the previous orders on the subject, that the course in English for the L. T. exmn. in 1911 and 1912 will consist of certain books, 1142; notifies appl. by the syndicate of the thesis submitted for the Griffiths memorial prize for 1909, entitled "a memoir of the surgical instruments of the Hindus, with a comparative study of the instruments of the Greek, Roman and Arab surgns. and the modern surgns. of Europe" by Dr. Girindra Nath Mukhopadhyay, B.A., M.D., 1142; notifies the time of holding the M. L. exmn., prely. exmn. in law, the final B. L. exmn., the M. A., and M. Sc. exmns., etc., 1142; notifies prescription of certain portions of the Sanskrit selections for the Intermediate exmn. in Arts in 1912, 1143; notifies revised notice of time and place of delivery of his lectures by Acharyya Satyabrata Samasrami, 1143; notifies that in accordce. with the revised rules for admn. into the exe. branch of the provl. civil service, the *Hon'ble* the vice-chancellor and syndicate of the Calcutta university will proceed to nominate six graduates of high character from amongst the most distinguished students of the year 1910 belonging to the province of Bengal for apptt. as probny. depy. magtes. and depy. collrs. of whom three will receive apptts. under rule 5 of the said rules, 1161; notifies that certain two subjects have been selected for the jubilee research prize for 1912, 1230; publishes names of candidates who passed the final B. L. exmn. held in July 1910, 1231; notifies that the *Hon'ble* the vice-chancellor and syndicate will proceed to nominate, by the 1st Oct. next, two graduates of high character belonging to families resident in E. B. and Assam, whom they regard to be distinguished students of the year, for apptt. as probny. depy. magtes., 1293; publishes names of candidates who passed the prely. exmn. in law held in July 1910, 1320; notifies that the senate will proceed in the month of Aug. 1911 to the election of a Tagore profr. of law for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of Aug. 1912, and the salary of the professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the profr. will be expected to deliver a course of not less than 12 lectures on one of certain subjects, 1368; publishes names of candidates who passed the M. A. exmn. in 1910, 1369; publishes names of successful candidates in the M. Sc. exmn., 1910, 1372; publishes names of candidates who passed the Tagore law exmn. held by Babu Surendra Nath Guha, M.A., B.L., on the subject of the lectures prepared by late Dr. Priya Nath Sen, M.A., D.L., on the general principles of Hindu jurisprudence, 1395; notifies that on the results of the exmn. the Tagore gold and silver medals have been awarded to Asiranjan Chattopadhyay and Kali Prasad Khaitan, respectively, 1395; publishes names of candidates who passed the F. E. exmn., 1910, 1395; publishes names of candidates who passed the B. E. exmn. 1910, 1396; publishes names of candidates who passed the M. Sc. exmn., 1910, 1438; publishes names of candidates who passed the Intermediate exmn. in Engng., 1910, 1438; publishes revised list of candidates who passed the B. E. exmn., 1910, 1438; notifies that in partial modfn. of the notice which appeared on page 466 of this gazette, part IC, dated 3rd Aug. 1910, Ambujaksha Sarkar and Kali Das Bagchi of the presdy. coll., having elected to accept the graduate scholarships attd. to the coll., and thus being unable to hold — post graduate scholarships, the two post graduate scholarships awarded to the abovenamed students have now been awarded to certain students named Asutosh Sen Gupta and Maung Thin Maung of the Dacca and Rangoon coll., respectively, 1439; notifies that Mr. W. W. Smith, — lecturer in Botany, will deliver his lectures in the subject at the herbarium of the botanical gardens, Sibpur, during Nov. and Dec. 1910, and practical work will commence on 1st Nov. 1910, 1567; notifies that on the results of the last Matriculation, I. A., B. A., B. Sc., M. A., M. Sc. B.L., and B. E. exmns. certain medals, prizes and scholarships have been awarded to certain candidates, 1668; notifies that certain works are recommended to indicate the standard up to which students of the Matriculation exmn., 1913, will be expected to have read, 1777; Intermediate exmn. in Arts, 1913, 1782; Intermediate exmn. in Science, 1913, 1786; B. A. exmn., 1913, 1787; B. Sc. exmn., 1913, 1796; M. A. exmn., 1913, 1801; M. A. and M. Sc. exmns., 1913, 1815; Licentiate in Teaching exmn., 1913, 1818; exmn. for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching, 1913, 1818; notifies that in supersession of the orders prescribing text-books and leading cases for the prely. exmn. in Law, certain books and leading cases have been prescribed for exmn. to be held in July 1912, 1819; notifies that certain books and leading cases have been prescribed for the prely. exmn. in Law to be held in Jany. and July, 1913 and in Jany. 1914, 1819; notifies that certain books and leading cases have been prescribed for the Intermediate exmn. in Law to be held in Jan. and July 1912 and Jan. 1913, 1820; notifies that in supersession of the orders prescribing text books and leading cases for the final exmn. in Law, 1912, certain other books and leading cases have been prescribed for the exmn. to be held in Jan. and July 1912, 1821; certain books and leading cases have been prescribed for the final exmn. in Law to be held in Jan. and July 1913, 1823; notifies that certain books have been prescribed for the M. L. exmn. in 1912, 1824; in modfn. of notfn. which appeared on page 1439 of this gazette, part II, dated 1st Oct. 1910, announces that Maung Thein Maung of the govt. coll.

Page

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

PART III.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

PART IV.

	Page
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL ASSENTED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.	

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

PART V.

Page

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

PART VI.

INDEX TO
The Gazette of India.
EXTRAORDINARY.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.

Page

Home Department.

Finance Department.

Army Department.

INDEX TO THE SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.
JULY TO DECEMBER 1910.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March 1910.

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th June 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1607 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th June 1910:—

No. 323 of 1910.—Thomas Mylius Savage English, gentleman, of "The Rookery," Hawley, Dartford, in the county of Kent, England. *Method and means for automatically destroying the larvæ of mosquitos, gnats, or the like.*

No. 324 of 1910.—Ernest Graham Godfree, clerk, of Service street, Hampton, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Electro-mechanical selector.*

No. 325 of 1910.—Maurice Oppenheimer, managing director, of S. Oppenheimer & Co., Limited, a company registered under the Indian Companies' Acts of 1882 to 1895, carrying on business as wholesale and retail general dealers, government contractors, etc., at No. 17 Merchant street, Rangoon, in the province of Burma. *An improved rifle or gun carrier combined with waistbelt and bandolier called the "Perfect."*

No. 326 of 1910.—Tracey French Gavin Jones, a partner in the firm of Gavin Jones & Son, Cawnpore, British India. *Improvements in the lids of sanitary receptacles or carts.*

No. 327 of 1910.—De Dion Bouton (1907) Limited, of 110 Great Marlborough street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to liquid level indicators.*

No. 328 of 1910.—August Marius Kjaersgaard, manufacturer, of 28 Frederikssundsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark, and Carl Soeren Julius Wiese, director, of 18 Vestergade, Odense, Denmark. *Improvements in or in connection with air pumps.*

No. 329 of 1910.—August Marius Kjaersgaard, manufacturer, of 28 Frederikssundsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark, and Carl Soeren Julius Wiese, director, of 18 Vestergade, Odense, Denmark. *Improvements in absorption apparatus for refrigerating machines.*

No. 330 of 1910.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82 York road, King's Cross, London, England. *Improvements in oil engines.*

No. 331 of 1910.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82 York road, King's Cross, London, England. *Improvements in oil engines.*

No. 332 of 1910.—John Dewrance, mechanical engineer, of 165 Great Dover street, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in axle-bearings for railway wagons and the like.*

No. 333 of 1910.—Ottokar Serpek, chemist engineer, of 12 rue Roquepine, Paris (Seine), France. *Process for the manufacture of aluminium nitride.*

No. 334 of 1910.—Ottokar Serpek, chemist engineer, of 12 rue Roquepine, Paris (Seine), France. *Process for the manufacture of pure alumina by means of aluminium nitride.*

No. 335 of 1910.—Charles Dunlop Dwight, Herbert Alfred Mercer, both accountants, of 80 Flinders street, Melbourne, Victoria, commonwealth of Australia, and Frank Baker, engineer, of 437 Collins street, Melbourne, aforesaid. *Improvements in and relating to portable deck chairs.*

No. 1608 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 61 of 1910.—Dale Marshall, engineer, of 30 Winchcomb street, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, England. *Improvements in and connected with inflated tyres and valves for use with same.* (Specification filed 16 June 1910.)

No. 227 of 1910.—Harry Sidney Smith, gentleman, of Caledonia, Tabago, West Indies. *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of India-rubber and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 16 June 1910.)

No. 238 of 1910.—Robert Stock, manufacturer, of 48 and 49 Kopenickerstrasse, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany. *Improvements in or relating to steering devices for motor ploughs.* (Specification filed 16 June 1910.)

No. 239 of 1910.—Robert Stock, manufacturer, of 48 and 49 Kopenickerstrasse, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany. *Improvements in or relating to steering devices for motor ploughs.* (Specification filed 16 June 1910.)

No. 1609 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 112 of 1898.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the construction of trays or sieves of foraminous material for use in machines for drying tea or other substances.* (From 16 July 1910 to 16 July 1911.)

No. 99 of 1900.—John William MacGillivray and Herbert Amos Hobson. *The production of a concentrated hopped wort.* (From 15 August 1910 to 15 August 1911.)

No. 231 of 1901.—The Rowland Telegraphic Company. *Improvements in electric telegraphs.* (From 30 September 1910 to 30 September 1911.)

No. 522 of 1902.—George Harrison Sheffield and James Denis Twinberrow. *Improvements in connection with doors and apparatus therefor, for use upon hopper wagons.* (From 11 August 1910 to 11 August 1911.)

No. 9 of 1903.—Charles Hodgson. *Improvements in interlocking frames for keys controlling the operation of points and signals.* (From 4 August 1910 to 4 August 1911.)

No. 1 of 1904.—Augustus Henry Murray Driver, George Norman and The Birmingham Small Arms Company, Limited. *A new method of testing and straightening gun barrels and other tubular articles and in appliances or apparatus to be used in connection therewith.* (From 31 August 1910 to 31 August 1911.)

No. 389 of 1904.—William Frederick Suckling Perry. *Improvements in punkah-pulling systems.* (From 20 June 1910 to 20 June 1911.)

No. 78 of 1905.—Louis Brennan. *Improvements in and relating to the imparting of stability to otherwise unstable bodies, structures or vehicles.* (From 29 August 1910 to 29 August 1911.)

No. 150 of 1905.—Frank Albert Lundquist. *Telephone exchanges.* (From 29 September 1910 to 29 September 1911.)

No. 68 of 1906.—William Tice. *Improvements in or relating to turnstile gates and the like.* (From 9 June 1910 to 9 June 1911.)

No. 263 of 1906.—Walter Villa Gilbert. *Improved means for effecting reciprocal movements in parts required to be actuated.* (From 14 July 1910 to 14 July 1911.)

No. 1610 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is

hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 470 of 1905.—Arthur John Hubbard and Alfred William Stephens Cross. *Improvements in reservoirs for collecting dew.* (Specification filed 21 March 1906.)

No. 530 of 1905.—Adrien Gacon. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of artificial emery.* (Specification filed 21 March 1906.)

No. 585 of 1905.—Marine Construction Company. *Improvements in apparatus for cleaning surfaces, such as those of structural metal, by the abrasive action of sand or like material.* (Specification filed 21 March 1906.)

No. 62 of 1906.—Edgar George Payne. *Improved bier apparatus.* (Specification filed 24 March 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 454 of 1900.—John Hodgart. *Opening, cleaning and preparing cotton before pressing it into bales for export entitled Hodgart's Patent Cotton Preparing Machine.* (Specification filed 18 March 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

No. 293 of 1899.—Charles Howard Windle and Basil Devenish Meares. *The attachment of corrugated iron sheets to roof purlins.* (Specification filed 20 March 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*.).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. R a.
(*a*) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(*b*) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(*c*) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(*d*) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " " " 1909	1 0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

J. W. MEARES,

Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8-8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11-8 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1910 are:—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery*.	*Retail rate* For any quantity below *6 lbs. in one delivery*.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
16-oz. tins	5 0 0	6 0 0
8 " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
4 " "	1 4 0	1 8 0

Carriage or postage extra. Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Monuments as per statement given below, in the Government Cemetery at Tezpur, in the district of Darrang, Assam, need repairing. Notice is therefore hereby given to such relatives or friends of the deceased persons as may take interest in the matter, that if

these monuments fall into ruinous condition and no person undertake to restore them, the monuments shall be treated at the next repairs in such a manner as the officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order, provided always that any inscribed slab or tablet which formed part of them shall be placed over the graves in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the cemetery and shall be carefully preserved.

No.	Names.	Recognising remarks.	Nature of grave.	Interested persons.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Emma Jane	Wife of J. Davis, M.D., who departed this life at Tezpur.	Pucca.	...	Very much damaged.
7	Unknown	......	Pucca.	...	Getting out of repairs.
10	Helene Caroline Napier	The beloved wife of Mr. John N. Martin of Gauhati.	Pucca.	...	Very much damaged.
13	John Strong, Esquire	......	Pucca.	Wife Jane Dorothy Strong and two daughters and a son.	Do. do.
15	Captain Charles Sheppard Reynolds.	Of the 49th regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, and Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam in charge of the Darrang district.	Pucca.	The brother officer and European and Native friends of the deceased.	Base badly damaged.
18	Unknown	......	Pucca.	...	Badly damaged.

K. M. SEN,
for Deput. Commissioner, Darrang.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE LAST PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT 4TH GRADE ACCOUNTANTSHIP EXAMINATION.

The following are declared to have passed the 4th grade Public Works Department Accounts Examination held by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 6th and 7th, 1910, at Sibpur, Simla, Shillong, Chittagong and Rangoon under the authority of paragraphs 13 to 24 of Appendix 2, Vol. III of the Public Works Department Code, VII Edition:—

No.	(In order of merit.)	CENTRE.
1.	Vellore Narayanswamy Singarvelli Mudali	Rangoon.
2.	Chandra Bheema Rao	"
3.	Biseswar Ghosh	Sibpur.
4.	Kamala Prasad	"
5.	Birendra Nath Das	Shillong.
6.	Brojendra Nath Bagchi	Sibpur.
7.	Dwarka Nath De	"
8.	Durga Das Ghose	"
9.	Hari Das Pal	"
9.	Ram Prosad Ray	"
11.	Madura Ranganadhan	Rangoon.
12.	Maurice H. H. Joachim	Sibpur.
13.	S. Venkatamuni Pillai	Rangoon.
14.	Kendadai Padmanaban	"
15.	A. Subramanian	"
15.	Profulla Kumar Upadhyay	Sibpur.
17.	A. Arul Daws	Rangoon.
18.	Ottoor Madhaoa Menon	"
19.	Phela Ram Ghose	Sibpur.
20.	Joseph A. Deva Nayagan	Rangoon.

21.	Surendra Nath Bose	Shillong.
22.	Lakshman Ram Chandra Rao	Rangoon.
	Biseswar Mukerji	Sibpur.
	Hari Das Singh	"
	Provat Chandra Neogy	"
	Tulsi Charan Sen	"
	Robert James Williams	"
	Raghubar Dial Agerwal	"
	Hera Lal Sen	"
	Kiran Chandra De	"
	Radhica Charan Basu	"
	Bhola Nath Chatterji	"

The following candidates not in Government employ, over 25 years of age, have also passed the Examination:—

1. Surendra Lal Sen.
2. Periubam Vedamanikam.
3. A. R. Oagravelu.
4. Lalit Mohon Das Gupta.
5. W Dillon.
6. P. N. Boll.
7. Hari Har Narayan Banerji.
   Joges Chandra Ghose.
   Jamini Kanto Chatterji.

B. HEATON, Principal,
Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 22nd June 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL:

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th June 1910.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 91,69,365 a 6 p 11; Public Deposits at Branches 94,79,310 3 3	1,86,48,675	10	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	17,43,61,832	0	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,66,947	6	4
Sundries	23,48,035	15	6
RUPEES	23,33,25,491	0	5

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	2,44,73,679	0	0
Other authorized Investments	89,42,601	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,03,98,184	8	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	3,59,10,206	8	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,93,134	5	5
Balances with other Banks	42,61,251	15	8
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	22,01,467	12	7
Stamps	12,869	14	3
Sundries	80,512	0	2
	14,24,73,907	0	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 5,42,76,302 a 1 p 8; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches † 3,65,75,281 14 7	9,08,51,584	0	3
RUPEES	23,33,25,491	0	5

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R10,20,300 0 0
† Do. do do. R5,35,712 8 0

R15,56,012 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 30th June 1910.

N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent. from 1st July.
Percentage 46·27.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 27th June 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd June 1910.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	5,90,26,920	19,38,47,635	25,28,74,555	12,59,08,538	*72,01,770	7,86,970	6,36,75,000	..	..	...	(a) 9,09,09,946	(b) 2,00,00,000	31,75,72,224	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,24,24,292.
Cawnpur	..	2,39,21,945	2,39,21,945	4,25,02,978	62,84,760			..	..	...	..	..	4,87,87,738	
Lahore	..	3,69,72,575	3,69,72,575	2,03,04,808	56,11,965		..		..	..	..	..	2,59,16,773	
Bombay	1,26,43,405	13,09,88,045	14,36,31,450	3,24,13,783	4,12,19,197	..	..		..	...	..	...	7,36,32,980	
Karachi	..	1,26,61,450	1,26,61,450	42,41,105	1,85,925		..	..	..	..	..	...	44,27,030	
Madras	47,23,295	5,62,44,235	6,09,67,530	2,50,46,510	32,85,525	..				..	..	..	2,83,32,035	
Rangoon		2,79,79,710	2,79,79,710	5,72,03,790	24,48,915		..	..	..	..	..	..	5,96,52,705	
	7,63,93,620	48,26,15,595	55,90,09,215	30,76,21,512	6,62,38,057	7,86,970	6,36,75,000	...	...	...	9,09,09,946	2,00,00,000	55,83,21,485	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,42,730	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									4,55,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			55,78,66,485	TOTAL RESERVE R									55,78,66,485	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd June 1910.
† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd June 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND JUNE 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	180	11	13	9	214	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	200	...	24	2	226	...	...	...	...	5	3

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 20th June 1910.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st June 1910.

No. 64.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon J. W. Butt, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Punjab for temporary employment in Railways in the Punjab with effect from the 14th May 1910.

The 22nd June 1910.

No. 65.—The services of third class Assistant Surgeon W. E. Moody, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 7th April 1910.

No. 66.—The services of first class Senior Hospital Assistant Saiyid Ali Naki, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Staff with effect from the 25th April 1910.

This office Notification No. 30, dated the 25th April 1910, is hereby cancelled.

The 23rd June 1910.

No. 67.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon R. J. K. Stone, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 14th February 1910.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 21st June 1910.

No. 6.—Mr. Balaji Dhondiba, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 17th June 1910 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th June 1910.

No. 3643.—Dr. W. A. K. Christie, Chemist, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July 1910, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 29th June 1910.

No. 3974.—Mr. E. H. Pascoe, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 22 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st July 1910, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. H. D. LATOUCHE,
Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 17th June 1910.

No. 502.—Consequent on the deputation to Foreign Service of the first kind under the Las Bela State of Mr. S. D. Turner, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to make the following postings and appointments:—

(1) Munshi Aziz-ud-Din, a Tahsildar of the second grade and an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, is appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, with effect from the 9th June 1910.

(2) Munshi Gulzar Khan, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade and Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

(3) On relief by Munshi Gulzar Khan, Munshi Muhammad Yusaf Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob, is transferred as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

No. 3708.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to confer upon Captain E. H. S. James, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, on special duty in Zhob, the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, in regard to cases generally, to be exercised within the Zhob District until further orders.

No. 3709.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1901 (III of 1901), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to appoint Captain E. H. S. James, Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, on special duty in Zhob, to be an Additional District Magistrate within the limits of the Zhob District until further orders.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
Assistant to the Agent, Governor General.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th June 1910.

No. 13.—Mr. F. S. Bond, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months (privilege leave for 3 months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period) with effect from 27th July 1910, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 24th June 1910.

No. 12.—Mr. F. L. O'Donoghue, Assistant Store-keeper, class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways (on probation), has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for 3 months on medical certificate, in continuation of the leave granted in Notification No. 1 of 1910.

W. A. JOHNS,
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 23rd June 1910.

No. 27.—Mr. E. L. Scott, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 316, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and leave on private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from 5th July 1910, or such subsequent date as he is permitted to avail himself of it.

W. D. WAGHORN, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 23rd June 1910.

No. 60.—Under the explanation to Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), as in force in the Civil and Military Station, of Bangalore, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore hereby declares that Friday, the 24th June 1910, will be a public holiday on account of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

By order,
W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 24th June 1910.

No. 888—65-*III*.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the 24th June 1910 to be a public holiday on account of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

By order,
R. E. HOLLAND,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 21st June 1910.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i. e.*, 29th May 1910 :—

Chief Engineer H. Johnston, R.I.M., for 13 days.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd June 1910.

No. 28.—The following officiating appointments are made in the Marine Survey of India *vice* Lieutenant E. J. Headlam, R.I.M., officiating 1st Class Assistant Surveyor, Marine Survey of India, on leave, with effect from the 22nd May 1910 :—

To be officiating 1st Class Assistant Surveyor *vice* Commander C. S. Hickman : 2nd class Assistant Surveyor Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, R. I. M.

To be officiating 2nd class Assistant Surveyor *vice* Lieutenant E. J. Headlam : 3rd class Assistant Surveyor Lieutenant C. R. Campbell, R. I. M.

To be officiating 3rd class Assistant Surveyor *vice* Lieutenant C. R. Campbell : 4th class Assistant Surveyor Lieutenant J. F. Vibart, R.I.M.

A. W. McARTHUR,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W 438 of 09-10.	Xa 87716	1,000	Babu Mohendra Lall Pal Chowdhury, C/o Babu Ram Charan Banerjee, 2, Guruprosad Roy Lane, Calcutta, at present Bhojeswar, Faridpore.

S. C. MITRA,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ;

The $\frac{24}{27}$th June 1910.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Manchester Regiment, dated at Kamptee, this 23rd day of June 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—652, Private, Henry Thompson.
Age—27 years.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, dark brown ; eyes, grey.
Trade—Masons Labourer.
Date of enlistment—28th September 1905.
Place of enlistment—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parish and County in which born—St. Johns, Manchester, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—17th June 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Kamptee.
Marks—Basket of flowers and snake, cross heart and scroll back of left hand. Ship anchor and sailor tattooed on right forearm.
Under 2 years' service.

H. W. E. HITCHINS, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Manchester Regiment, dated at Kamptee, this 23rd day of June 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—914, Private (Lance Corporal) John Bakewell.
Age—28 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, light blue.
Trade—Bricklayer.
Date of enlistment—7th April 1906.
Place of enlistment—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parish and County in which born—Derby, Derbyshire.
Date of desertion or absence—18th June 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Kamptee.
Marks—Small cicatrix on Occiput.
Under 5 years' service.

H. W. E. HITCHINS, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, dated at Multan, this 21st day of June 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—1354, Private, Albert Crompton.
Age—23 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Boatman.
Date of enlistment—23rd December 1907.
Place of enlistment—Manchester.
Parish and County in which born—Shipley, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—18th June 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Multan.
Marks—Mole base of right side of neck.
Under 3 years' service.

C. BROMLEY, Capt., for Major,
Commanding 1st Lancashire Fusiliers,

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, dated at Multan, this 21st day of June 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—525, Private, Albert Andrews.
Age—24 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—8th May 1905.
Place of enlistment—Pretoria, Transvaal.
Parish and County in which born—Poplar, London.
Date of desertion or absence—18th June 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Multan.
Marks—Slight flat foot right.
Under 1 year's service.*
*Service forfeited for desertion.

C. BROMLEY, Capt., for Major,
Commanding 1st Lancashire Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th June 1910.

No. 997-*S.-Ap.*—Mr. Kundan Lal, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and 15 days with effect from the 22nd May 1910.

Mr. C. N. Sarkare, clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Kundan Lal, or until further orders.

No. 1002-*S.-Ap.*—Mr. P. D. Earle, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 28th May 1910.

Mr. J. H. Owens, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. D. Earle, or until further orders.

No. 1008-*S.-Ap.*—Babu Durga Narayan Mitra, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 24th May 1910.

The 21st June 1910.

No. 1034-*S.-Ap.*—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the 12th June 1910, *vice* Mr. S. Neelakandier Devadasen, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, deceased :—

Mr. A. Angelo to be confirmed in the 3rd grade;

Mr. A. C. Vernieux to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade;

Mr. R. Greene to be confirmed in the 4th grade;

Babu Brajendra Kumar Sen, to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade;

M. Abdur Rahim to be appointed substantively to the 5th grade;

Mr. F. H. Hebberd, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Madras, to be appointed Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, provisionally.

The 25th June 1910.

No. 1084-*S.-Ap.*—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the 16th June 1910, *vice* Mr. A. E. B. Hutton, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, deceased :—

Mr. C. Subramier Venkatasubbier to be confirmed in the 2nd grade;

Mr. H. J. Hebberd to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade;

Mr. Laksman Pandurang Kulkarni to be confirmed in the 3rd grade;

Mr. C. B. Keene to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade;

Lala Kunj Behari Lal to be confirmed in the 4th grade;

Babu Apurba Krishna Mukerji to be promoted provisionally to be 4th grade;

Mr. F. H. Hebberd to be appointed substantively to the 5th grade;

Lala Jiya Lal, Inspector of Sorting, 1st grade, and officiating Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, to be appointed Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, provisionally.

No. 1093-*S.-Ap.*—Syed Akbar Hussain, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 16th June 1910 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

M. Muhammad Hussain, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Punjab and North-West Frontier, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Syed Akbar Hussain, or until further orders.

No. 1098-*S.-Ap.*—Moulvi Salamul Haq, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 13th June 1910.

Lala Hargopal, Assistant Postmaster, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Moulvi Salamul Haq, or until further orders.

The 21st June 1910.

No. 1125-*S.-Ap.*—Mr. F. T. Peter, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 7th July 1910 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. N. S. Varadacharya, Postmaster, Cuddalore, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. T. Peter, or until further orders.

The 28th June 1910.

No. 1125-*S.-Ap.*—Mr. X. Cordeiro, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay R200—300, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 16 days with effect from the 3rd June 1910, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. H. J. Nicholas, 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, pay R200—300, to act as 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta;

Mr. C. J. Chater, Head Clerk, General Post Office, Calcutta, to act as 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Nathia Gali, the 23rd June 1910.

No. 474-*N*.—K. S. Musa Khan, Tehsildar, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissoner, Sherani Country, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th May 1910, *vice* Abdul Hamid Khan.

The 25th June 1910.

No. 513-*N*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the Punjab Motor Vehicles Act (No. II of 1907) to the districts of the North-West Frontier Province, subject to the omission of the words "or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," in Sections 2 (1) and 8 (1) (*a*) of the said Act.

By order, etc.,

H. BOLTON,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 21st June 1910.

No. 301-*L. F.*—Whereas the District Board of Peshawar has applied to the Chief Commissioner under the provisions of section 61 of Act XX of 1883 (The District Boards' Act) and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by the said District Board for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of Stallion's Stables at Swabi.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Swabi .	Swabi .	27·5 Poles	Between Swabi village and the Tahsil building, along the road leading from Swabi to Maneri-pyan.	*North*—Veterinary Hospital. *East*—District Board Road. *South*—Lands of Hamid, etc. *West*—Lands of Mirbag and Nur Afzal etc., of Swabi.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Peshawar.

The 28th June 1910.

No. 311-*L. F.*—It is hereby notified that the Resolution passed under section 46 of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, by the Municipal Committee of Haripur in the Hazara District, at a special meeting held on the 9th June 1910, abolishing the octroi duty on horned cattle and their meat which was sanctioned by the North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 59-L. F., dated 3rd February 1910, has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and will have effect from the 1st of July 1910.

Nathia Gali, the 22nd June 1910.

No. 116-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (1 of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to direct that for clause (*g*) of No. 1 of the rules published with his Notification No. 509-S., dated 12th August 1903, as subsequently amended, the following shall be substituted, *viz.*:—

(*g*) The expression "poppy heads" means the capsules of the poppy plant from which the juice has not been extracted.

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathia Gali, the 22nd June 1910.

No. 114-*H.*—With reference to section 156 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, (as extended to the North-West Frontier Province by Regulation VII of 1901), it is hereby notified that under section 9 of the said Act, and with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the Revenue Commissioner proposes to make the following amendents in the rules framed by his Notification No. 771-H., dated the 20th September 1909, under the said Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration by the Revenue Commissioner on or after the 20th August 1910, and any objections or suggestions which may be submitted to the Revenue Commissioner before that date will be duly considered. Proposed amendments.

For existing rule 157 (1) (*b*).

Substitute the following :—

(*b*) He has been selected as a candidate by the Revenue Commissioner and approved by the Chief Commissioner. And he will ordinarily be required to pass the Tahsildars' examination within two years from the date of his selection and approval, unless exempted there from by a special order of the Chief Commissioner.

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major,
Revenue Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th June 1910.

No. 243.—Mr. T. F. Tebutt, Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Persian Gulf Section, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 9 months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 16th May 1910.

G. C. WOLFE,
Deputy Accountant General of Telegraphs.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Nathia Gali, the 23rd June 1910.

No. 6.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Metalling Nagoman Shabkadar road,

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Peshawar	(1) Garhi Karimdad—		On Shabkadar Road, north of Peshawar.	Nos. 1 and 2 Plots—	Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar.
		No. 1 Plot .	0·51		East—Shabkadar Road. West—Area of village. South—Plot No. 2 area of Essai Khel. Plot No. 1 area of Garhi Karimdad. North—Area of village.	
		" 2 " .				
		(2) Essakhel—			No. 3 Plot—	
		No. 3 Plot .	1·84		East—Area of village. West—Shabkadar Road. South—Area of village. North— Do. do.	
		" 4 " .			No. 4 Plot— East—Area of village. West— Do. do. South—Area of Garhi-Gulla. North— Do. do.	
		" 5 " .				
		" 6 " .			Nos. 5 and 6 Plots— East—Area of village. West—Shabkadar Road. South—Area of village. North— Do. do.	
		(3) Boniadi—			No. 7 Plot— East—Area of village. West—Shabkadar Road. South—Area of village. North— Do. do.	
		No. 7 Plot .	0·92		No. 8 Plot—	
		" 8 " .			East—Shabkadar Road. West—Area of village. South— Do. do. North— Do. do.	
		(4) Mamoo—			Nos. 9 and 10 Plots—	
		No. 9 Plot .	1·38		East—Area of village. West—Shabkadar Road. South—Area of village. North— Do. do.	
		" 10 " .				
		" 11 " .			No. 11 Plot— East—Area of village. West— Do. do. South— Do. do. North— Do. do.	
		Total land in Tehsil Peshawar for 11 plots.	4·65			
		Carried over .	4·65			

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
		Brought over .	4·65			
Peshawar	Charsadda	(1) Hajizai—		On Shahkadar Road, north of Peshawar.	No. 12 Plot—	Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar.
		No. 12 Plot . }	0·87		East—Garan Khel.	
		" 13 " . }			West—Village Shamilat.	
					South—Kandi.	
					North—Abdullazai.	
					No. 13 Plot—	
					East—Shamilat Kandi.	
					West—Area of Mahzara and village Shamilat.	
					South—Village Shamilat.	
					North— Do. do.	
		(2) Mahzara—			No. 13 Plot—	
		No. 13 Plot . }	0·51		East—Village Shamilat and area of Hajizai.	
		" 18 " . }			West—Village Shamilat.	
					South—Government Road.	
					North—Village Shamilat.	
					No. 18 Plot—	
					East—Government Road.	
					West—Village Shamilat.	
					South— Do. do.	
					North— Do. do.	
		(3) Garhi Jalabanan—			No. 14 Plot—	
					East—Government Road.	
		No. 14 Plot .	2·10		West—Land of Umar Gul of Tarkha village and Shamilat Kandi.	
					South—Village Shamilat Alas Khan.	
					North— Do. do.	
		(4) Tarkha—			No. 15 Plot—	
		No. 15 Plot .	0·23		East—Area Auchawala.	
					West—Government Road.	
					South—Land of Abdul Kadar, etc.	
					North—Area of Auchawala.	
		Carried over .	3·71 4·65			

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
		Brought forward	4·65 3·71			
Peshawar.	Charsadda	(5) Auchawala— No. 15 Plot . „ 16 „ . „ 17 „ . „ 19 „ . „ 20 „ . „ 21 „ .	2·53	On Shabkadar Road, north of Peshawar.	No. 15 Plot— East—Land of Qamar-ud-din. West—Government Road South—Land of Abdul Kadar of Village Tar-kha. North—Land of Qamar-ud-din No. 16 Plot— East—Government Road. West—Land of Abas. South— Do. do. North—Land of Mohamed Waiz. No. 17 Plot— East—Government Road. West—Land of Mohamed Waiz. South— Do. do. North— Do. do. No. 19 Plot— East—Government Road. West—Land of Aziz Khan. South— Do. do. North—Land of Murli Mull. No. 20 Plot— East—Government Road. West—Land of Murli Mull etc. South— Do. do. North— Do. do. No. 21 Plot— East—Land of Gulam Mohyad-Din and others and Ata Mohamed Mistri. West—Government Road South—Land of Gulam Mohyad-Din and others and Ata Mohamed Mistri. North— Do. do.	Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer Peshawar.
		(6) Shabkadar— No. 22 Plot . „ 23 „ . „ 24 „ . „ 25 „ . „ 26 „ . „ 27 „ . „ 28 „ .	3·68		No. 22 Plot— East—Land of Nasrullah Khan and Fazal Rahman. West—Government Road. South—Land of Nasrullah Khan. North—Land of Fazal Rahman. No. 23 Plot— East—Land of Sher Painda Khan and Abdul Ghani. West—Government Road. South—Land of Abdul Ghani. North— Do. do.	
		Carried over .	9·92 4·65			

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
		Brought forward	4·65 / 9·92			
Peshawar	Charsadda			On Shabkadar Road, north of Peshawar.	No. 24 Plot—	Office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar.
					East—Land of Yaqub and others.	
					West—Government Road.	
					South—Land of Ghulam Haider Khan.	
					North—Land of Nasrullah Khan.	
					No. 25 Plot—	
					East—Land of Abdul Ghani.	
					West— Do. do.	
					South—Land of Yaqub Khan.	
					North—Land of Abdul Ghani.	
					No. 26 Plot—	
					East—Government Road.	
					West—Land of Abdul Ghani.	
					South— Do. do.	
					North— Do. do.	
					No. 27 Plot—	
					East—Land of Painda Khan.	
					West—Government Road.	
					South—Land of Sher Painda Khan.	
					North— Do. do.	
					No. 28 Plot—	
					East—Land of Fazal-Rahman.	
					West— Do. do.	
					South— Do. do.	
					North— Do. do.	
		Total land in Charsadda Tehsil for 17 Plots.	9·92			
		GRAND TOTAL OF LAND REQUIRED.	14·57			

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

E. de L. YOUNG, Lt., R. E.,

for Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 11th June 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1		1	..	.		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr (notified area)	4,114	..		..	2	2	.	...	..	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	.	...	[illegible]	25	2
3	Hazára	Buffa (notified area	7,029	1	1	2	1	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..		1	1	15	7	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	4	5	1		1	...	...	...	1	...	.	...		...	..	...	47	9	4
5	Pesháwar	Peshâwar	73,343	9	19	28	32	15	17	...	1	...	18	...	6	...	7	2	4	6	20	23	5
6	Pesháwar	Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	3	1	4	3	7	1	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	22	43	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	6	3	9	2	1	1	...	.	...	2	...	...	...	.	..	1	1	26	6	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	9	11	8	4	4	..	1	...	...	...	..	..	7	...	2	2	57	41	8
9	Bannu	Lakki (notified area)	5,218	1	1	2	1		1	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	1	20	10	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	3	10	15	3	12		...	...	10	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	18	28	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11	11	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	12	12
13	Mardan Sub-Division	Becketganj-Khwajaganj (notified area)	5,566	...	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	..	9	13
		Total	183,882	33	41	74	74	34	40	1	2	...	42	2	8		19	4	14	10	21	21	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 11th June 1910.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 74 births were registered (33 males and 41 females), giving a birth-rate of 21 *per mille* of population, 74 deaths were registered (34 males and 40 females), giving a death-rate of 21 *per mille* of population.

Peshâwar, the 21st June 1910.

A. L. DUKE, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of May 1910.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	35	27	62	1,032	909	1,941	3	...	3	1,070	936	2,006	50	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	16	16	32	1,146	821	1,967	7	3	10	1,169	840	2,009	31	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	5	7	12	315	260	575	...	...	...	320	267	587	34	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	34	26	60	280	200	480	...	...	..	314	226	540	28	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan . .	...	...	...	31	15	46	242	205	447	1	5	6	274	225	499	24	5
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	121	91	212	3,015	2,395	5,410	11	8	19	3,147	2,494	5,641	35	

A. L. DUKE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

PESHAWAR:
Dated the 25th June 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1910.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of May 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Injuries. Suicide. Females.	Injuries. Suicide. Total.	Injuries. Wounding. Males.	Injuries. Wounding. Females.	Injuries. Wounding. Total.	Injuries. Accidents. Males.	Injuries. Accidents. Females.	Injuries. Accidents. Total.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazára	473,359	2,006	912	50	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	264	285	549	7	7	14	20	39	59	...	1	1	3	1	4	12	4	16	...	...	...	150	118	268	457	455	912
2	Peshâwar	753,437	2,009	1,021	31	16	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	442	393	835	3	1	4	27	25	52	...	...	...	16	...	16	7	1	8	...	1	1	59	41	100	558	463	1,021
	Kohát	205,195	587	440	34	25	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	..	...	34	...	...	...	177	185	362	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	2	4	...	1	1	18	15	33	221	219	440
	Bannu	227,264	540	350	28	18	...	...	...	3	...	5	3	...	1	12	...	...	..	127	121	248	...	1	1	10	2	12	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	42	31	73	191	159	350
	Dera Ismail Khan	248,929	499	408	24	19	...	...	...	...	1	13	6	3	6	29	...	...	...	137	148	285	6	2	8	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	1	1	39	33	72	205	203	408
	TOTAL	1,908,184	5,641	3,131	35	19	1	...	1	4	2	38	25	4	7	80	...	...	...	1,147	1,132	2,279	17	11	28	63	70	133	1	1	2	24	2	26	25	8	33	...	3	3	308	238	546	1,632	1,499	3,131
	Total in previous month	...	6,056	3,663	39	23	...	...	...	5	5	25	35	8	14	92	...	...	...	1,451	1,299	2,750	14	13	27	77	56	133	...	...	...	32	1	33	21	5	26	...	1	1	336	265	601	1,969	1,694	3,663
	Total in same month of past year	...	5,362	3,907	33	24	1	...	1	3	3	39	20	1	...	66	...	1	1	1,569	1,382	2,951	27	32	59	88	73	161	...	3	3	24	7	31	27	19	46	2	1	3	315	270	585	2,096	1,811	3,907

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five thousand six hundred and forty-one births were registered in the Province during the month of May 1910, giving a birth-rate of 35 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,147 were boys and 2,494 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of May 1910 was 3,131 against 3,663 in the previous month and 3,907 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 19, 23 and 24 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was one death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 80 deaths were registered against 92 in the previous month and 66 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers, 2,279 deaths were registered against 2,750 in the previous month and 2,951 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 28 against 27; respiratory disease 133 against 133, suicide 2 against *nil*; wounding 26 against 33; accidents 33 against 26; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 3 against 1; and from all other causes 546 against 601 in the past month and 585 in the corresponding month of the last year.

PESHAWAR;

The 25th June 1910.

A. L. DUKE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of the Fasl Kharif of 1910 up to 31st May 1910.

Canals.	Water distributed during May 1910. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Actual throughout May 1910.	Gross consumption, cubic feet, per second. Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout May 1910.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zilla.	Acres.	Rainfall. Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area irrigated during May 1910.	Area irrigated to end of May 1910.	Area irrigated to end of May 1909.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Major Irrigation Works.										Sugarcane	1,121	3,896	3,712	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Rice	334	374	247	
										Cotton	2,007	3,432	3,083	
(1) Lower Swat River Canal.	6·1	4·75	865	551	Peshawar	16,248	24	0·68	0·10	Indigo	...	..	2	
										Maize	1	31	11	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	551						Chari	162	184	244	
Escapage	...	...	...	Nil.						Miscellaneous	5,395	8,331	8,697	
Total	...	...	...	551		16,248	...	...	...	Total	9,620	16,248	16,001	
										Sugarcane	672	2,155	2,191	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Rice	114	138	415	
(2) Kabul River Canal	5·6	3·12	394	219	Peshawar	10,322	13	1·02	0·61	Cotton	443	467	315	
										Indigo	...	...	...	
Supply utilized	...	...	..	218						Maize	...	...	10	
Escapage	...		...	1						Chari	325	355	360	
										Miscellaneous	4,919	7,207	5,499	
Total	...	...	...	219		10,322	...	...	...	Total	5,573	10,322	8,781	
(3) Paharpur Canal	7·0	2·19	1,100	218	Dera Ismail Khan	1,643	3	...	0·17	Sugarcane	...	...	...	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Cotton	10	10	7	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	218						Jowar	609	609	395	
Escapage	..	...	...	Nil.						Miscellaneous	988	1,024	547	
Total	...	...	...	218		1,643	...	...	...	Total	1,607	1,643	949	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...		28,213	...	...	...		16,800	28,213	25,731	

W. E. T. BENNETT,
Offg. Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

SIMLA :
The 22nd June 1910.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 13th June 1910.

No. 106.—Mr. H. A. H. Scott, Superintendent of the M[illegible]in Circle in the Kohat Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for 42 days from the 15th [illegible]e 1910.

The 14th June 1910.

No. 110.—Mr. E. Mc Curley, Superintendent of the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months from the 6th May 1910.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Pusa, Bengal, the 28th June 1910.

No. C-1532.—Mr. C. S. Misra, B.A., First Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, is granted an extension of 5 weeks' privilege leave in continuation of 1 month's privilege leave granted to him in this Department's Notification No. C-1172, dated the 1st May 1910.

2. Mr. C. C. Ghosh, B.A., Second Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, is appointed to act for Mr. Misra during his absence on privilege leave.

B. COVENTRY,
Offg. Inspector General of Agriculture in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June 1910.

No. 488.—Lieutenant G. F. T. Oakes, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 5th July 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

The 28th June 1910.

No. 489.—Mr. O. D. Smart, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having returned from leave the following reversions are made with effect from the 15th June 1910 :—

Mr. A. Ewing, Officiating Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. O. N. Pushong, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 490.—Mr. S. F. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, having returned from leave the following reversion is made with effect from the 15th June 1910 :—

Mr. Priya Nath Sur, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th June 1910.

No. 2438.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba" at Ajmer as a protected monument.

By order,

H. S. WILDEBLOOD,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 28 OF 1910.

In the matter of U. Gauk, Paddy Broker of No. 20, Yegyaw quarter, Puzundaung, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by U. Gauk, Paddy Broker of No. 20, Yegyaw quarter, Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 13th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said U. Gauk.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON;
The 16th day of June 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 29 OF 1910.

In the matter of Peer Mohamed Abdul Latiff, Merchant, at No. 92, 28th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Abdul Latiff, carrying on business under the name of Hajee Oomer Hajee Ayoob of 18, 27th Street, Rangoon, a creditor of Peer Mohamed Abdul Latiff, on the 17th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Peer Mohamed Abdul Latiff was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 20th day of June 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON;
The 23rd day of June 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned Insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvent in J. R. B. Branson, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, Address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Hearing.
113 of 1910	14th June 1910.	H. B. Abdul Sathar Sahib, formerly a merchant but now without employ, residing at No. 107, Uregappa Naick Street, George Town, Madras.	14th June 1910.	22nd August 1910.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Assistant Registrar.

INSOLVENCY OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 23rd June 1910.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

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The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act XIII of 1885), as modified up to 1st June 1910. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Civil Service Regulations relating to Salary, Leave, Pension and Travelling Allowance, fifth edition. Corrected up to 1st April 1910. Royal 8vo, cloth. R2 or 3*s.* with appendices. (8*a.*) Appendices only 8*a.* or 9*d.* (3*a.*)

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Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April 1910. Royal 8vo. Stitched. *2a.* or *2d.* (*1a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Pusa on the 21st February 1910 and following days with appendices. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 8 or *9d.* (*2a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1910.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1909. *3a. 3p.* (*1a.*)

Act IV of 1909 (Whipping). In Urdu. *3p.* (*1a.*) In Hindi. *3p.* (*1a.*)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fee) modified up to 1st February 1909. In Urdu. *5a. 9p.* (*1a.*) Hindi. *5a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

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List No. 2 of 1909, dated 31st December 1909, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. *2a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st March 1910. *5a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Corrigendum to Volume II of the Unrepealed General Acts, edition 1909.

Corrigendum to the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as modified up to 1st June 1908.

The General Clauses Act (X of 1897) as modified up to 1st February 1910. *5a. 6p.* (*1a. 6p.*)

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Section V, Manual of Estimating, 7th Edition, 1908. (Reprint.) R3-12.

Thomason College Calendar for 1908. R5-2.

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Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 10, Cerrhipedes Opercules de l'Indian Museum deCalcutta. Par Mr. M. A. Gruval, at R2.

Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 11, Correlations of Areas of Matured Crops and the Rainfall. By Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., at R2-8.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Rasarnavam, Fasc. 2. By Dr. P. C. Roy, at R1-4.

Grihya Sangraha. By M. M. Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at As. 10.

Gobhila Paricista, Part I. By M. M. Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at R1-14.

Baudhayana Srauta Sutra, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Dr. W. Caland, at As. 10.

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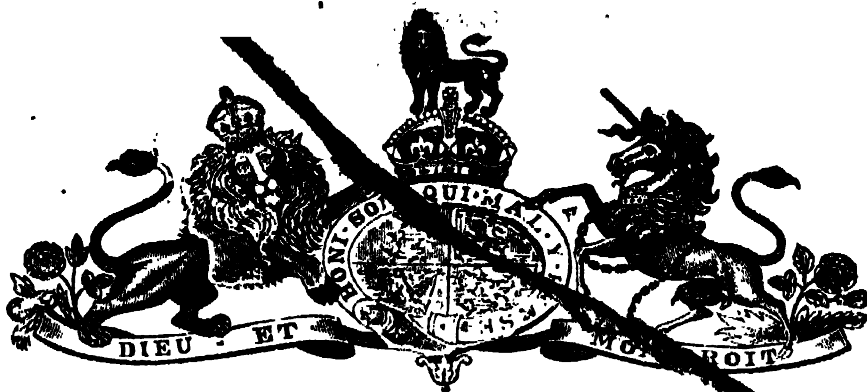
Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 7. By Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, at R1.

Mohabhasyapradipodyata, Vol. 3, Fasc. 10. By Pandit Bahuvallava Shastri, at As. 10.

Muntakhab-al-Labab. Part 3, Fasc. 1. By Major T. W. Haig, I.A., at R1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 032300 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for R500, 191351 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R500, 106282 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for R300, 106658 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for R200 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and the Government Promissory Note No. 016508 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of Haridas Sreemany, all last endorsed to Sreemutty Maharani Dassi, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SREEMUTTY MAHARANI DASSI,
Residence—10, Haritaki Bagan Lane, Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. B049077 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1865 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of Sambhagi Bhagooji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SAMBHAGI BHAGOOJI,
Residence—Kamatipura, 3rd Street, Bombay.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 214849 and 212890 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R500 (five hundred) each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Burma, Limited, respectively and last endorsed to Abu Abdullah, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—ABU ABDULLAH,
Residence—4 Mondolpara Lane, Post Cossipore, 24-Parganas.

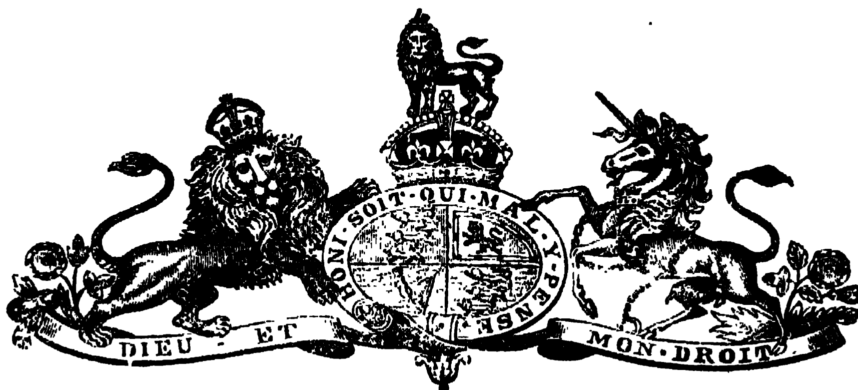
Estate C. W. Hodson, C.S.I., deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION [illegible] ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Charles William Hodson, C.S.I., lately Director of Railway Construction to the Government of India, who died on 15th February 1910, at 12 Blakesley Avenue, Ealing, Middlesex, England, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 21st July next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate C W Hodson, deceased

CALCUTTA,
9TH JUNE 1910



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 27.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS (in hundredweights) of COTTON (raw), WHEAT, RICE (including paddy), GRAM and PULSE, LINSEED, RAPE and MUSTARD SEED, JUTE, and TEA, into certain ports in April 1910, and from 1st January to 30th April 1910 and in the corresponding period of 1909

Whence exported	COTTON, raw										Whence exported
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL		
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	[illegible]	
	Imports in April										
By Rail and River—											*By Rail and River—*
E. B. and Assam	8,159	7,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,159	7,912	E. B. and Assam
Bengal	3,161	2,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,161	2,895	Bengal
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6,069	3,316	9,526	17,010	968	...	...	...	16,563	20,329	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	2,605	806	10,297	6,254	67,174	21,763	...	...	80,076	28,823	Panjab
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	47,081	49,963	...	..	47,081	49,963	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Raj. and C. India	5,072	2,692	18,758	134,263	...	898		...	23,830	137,853	Raj. and C. India
Bombay	177	1	401,559	617,111	.	...	1,322	4,427	403,058	621,539	Bombay
Cent. Provs. and Berar	23,790	15,642	87,146	190,162	...	...	...	..	110,936	205,[illegible]4	Cent. Provs. and Berar
Nizam's Territory	...	..	61,214	72,652	...	...	897	9,138	62,111	81,790	Nizam's Territory
Madras	624	...	9,965	5,415	...	.	51,028	65,251	61,617	70,666	Madras
Mysore	...		580	644	...	...	4,152	2,632	4,732	3,276	Mysore
TOTAL	49,657	33,264	599,045	1,043,511	115,223	72,624	57,399	81,448	821,324	1,230,847	TOTAL
By Sea—											*By Sea—*
E. B. and Assam	15,919	10,734		...	...	...	...	...	15,919	10,734	E. B. and Assam
Bengal	...	...	...	551	...	...	1,768	1,429	1,768	1,982	Bengal
Bombay	574	1,558	3,851	2,535	15	...	4,273	14,358	8,713	18,451	Bombay
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		6,481	4,619	...	1	..	...	6,481	4,620	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Madras	1,7		4,059	1,350	...	...	...	...	5,848	2,909	Madras
Burma	7,1	...	401	...	...	...	...	...	7,557	...	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	146,540	235,846	383	...	...	...	146,923	235,846	Non-Br. Ports in India
Foreign countries	125	16	9,505	2,389	...	...	...	...	9,690	2,105	Foreign countries
TOTAL	25,563	13,861	170,897	247,298	398	1	6,041	15,787	202,899	276,947	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	75,220	47,125	769,942	1,290,809	115,621	73,625	63,440	97,235	1,024,223	1,507,794	TOTAL IMPORTS
	Imports to end of April										
By Rail and River—											*By Rail and River—*
E. B. and Assam	27,507	27,547	.	..	...	..	...	...	27,507	27,547	E. B. and Assam
Bengal		5,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,606	5,128	Bengal
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	86,025	83,104	160,823	131,545	6,376	1,085	...	...	253,224	215,734	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	15,740	30,992	116,812	103,258	489,777	440,982	...	...	622,329	575,232	Panjab
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	2,020	...	...	...	215,977	300,560	...	...	217,997	300,560	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Raj. and C. India	11,377	13,992	254,887	615,498	...	1,737	...	...	266,264	631,227	Raj. and C. India
Bombay	186	562	1,575,308	2,[illegible]88,507	...		5,564	13,122	1,581,058	2,502,491	Bombay
Cent. Provs. and Berar	62,531	110,965	1,308,252	1,857,226	.	.	...	...	1,460,783	1,968,191	Cent. Provs. and Berar
Nizam's Territory	198	...	187,705	479,543	...	.	12,815	22,462	300,718	502,005	Nizam's Territory
Madras	624	761	14,691	11,808	...	.	126,398	131,865	141,713	144,434	Madras
Mysore	...	...	1,329	4,440		..	7,162	5,314	8,491	9,754	Mysore
TOTAL	210,814	273,051	3,709,807	5,692,125	712,130	744,364	151,939	172,763	4,784,690	6,882,303	TOTAL
By Sea—											*By Sea—*
E. B. and Assam	30,490	44,151	...		...	.	...	...	30,490	44,151	E. B. and Assam
Bengal	7	...	572	4,328	...		8,910	6,530	9,489	10,858	Bengal
Bombay	11,999	5,931	8,648	9,387	15	160	11,557	53,706	32,219	69,684	Bombay
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	311	...	61,733	80,471	...	1	...	...	62,044	80,472	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Madras	6,462	1,928	6,313	4,909	...	...	...	..	12,775	6,837	Madras
Burma	20,825	...	401	...	...			...	21,226	...	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	487,162	651,514	383	...	...	...	487,545	651,514	Non-Br. Ports in India
Foreign countries	997	23	38,977	7,510	2,074	...	7	...	42,055	7,593	Foreign countries
TOTAL	71,091	52,033	603,806	758,679	2,472	161	20,474	60,236	697,843	871,109	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	281,905	325,084	4,313,613	6,450,804	714,602	744,525	172,413	232,999	5,482,533	7,753 412	TOTAL IMPORTS

N.B.—Provinces named in the first and last columns include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" include the ports of Madras, Pondicherry (exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Viragapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara. The last eight ports were added from 1st April 1909

ience exported	Wh[illegible]t								RICE (INCLUD			
	Calcutta		Cit[illegible]bay		Karachi		TOTAL		Calcutta		Karachi	
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910
Imports in April												
ail and River—												
3. and Assam	9,629	8,428	..	...	..	...	9,629	8,428	85,864	141,326	...	...
gal	118,012	82,889	284	1	...	..	118,296	82,890	588,311	612,567	.	...
P. of Agra and Oudh	970,033	731,855	112,110	94,661	59,268	174,633	1,141,411	1,001,149	21	58	4,110	119
njab	...	276	282	20,777	23,064	454,723	23,346	475,776	64	86	143,629	72,339
d and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	17,458	16,451	17,458	16,451	...	..	107	.
j. and C. India	4,796	...	47,682	30,599	498	768	52,976	31,367	15	...	..	...
mbay	511	...	250,947	26,780	...	...	260,458	26,780		3	..	...
nt. Provs. and Berar	108,462	75,671	300,636	237,621	...		409,093	313,292	10,523	10	...	...
zam's Territory	...	...	4,979	276	.	..	4,979	276	676	109	...	..
adras	...	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..
ysore	...	.	...		...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...
ashmir	...	..	...	...	...	...						
TOTAL	1,211,443	899,119	735,920	410,715	100,288	646,515	2,037,651	1,956,349	685,474	754,159	147,846	72,458
Sea—												
. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5,282	27,704	...	..
engal	...	...	18,439	677	132	50	18,571	727	...	...	2,731	1,185
ombay	...	...	...	...	...	88	6,0[illegible]0	82,378	...	...	2,089	6,134
nd and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	6,000	82,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	...
ladras	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,494	..	...	...	...	...
urma	1,494	...	...	...	...				671,970	171,858	...	...
on-Br. Ports in India	...	...	147,354	74,262	6,351	2,079	153,705	76,341	1,215	5	...	...
oreign countries	...	8	2,234	134	...	...	2,234	142				
TOTAL	1,494	8	174,027	157,363	6,483	2,217	182,004	159,583	678,467	199,567	5,730	7,319
TAL IMPORTS	1,212,937	899,127	899,947	568,078	106,771	648,732	2,219,655	2,115,937	1,363,941	953,726	153,576	79,777
Imports to end of April												
Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	9,078	9,027	...	...	..	..	9,078	9,027	1,150,729	1,200,172	...	...
Bengal	150,626	126,980	302	10	...	..	150,928	126,990	2,889,415	3,589,717	...	...
U.P. of Agra and Oudh	1,383,103	1,423,185	113,288	97,952	59,268	190,151	1,555,659	1,711,288	604	728	12,491	1,434
Panjab	21,992	42,289	11,839	218,717	184,383	2,892,093	218,214	3,153,099	388	343	514,777	427,402
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	116,651	149,721	116,651	149,721	4	...	110	...
Raj. and C. India	5,439	2,023	68,684	80,027	498	15,765	74,621	103,815	15	...	...	...
Bombay	511	145	372,505	75,658	...	...	373,016	75,803	...	8	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	105,888	208,817	332,240	295,556	...	...	528,128	504,373	46,855	3,339	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...		9,221	1,260	...	...	9,221	1,260	2,069	289	...	...
Madras	...		...	56	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...		...	...	...	1,333		1,333				
TOTAL	1,767,537	1,812,416	908,079	775,27[illegible]	360,800	3,249,063	3,036,416	5,836,801	4,090,169	4,794,596	527,378	428,836
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	37,058	109,083	...	140
Bengal	...	...	22,352	10,744	185	73	22,541	10,817	14	82	9,459	2,193
Bombay	4	...	...	...	...	96			...	...	12,346	35,653
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	181,824	198,582	...	...	181,824	198,678	55	...	910	...
Madras	...	...	15	46	...	...	15	46				...
Burma	1,640	...	...	...	...	...	1,640	...	3,836,496	895,384	55	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	254,610	127,910	9,369	2,504	264,009	130,414	1,831	81	...	...
Foreign countries	175,402	8	200,974	1,504	...	...	376,376	1,512				
TOTAL	177,046	8	659,805	33[illegible],786	9,554	2,673	846,405	341,467	3,875,454	1,004,630	22,770	37,986
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,944,583	1,812,474	1,567,884	1,114,058	370,354	3,251,736	3,882,821	6,178,268	7,965,623	5,799,226	550,148	466,822

♦ One maund of paddy

...ING PADDY)†				GRAM [illegible]D PULSE								
Madras ports		TOTAL		Calcutta		City of Bombay		K[illegible]		TOTAL		Whence exported
1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	
Imports in April												
												By Rail and River—
...	...	85,864	141,326	26,183	24,437	...	...	...	...	26,183	24,437	E. B. and Assam
909	26,233	589,220	638,800	365,294	440,590	62	...	...	...	365,3[illegible]6	440,590	Bengal
...	...	21	58	203,252	106,069	88,383	54,128	638	42	292,273	160,239	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
22	8	4,196	213	3,037	2,075	10,300	32,853	21,977	19,414	[illegible],314	54,342	Panjab
...	...	143,629	72,339	...	...	...	...	23,050	20,766	23,050	20,766	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	122	...	5,899	386	37,258	25,141	351	2,462	43,508	27,989	Raj. and C. India
7	24	7	27	...	5	44,550	60,456	.	33	44,550	60,494	Bombay
...	...	10,523	10	21,154	6,409	88,021	31,6[illegible]7	...	...	109,475	38,036	Cent. Provs. and Berar
709	114	709	114		...	5,457	1,660	..	...	5,457	1,660	Nizam's Territory
105,574	84,375	106,250	84,484	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]72	Madras
48	63	48	63	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Kashmir
107,269	110,817	940,589	937,434	625,119	580,143	274,031	205,865	46,016	42,717	945,[illegible]	828,725	TOTAL
												By Sea—
...	..	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	E. B. and Assam
5,657	43,546	10,039	71,250	441	...	...	...	...	...	441	...	Bengal
31,324	33,483	34,055	34,668	2	..	8,490	2,802	351	2,107	8,853	4,909	Bombay
3,885	16,052	5,974	22,186	...	...	4,799	5,376	1	105	4,800	5,483	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
4,547	8,804	4,547	8,804	2,320	4,421	...	23	...	...	2,320	4,444	Madras
955,883	865,863	1,625,763	1,037,721	5,072	2,631	451	205	...	...	5,523	2,836	Burma
169	1,446	169	1,446	...	...	3,685	13,731	2,132	452	5,817	14,183	Non-Br. Ports in India
2,514	370	3,720	375	5,905	19	4,196	880	...	222	10,101	1,121	Foreign countries
1,003,979	969,564	1,688,176	1,176,450	13,740	7,071	21,621	23,017	2,494	2,887	37,855	32,975	TOTAL
1,111,248	1,080,381	2,628,765	2,113,884	638,859	587,214	295,653	228,882	48,510	45,604	983,021	801,700	TOTAL IMPORTS
Imports to end of April												
												By Rail and River—
...	...	1,150,729	1,200,172	31,070	41,424	...	...	...	...	31,070	41,424	E. B. and Assam
10,516	96,206	2,899,931	3,685,923	919,495	1,046,244	62	3	...	...	9[illegible]9,5[illegible]7	1,046,247	Bengal
...	37	6[illegible]4	765	383,650	437,952	202,033	109,061	1,770	2,801	587,453	549,813	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
642	9	13,521	1,786	17,147	28,551	63,329	238,168	64,845	340,080	145,321	606,799	Panjab
...	...	514,781	427,402	...	...	...	...	43,462	57,805	43,462	57,805	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	125	...	9,112	4,843	124,580	146,360	3,057	29,711	136,749	180,914	Raj. and C. India
216	555	216	563	2,854	839	256,322	357,631	...	87	259,176	358,557	Bombay
...	32	46,855	3,371	94,031	49,464	314,632	147,505	...	...	40[illegible],6[illegible]3	196,969	Cent. Provs. and Berar
1,987	826	1,987	826	14	972	24,647	5,168	...	...	24,6[illegible]1	6,140	Nizam's Territory
398,432	366,426	400,501	366,715	1,220	2,046	5	...	...	...	1,225	2,046	Madras
912	251	912	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kashmir
412,705	464,342	5,030,258	5,687,774	1,458,563	1,612,335	985,600	1,003,896	113,134	430,483	2,557,297	3,046,714	TOTAL
												By Sea—
...	4,238	...	4,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. B. and Assam
37,218	168,811	74,276	278,034	441	958	224	...	180	...	845	95[illegible]	Bengal
90,147	192,025	99,620	194,300	2	11	30,215	12,294	3,934	2,555	34,151	14,860	Bombay
9,731	63,009	22,077	98,662	...	...	12,821	17,755	1	116	12,822	17,871	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
28,938	40,877	28,993	40,877	6,469	8,345	25	23	...	37	6,494	8,405	Madras
2,090,570	2,816,642	5,027,976	3,712,026	14,009	10,112	845	205	...	...	14,854	10,317	Burma
1,826	19,341	1,881	19,341	...	...	60,427	43,475	10,537	4,128	70,964	52,603	Non-Br. Ports in India
89,156	2,688	90,937	2,769	44,607	2,198	65,475	2,520	1,229	222	111,311	4,940	Foreign countries
2,347,586	3,307,631	6,245,810	4,350,247	65,528	21,624	170,032	81,272	15,881	7,058	251,441	109,954	TOTAL
2,760,291	3,771,973	11,276,062	10,038,021	1,524,091	1,633,959	1,155,632	1,085,168	129,015	437,541	2,808,733	3,156,668	TOTAL IMPORTS

1 taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

Whence exported	[illegible] Calcutta 1909	Calcutta 1910	City of Bombay 1909	City of Bombay 1910	TOTAL 1909	TOTAL 1910	RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED Calcutta 1909	Calcutta 1910	City of Bombay 1909	City of Bombay 1910	TOTAL 1909	TOTAL 1910
Imports in April												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	31,621	71,803	...	...	31,621	71,803	42,239	165,346	...	...	42,239	165,346
Bengal	390,711	777,279	153	511	390,864	777,790	231,756	174,403	...	286	231,756	174,689
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	118,190	476,168	36,381	247,047	154,571	723,155	314,344	218,835	155,811	540,843	470,155	768,678
Panjab	...	...	2,607	1,685	2,607	1,685	1,910	8,536	12,133	98,544	14,043	107,080
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	59,315	5,959	89,979	144,166	149,294	150,125	1,530	1,636	19,231	19,620	20,761	21,256
Bombay	...	...	60,815	59,068	60,815	59,068		...	90,063	125,808	90,063	125,808
Cent. Provs. and Berar	17,741	17,847	144,037	200,611	161,778	218,488	1,786	1,151	9,599	6,337	11,385	7,488
Nizam's Territory	...	...	81,137	72,223	81,137	72,223	...	...	104	96	104	96
Madras	...	...	7,791	533	7,701	533	...	145		...	...	145
Mysore	...	...	71	65	71	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	617,578	1,348,996	422,971	725,939	1,040,549	2,074,935	593,565	570,052	286,941	800,534	880,506	1,370,586
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam		...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	13	...	1
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	34	...	34		...	137	2,804	137	2,804
Madras	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	12,181	11,625	12,181	11,625	...	...	6,697	1,165	6,697	1,165
Foreign countries	...	...	552	166	552	166	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL	...	...	12,733	11,825	12,733	11,825	...	...	6,835	3,982	6,835	3,982
TOTAL IMPORTS	6 17,578	1,348,996	435,701	737,764	1,053,282	2,086,760	593,365	570,052	293,776	804,516	887,341	1,374,568
Imports to end of April												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	34,007	83,315	...	...	34,007	83,315	94,244	395,464	...	...	94,244	395,464
Bengal	515,241	1,181,601	160	975	515,401	1,182,576	527,868	644,361	545	286	528,413	644,647
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	157,689	625,181	43,784	296,295	201,473	921,476	513,421	523,759	261,348	841,132	774,769	1,364,891
Panjab	...	...	4,977	3,483	4,977	3,483	7,385	10,422	13,250	110,666	20,635	121,088
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	96,237	24,945	123,778	200,490	220,015	225,435	13,729	6,606	75,706	66,903	89,435	73,509
Bombay	...	...	171,541	215,874	171,541	225,874		...	136,433	212,388	136,433	212,388
Cent. Provs. and Berar	57,284	84,457	300,947	451,542	358,231	535,999	20,578	13,400	73,708	52,185	94,286	65,585
Nizam's Territory	...	...	222,798	301,447	222,798	301,447	...	...	205	107	205	107
Madras	...	...	20,655	2,867	20,655	2,867	452	3,477	...	...	452	3,477
Mysore	...	...	358	75	358	75	...		...	...	...	...
TOTAL	860,458	1,999,499	888,998	1,483,048	1,749,456	3,482,547	1,177,677	1,597,489	561,195	1,283,667	1,738,872	2,881,156
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	129	...
Bombay	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1,182	22	17	22	1,199
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	327	726	327	726	...	...	11,854	3,288	11,854	3,288
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	...	...	...	530
Burma			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India		...	19,138	31,430	19,138	31,430	...	...	7,159	1,471	7,159	1,471
Foreign countries	...	...	901	384	901	384	1	...	1	...	2	
TOTAL	...	...	20,427	32,540	20,427	32,540	130	1,712	19,036	4,776	19,166	6,488
TOTAL IMPORTS	860,4 8	1,999,499	909,425	1,515,5 8	1,769,883	3,515,087	1,177,807	1,599,201	580,231	1,288,443	1,758,038	2,887,644

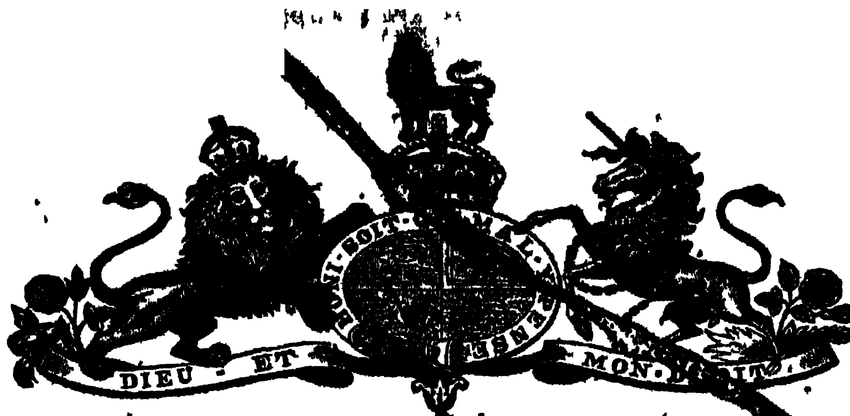
Jute						Tea						Whence exported
Calcutta		Chittagong port		Total		Calcutta		Chittagong port		Total		
1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	
					Imports in April							
												By Rail and River—
543,651	249 920	36	5,822	543,687	255 742	2,384	3,160	116	483	2,500	3,643	E. B. and Assam
137,030	132,464	...	...	137,030	132,464	613	2,929	4	3	617	2 932	Bengal
1,877	1,162	...	...	1,877	1,162	7	1	...	...	7	1	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
...	...	..		...	...	...	93	...	...	...	93	Panjab
.	...			...	.	...	...	..		..	...	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
..	...	.			..	...	...	..	..	...	...	Raj. & C India
...	.	..	.		.	...	..		..	...	.	Bombay
464		..	.	464		..	..	...	..	...	.	Cent Provs. and Berar
.	...	.	...	...		..	..	..	...	..	..	Nizam's Territory
9	...	..	..	9	.	...	.	...	..	.	...	Madras
.	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	.	Mysore
683,031	383,546	36	5,822	683,067	389,368	3,004	6,183	120	486	3,124	6,669	TOTAL
												By Sea—
...		29	...	29	...	960	25	.	.	960	25	E. B. and Assam
67	13,279	..	...	67	13,279	.	...	...				Bengal
	...			..	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	Bombay
...	.	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	.		Sind and Br. Baluchistan
.		..	.	..		9	16	...	...	9	10	Madras
.		...		.	..	...	1			...	1	Burma
...		.		...		.	..	.	..		...	Non-Br. Ports in India
...	...				..	46	8	..		46	8	Foreign countries
67	13,279	29		96	13,279	1,015	50	.	.	1,015	50	TOTAL
683,098	396,825	65	5,822	683,163	402,647	4,019	6,233	120	486	4,139	6,719	TOTAL IMPORTS
					Imports to end of April							
												By Rail and River—
5,206,336	2,918,836	115,777	120,909	5,322,113	3,039 745	106,620	140,836	4,566	35,662	111,186	176,498	E. B. and Assam
1,137,982	952 330	...	...	1,137,982	952,330	9,347	6,242	14	7	9,361	6,249	Bengal
12,906	18,023	...		12,906	18,023	532	259	...		532	259	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
..	...	..	...	..		4	103	...	.	4	103	Panjab
..	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	.	..	...	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	.	Raj & C. India
...	..	..	...	...	...	..	7	.	..	.	7	Bombay
1,182	276	...	...	1,182	276	1	49	...	...	1	49	Cent. Provs. and Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	Nizam's Territory
9	...	...	...	9	...	1	6	...	...	1	6	Madras
...	...	...		...		.	.	...	...		...	Mysore
6,358,415	3,889,465	115,777†	120,909	6,474,192	4,010,374	116,505	147,502	4,580	35,669	121,085	183,171	TOTAL
												By Sea—
...	354	6,522	...	6,522	354	1,631	991	.	...	1,631	991	E. B. and Assam
34,897	55,400	..	...	34,897	55,400	..	41	...		..	41	Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	Bombay
...	...	...		...	.	..	...	..	...	..	.	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	.	...	.	...	...	40	16	...	.	40	16	Madras
...		...	...		...	..	3		.		3	Burma
..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	Non-Br. Ports in India
22	14	...	...	22	14	69	132	...	..	69	132	Foreign countries
34,919	55,768	6,522	...	41,441	55,768	1,740	1,183	.	...	1,740	1,183	TOTAL
6,393,334	3,945,233	122,299	120,909	6,515,633	4,066,142	118,245	148,685	4,580	35,669	122,825	184,354	TOTAL IMPORTS

† Comprise the import figures from February 1909 only

C. W. E. COTTON,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, July 1, 1910



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 27.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 1st July, 1910.

No 285 —The Reverend J Low, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th July 1910.

EDUCATION.

The 29th June, 1910.

No 675 —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr E. R. Watson, M.A., B.Sc., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th June, 1910.

No. 707.—The services of Mr. I. G. Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 1st July 1910.

No. 712.—Mr. V. Dawson, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,

with effect from the 1st July 1910, or the subsequ[illegible] date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The 1st [illegible], 1910.

No. 774.—Mr. O. T. Barrow, C.S.I., [illegible] permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st July 19[illegible]

JUDICIAL.

The 1st July, 1910.

No. 944.—In [illegible]cise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 188[illegible] (XXVI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Jagan [illegible]ath to be a notary public and to exercise his functions as such within the Delhi [illegible]ict.

PUBLIC.

The 1st July, 1910.

No. 3423.—In modification of entry (1) (*c*) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of persons who have been granted a sword in public Darbar, shall cease to extend to Pirbaksh *walad* Khan Mahomed Shar of Kashmor taluka in the Upper Sind Frontier district.

SANITARY.

The 27th June, 1910.

No. 1111.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India for one year, with effect from the 5th June 1910, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:

Captain J. Cunningham, M.D., I.M.S., officiating Assistant to the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Pension service—sixth year, commenced 1st February 1910.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 30th June, 1910.

No. 1155.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 24th June 1910.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Owing to increase of plague at Port Said five days quarantine imposed on ships from there, time of voyage included; also ordinary measures *re* disinfection and rat destruction.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 30th June, 1910.

No. 545—30-8.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 447—30-6, dated the 27th May 1910, Mr. T. B. Fletcher, is appointed to be Supernumerary Entomologist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India, with effect from the 2nd March 1910.

GENERAL.

The 29th June, 1910.

No. 1414—234-3.—Mr. W. A. Threlfall, Superintendent, 2nd grade, was granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th May 1910.

No. 1415—234-3.—Mr. C. A. Cameron, Superintendent, 3rd grade, officiated as Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. W. A. Threlfall.

No. 1416—234-3.—Mr. H. G. Bolst, Secretariat Assistant, 2nd grade, officiated as Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. C. A. Cameron.

No. 1417—234-3.—Mr. C. A. Cameron, Superintendent, 3rd grade, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th June 1910.

No. 1418—234-3.—Mr. L. E. Kershaw, Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. C. A. Cameron.

FORESTS.

The [illegible] July, 1910.

No. 727—108-5-*F*.—Mr. A. M. Reuther, Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 6th May 1910.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1910.

No. 70.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from
			1910.
White, C. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent.	1st April.
Purves, R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.	1st April.
James, H. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	1st April.
Ward, T. R. J., C.I.E. ..	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	18th April.
Phillips, E. A. W. .	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	18th April.
Gordon, W. B., C.I.E. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd class ..	Chief Engineer, 1st class, permanent	21st April.
Carter, R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, permanent.	21st April.
James, H. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.	21st April.
Green, H. H.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	21st April.
Holms, W. F. ...	Executive Engineer	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent	21st April.
Carne, F. W.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	28th April.
Vyall, F. W. . ..	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent.	26th May.

The 1st July, 1910.

No. 71.—Mr. J. E. Lacey, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st July 1910, until further orders.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1910.

No. 2083-*Est.-A.*—With reference to Rule IV of the Rules published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1680-G., dated the 27th July 1906, the undermentioned officer is confirmed in the Political Department as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class:

Captain T. G. M. Harris.

No. 2087-*Est.-A.*—With reference to Rule I[illegible]f the Rules published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign [illegible]partment, No. 1680-G., dated the 27th July, 1906, the undermentioned officer is con[illegible]d in the Political Department as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class :

Captai[illegible]. F. W. Anson.

[illegible]he 30th June, 1910.

No. 2111-*Est.-B.*—[illegible]enant L. B. Harbord, 44th Merwara Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant, [illegible]war Bhil Corps, with effect from the 31st May, 1910.

No. 2131-*E*[illegible]*B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for sixty days combi[illegible]with leave out of India for three months and six days, with effect from the [illegible]910, under Article 220 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and Army Order No. 64 of 1904 :

Captain D. LeG. Pitcher, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry.

Pension service—13th year, commenced on the 16th February, 1910.

No. 2138-*Est.-A.*—Captain D. M. Field, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 10th March, 1910.

The 1st July, 1910.

No. 1409 *G.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907", and sections 12 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the said coast and islands by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3429-I.A., dated the 30th December, 1898, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Hugh Vincent Biscoe, His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bandar Abbas to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of Bandar Abbas up to the Khamir boundary on the west, the districts of Shamilat and Minab on the east, and the islands of Hormuz, Larak, Kishm, and Henjam in the eastern part of the Persian Gulf ; and is also pleased to direct that within these limits he shall exercise all the additional powers specified in Schedule IV of the aforesaid Code with which a Magistrate of the First class can be invested.

No. 1410-*G.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907", and sections 22, 24 and 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), as applied to the said coast and islands by section 7 of the same Order, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Hugh Vincent Biscoe, His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bandar Abbas, to be a Subordinate Judge of the First class, within the limits of Bandar Abbas up to the Khamir boundary on the west, the districts of Shamilat and Minab on the east, and the islands of Hormuz, Larak, Kishm and Henjam in the eastern part of the Persian Gulf ; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees.

No. 1411-*G.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907," and sections 12 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the said coast and islands by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3429 I. A., dated the 30th December, 1898, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rowland Hill New, His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Counsul at Lingah, to be a Magistrate of the First class within the limits of Lingah, the Shib Kuh ports, and the islands of Farur, Kais, Hindarabi and Sheikh Shuaib ; and is also pleased to direct that within these limits he shall exercise all the additional powers specified in Schedule IV of the aforesaid Code with which a Magistrate of the First class can be invested.

No. 1412-*G.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907," and sections 22, 24 and 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), as applied to the said coast and islands by section 7 of the same Order, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rowland Hill New, His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lingah, to be a Subordinate Judge of the First class, within the limits of Lingah, the Shib Kuh ports, and the islands of Farur, Kais, Hindarabi and Sheikh Shuaib ; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees.

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible]INANCE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]TIFICATIONS.

ACCO[illegible]S AND FINANCE.

ESTIMAT[illegible]ND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 27[illegible]*une, 1910.*

No. 3345-*A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of* [illegible]*ipts and Payments at Civil Treasuri*[illegible] *in India.*

May 1910. Lakhs of Rupe[illegible]

	May		To end of M[illegible]		Whole Year.	
	1910-1911	1909-1910	1910-1911.	1909-1910	Budget, 1910-1911	Actuals, [illegible]liminary, 1909-1910.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,42	2,70	4,45	4,84	33,40	[illegible]
Opium	1,66	53	2,56	98	6,95	[illegible]
Salt	45	48	91	94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stamps	50	56	1,18	1,20	7,12	[illegible]
Excise	83	75	1,73	1,56	10,24	[illegible]
Provincial Rates	11	10	18	18	81	[illegible]
Customs	83	53	1,65	1,11	9,06	[illegible]
Assessed Taxes	10	[illegible]	18	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	12	13	19	19	2,65	[illegible]
Registration	7	8	[illegible]	13	63	[illegible]
Tributes from Native States	7	4	10	9	89	[illegible]
Other Civil Revenue	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	4,61	[illegible]
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	6,34	6,40	13,77	12,01	83,79	[illegible]
Civil Expenditure						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−54	−53	−66	−65	−4,49	[illegible]
Opium	−63	−43	−1,22	−1,00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Famine Relief	...	−2	...	−4	−73	[illegible]
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,85	−3,11	−5,70	−6,00	−38,95	[illegible]
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	−4,02	−4,15	[illegible]	−7,69	−45,83	[illegible]
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less than issues)	−1	+19	+4	+33	+1,94	[illegible]
Marine	−2	−3	−4	−7	−49	[illegible]
Military Receipts	+4	+4	+8	+8	+1,03	[illegible]
Military Issues	−1,68	−1,71	[illegible]	−3,43	−21,35	[illegible]
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+17	+22	+31	+36	+51,70 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway together)	[illegible]
State Railways	+3,54	+3,13	[illegible]	[illegible]		
East Indian Railway	[illegible]	+65	+1,44	+1,24		
Telegraph	+1	+1	+3	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	+4,42	+4,07	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	[illegible]	−05	[illegible]	[illegible]	−18,35 (Ordinary Branches, State Railways and East Indian Railway together)	[illegible]
State Railways	−1,98	[illegible]	[illegible]	−4,81		
East Indian Railway	[illegible]	−33	−61	−65		
Telegraph	−9	−11	−19	[illegible]	−1,40	[illegible]
TOTAL	−3,24	−3,65	−7,31	−7,53	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−49	−1,12	−1,72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less than payments)		3	..	−8	+1,31	[illegible]
Mint Certificates and bullion Advances (Net as above)	−17	+15	+1	+4	..	[illegible]
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+1,18	...	+2,19	...	.	[illegible]
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit		.	.		...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	−1		−2	...	
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	−2,67	−46	−8,43	−4,37	−23,25	[illegible]
Sale of Demand Drafts on London	.	..			..	...
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+1,00	+93	+72	+77	+1,66	[illegible]
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−66	+58	−5,77	−3,66	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,77	+1,71	−89	−2,28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,78	11,36	18,41	15,35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,55	13,07	17,55	13,07	18,70	[illegible]

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 27th June, 1910.

No. 3338-*A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the office of the Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, Bombay.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 27th June, 1910.

No. 3299-*A*.—It is hereby notified—

(1) That in the calendar year 1911 not more than 31,440 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 2,620 chests in each month of the year.

(2) That of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 1,360 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 1,260 chests Patna opium.

(3) That no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 27th June, 1910.

No. 3205-*P*.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

READ—

Resolution No. 546, of 31st January 1888.

Resolution No. 2255-P., of 17th May 1899.

1. In a case which recently came before them, the Government of India observed some misconception regarding the conditions upon which a Government officer may transfer his services to another Government office or department. It seems desirable therefore to affirm and in some measure to amplify the principles embodied in the existing orders on the subject. The Resolutions cited in the preamble are accordingly cancelled, and the Governor-General in Council is pleased to convey the following instructions for general observance.

2. It is the duty of a Government officer, who wishes to transfer his services to a different Government office or department, to obtain the consent of the authority which appoints to his existing post before taking up the new employment. If he takes up the new employment without such consent, he commits a breach of discipline and is liable to be punished, in the last resource, by dismissal from his former post and consequent loss of pensionable service. Resignation of his former appointment will not, it should be noted, protect him from this penalty.

3. In granting or withholding consent to the acceptance by a subordinate of other Government employment, the head of an office or department, must consider whether the transfer will be consistent with the interests of the public service. Permission should not be refused, however, without strong reason, which should be recorded in writing.

4. The head of an office or department shall not employ, either temporarily or permanently, an officer whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to belong to another establishment without the previous consent of the head of the office or department in which he is employed. In the rare cases in which, for reasons which appear satisfactory to the new employer, an officer cannot obtain the required consent before taking up the new appointment, the employment may be made conditional on consent being obtained at the earliest opportunity.

5. The foregoing instructions apply equally to officers on leave, whether with or without allowances. All leave allowances must *ipso facto* cease on the taking up of new employment, other than work of a purely casual nature.

Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th June, 1910.

No. 3351-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. J. K. Shaw, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent in the office of the Assistant Accountant General, Post Office, Nagpur, with effect from the 11th April 1910, and until further orders.

The 30th June, 1910.

No. 3396-*F. O. & A.*—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List, with effect from the 15th April 1910:

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor, to class I,

Mr. W. S. Adie, I.C.S., to class I, but to continue to officiate in class III of Accountants General,

Mr. F. D. Gordon, to class II (old scale),

and

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to class II.

No. 3397-*F. O. & A.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 26th April 1910,

Messrs. K. L. Datta and A. Newmarch, to act in class III of Accountants General, and

Messrs. H. N. Heseltine and U. L. Majumdar, to act in class I of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th May 1910,

Mr. U. L. Majumdar, to revert to class III of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 14th May 1910,

Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., to revert from class III of Accountants General, and to act in class I of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 16th May 1910,

Mr. U. L. Majumdar, to act in class I of the Enrolled List.

No. 3408-*F. O. & A.*—The following Superintendents in the Finance Department of the Government of India Secretariat have been granted leave:

Mr. Bipin Behari Banerji, privilege leave for seven weeks and furlough for twelve months and eight days in continuation, with effect from the 1st April 1909.

Mr. B. L. A. Laville, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 10th April 1910.

No. 3409-*F. O. & A.*—The following promotions and reversions in the grades of Superintendents in the Finance Department of the Government of India Secretariat are notified:

With effect from the 1st December 1909,

Mr. Muhammad Hasan Khan to officiate in the 3rd grade.

With effect from the 10th April 1910,

Mr. M. E. Watts to officiate in the 2nd grade,

and

Mr. G. W. C. Bradey to officiate in the 3rd grade.

With effect from the 22nd April 1910,

Messrs. B. L. A. Laville and Hari Das Gupta to officiate in the 1st grade,

Mr. Muhammad Hasan Khan to officiate in the 2nd grade,

and

Mr. J. R. Hewson to officiate in the 3rd grade.

With effect from the 16th May 1910,

Mr. Bipin Behari Banerji to officiate in the 2nd grade,

Mr. Muhammad Hasan Khan to officiate in the 3rd grade,

and

Mr. J. R. Hewson to revert to his substantive appointment.

No. 3411-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. L. E. Pritchard was granted privilege leave for four days from the 10th to the 13th May 1910, both days inclusive.

The 1st July, 1910.

No. 3412-*F. O. & A.*—The services of Mr. J. E. Lacey are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st July 1910.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOANS, ETC.

The 1st July, 1910.

No. 3429-*A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind rule 18 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 6565-A., dated the 24th October 1907.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1910.

No. 1054-*Accts.*—Mr. F. I. L. Clarke, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 21st May 1910.

Mr. H. S. Cumber is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, Military Accounts Department, from the 18th June 1910, *vice* Mr Clarke.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPHS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1910.

No. 4553—67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Rules 60 and 236 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975—137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th of September 1909, shall be cancelled.

POST OFFICE.

No. 4566—4569—251.

The 27th June, 1910.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

In the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department No. 509, dated the 11th March 1905, it was decided that, with effect from the 1st July 1905, the rate of interest allowed on cash deposits at call in the Post Office Savings Bank which had previously been $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent should be reduced to 3 per cent, while an increased rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent should be allowed on deposits held subject to six months notice of withdrawal. Experience has proved that the system of deposits held subject to six months notice of withdrawal has failed to find favour with the public, while it has thrown a great deal of additional work on Post Offices and Audit Offices and has led to the introduction of a complicated accounts procedure which is not readily understood and observed at the smaller Post Offices.

2. It has now been decided to abolish the system of deposits subject to six months notice of withdrawal. The rate of interest on deposits at call will remain at 3 per cent, but the maximum limit of annual cash deposits will be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500.

3. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the following rules shall be substituted for those published in the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 509, dated the 11th March 1905, and that they shall come into force from the 1st January 1911.

Rules for the guidance of Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

ARRANGEMENT.

GENERAL.

Definitions, objects, etc.

RULES.

1. Definitions.
2. Object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks.
3. Business hours.
4. Postal officials bound to secrecy.

Conditions regarding deposits.

5. Persons who may deposit money.

6—11. Limitations as to opening accounts and deposits.

Conditions regarding withdrawals.

12—15. Powers to withdraw money and limitations as to withdrawals.

Opening of accounts.

16—20. How to open an account.

Pass-books.

21. Pass-book and its importance.
22. Loss of pass-book.

Deposits after account has been opened.

23—24. Mode of depositing money after an account has been opened.

Withdrawals.

25—28. Mode of withdrawing money.

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of these rules—

Deposit means money paid into a Post Office Savings Bank by, or on behalf of, a depositor.

Depositor means the person by whom, or on whose behalf, money is deposited.

Account means the account of a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank.

Balance means the balance at credit of an account.

Minor means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years.

Guardian includes a father, or, if the father be dead, a mother, or, if both parents be dead, and no guardian of the minor has been appointed, by will or deed or under any enactment for the time being in force in British India, any adult relation of the minor with or by whom the minor is residing or being maintained.

Director-General means the Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Postmaster-General means the chief postal authority in any province or place to which the system of Post Office Savings Banks is extended.

Accountant-General means Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs.

Object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks.

2. The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift. Savings Banks are not to be used for the purpose of keeping a current account,

and the Accountant-General is empowered to close accounts, or, in the case of accounts opened on behalf of minors, to stop the receipt of further deposits, should he have reason to believe that the accounts are being used for a purpose for which the Savings Bank was not intended.

Business Hours.

3. Post Office Savings Banks will be open for the transaction of business between the hours of noon and 4 P.M. every day, with the exception of Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday. These hours may, under the authority of the Postmaster-General, be altered to suit local circumstances.

Postal Officials bound to Secrecy.

4. The officers of the Post Office engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, except to the Postmaster-General or other officers of the Department engaged in carrying out the provisions of these rules.

Persons who may deposit money.

5. Any person may deposit money in a Post Office Savings Bank (*a*) on his own behalf, or (*b*) on behalf of any minor relative, or (*c*) on behalf of any minor of whom he is the guardian.

Exception.—A Government official may not open an account on behalf of a minor of whom he is the official guardian.

Explanation.—Minors are allowed to deposit money in their own names, and women, whether married or single, are allowed to deposit money in their own names, but subject, in the case of married women, to the limitation laid down in rule 6 (3).

Limitations as to opening Accounts and Deposits.

6. (1) Any person may open an account in his own name, but may not have more than one such account open.

(2) In addition to the account which a person may open in his own name, he may open any number of separate accounts on behalf of any minors who are related to him or of whom he is the guardian, provided that he shall not open more than one account on behalf of each such minor.

(3) The fact that an account has been opened on behalf of a minor shall not prevent such minor from opening an account in his own name; nor shall the fact that a married man has an account in his own name prevent his wife from opening a separate account in her own name, provided the money to be deposited by her is her own property or earning.

NOTE.—If, through any cause, an account has been opened in contravention of the provisions of this rule the depositor shall not be entitled to claim interest on the account and the Accountant-General may require him to close it at once.

7. Deposits in trust are not allowed, and cannot be recognised.

8. Money cannot be deposited in the name of two or more persons jointly, provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the deposit of money in the name of a known firm.

9. The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that includes a fraction of an anna.

10. The total amount which may be deposited in any one official year—from the 1st April to the 31st of March inclusive—may not exceed Rs. 1,500, of which not more than Rs. 500 may remain at call. The excess above Rs. 500, together with any further sum at the depositor's credit, which he may wish to invest (being a sum in whole rupees and not less than Rs. 10 in all), will be invested for him in Government securities under rule 46.

Example.—A depositor has deposited Rs. 500 from April 1st to November 10th, and on November 20th brings Rs. 5 as. 3 to the post office to be deposited. The Rs 5 as. 3 will be accepted as a deposit provided that the depositor at the same time signs a form of application requesting that out of the Rs. 505 as. 3 any specified sum in whole rupees, not being less than Rs. 10 (*e. g.*, Rs. 10 or Rs. 11) may be invested for him. In this way the depositor may continue to make deposits up to Rs. 1,500 in all during the year.

NOTE 1.—The annual limit of Rs. 500 for deposits remaining at call will be reckoned, irrespective of withdrawals, that is, withdrawals will not be deducted in applying the limit. But amounts deposited for purposes of immediate investment, will be deducted in applying the limit. The proceeds of the sale of Government securities credited to a depositor's account under rule 47 (3) will also be deducted in applying the limit in all cases in which such proceeds are withdrawn before interest becomes due on them under rule 29.

NOTE 2.—When an account is transferred from one Post Office Savings Bank to another, only such portion of it as was deposited in the current official year shall be included in calculating the limit of Rs. 500.

11. The total amount which a depositor may have at any time, whether at call, or invested, exclusive of interest for the current year, is Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and Rs. 4,000 in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor by his relative or guardian, provided that, out of these total amounts of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000, not more than Rs. 2,000 in the case of an adult and Rs. 1,000 in the case of a minor may remain at call and that the balance in excess of these sums (*i.e.*, in excess of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,000 as the case may be) is invested on behalf of the depositor under rule 46. Provided also that only sums in whole rupees and not less than Rs. 10 can be invested at any time.

Example.—A depositor has Rs. 1,950 at his credit in the Savings Bank and brings Rs. 58 as. 5 to be deposited. The Rs. 58 as. 5 will be accepted as a deposit provided that the depositor at the same time signs a form of application requesting that out of the Rs. 2,008 as. 5 any specified sum in whole rupees not being less than Rs. 10 may be invested for him. In this way the depositor may continue to make deposits up to Rs. 1,500 each year until his deposit at call and his investments amount together to Rs. 5,000.

NOTE.—The maximum balance of Rs. 2,000 (or Rs. 1,000 if the account was opened on behalf of a minor) which may remain at call may be increased by the addition from year to year of interest calculated on the maximum limit of Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 1,000, as the case may be, and also by interest on investments, credited under rule 49.

Powers to withdraw money and limitations as to withdrawals.

12. A depositor may withdraw money from his account only once a week. By the term "week" is meant the period from Monday to Saturday, both days inclusive. A depositor may, therefore, withdraw money from his account on Saturday and again on the following Monday.

13. A minor may only withdraw money deposited by him in his own name. Money deposited on behalf of a minor may only be withdrawn during his minority by his guardian.

14. Women, whether married or single, may withdraw money deposited by them in their own names; and married women may also withdraw money deposited by them as single women, in their own names, their marriage notwithstanding. The fact that a female minor, on whose behalf money has been deposited, is married, or becomes married after the account has been opened on her own behalf, shall not prevent her from withdrawing the money so deposited on attaining majority.

15. A depositor may not withdraw a smaller sum than four annas, and he may not withdraw any sum which includes a fraction of an anna unless it be to close his account, in which case he may withdraw the whole balance at his credit.

How to open an Account.

16. Any person wishing to open an account should apply to the nearest post office that is a Savings Bank. Application need not necessarily be made in person; but the applicant must state his name, his occupation or profession, and his place of residence. If he be a Native, he must also state his father's name and caste.

17. The intending depositor must sign a declaration, in the following form, that he has read and accepted the Post Office Savings Bank rules. If he be unable to write, he must attend personally, and, in the presence of a witness, affix his mark or seal to the declaration, to be attested by the signature of the witness. If he should apply in person, a copy of these rules will be given to him to read, or they will be read and explained to him, should he be unable to read. If he should not apply in person, a copy of these rules with the form of declaration will be sent to him and he must present the declaration duly signed, with the first deposit.

Form of declaration to be signed by depositor on making first deposit.

"I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Bank Rules have been read {by me / to me} and that I accept them as binding upon me.

"I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank." *

* NOTE.—The latter sentence is to be scored through in the case of an account opened on behalf of minor, in which case the person opening the account must make the following further declaration:—

"I declare that I have no account on behalf of the minor at any Post Office Savings Bank."

"I declare that the minor was born on (*date by—Christian era as nearly as can be ascertained*)."

18. Women may open accounts in their own names through their agents or, if they are married women, through their husbands or agents. The agent or husband will be required to produce a letter of authority in the prescribed form from the depositor and to sign the declaration that the depositor understands and accepts the rules. No postal official may under this rule be the agent of any woman, except his own wife, in respect of an account held in the post office in which he is employed.

19. When the declaration is presented, duly signed, with the amount of the first deposit, or when it has been signed by a depositor attending in person to make a deposit, the amount of the deposit will be entered in a pass-book which will be supplied to the depositor, and the entry will be initialled by the postmaster and stamped with the office stamp. The depositor will be required to sign a receipt for the pass-book.

20. If the account be opened at a sub or branch post office, the pass-book for the depositor will have to be obtained from the head office. A preliminary receipt for the amount of the first deposit will, therefore, be given to the depositor, who will be informed of the date on which he should call to receive the pass-book. When the pass-book is handed over to the depositor, he will be required to return this preliminary receipt and to sign a receipt for the pass-book. The amount of the original deposit will be entered in the pass-book by the head office, and the depositor will therefore have a guarantee that the sum has been received in that office. He should be careful to see that the entry in the pass-book corresponds with the amount entered in the preliminary receipt before giving up the latter.

Pass-book and its importance.

21. The pass-book will show, in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation or profession, and address. No deposit can be made and no money can be withdrawn from an account without its production, and the Post Office will not be responsible for any sum not acknowledged in the pass-book. Depositors should carefully examine their books before leaving the office, and ascertain that the entries are correct. They should also be careful to keep their pass-books in their own possession, as the Post Office does not accept responsibility for any loss caused to a depositor, if, through his negligence, any person shall obtain possession of the book and fraudulently obtain the payment of any sum belonging to the depositor.

NOTE.—In the case of an account opened at a sub or branch post office, the pass-book will be sent to the head office as soon as possible after the 15th June, when the pass-book is presented for entry of interest under rule 30. The depositor will obtain a receipt in exchange for his pass-book, and he must give up this receipt when his pass-book is returned to him.

Loss of Pass-book.

22. No charge will be made for the pass-book at first supplied to a depositor, or for any book issued to him in continuation of the original book which will be retained by the post office. But if a pass-book be lost or spoiled (except under circumstances over which the depositor has no control), or if any account be re-opened with the permission of the Accountant-General (under rule 35), before the expiration of three months from the date of closure, the depositor will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

Mode of depositing money after an Account has been opened.

23. (1) A depositor may deposit money at the post office at which his account stands as often as he wishes, so long as the prescribed yearly and maximum limits are not exceeded. All that he is required to do is to take or send the amount to be deposited, with his pass-book, to the post office. The amount of his deposit will be entered in the pass-book, and the balance struck as shown below. The entry will then be initialled by the postmaster and stamped with the

date stamp of the office, and the pass-book will be returned to the depositor or his messenger :—

Date.		Date stamp of the post office.	Amount of each deposit or withdrawal (to be entered in words).	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Balance at credit of the depositor.	Initials of the postmaster.
1883.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3rd April	...	...	Deposited ten rupees ...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	A.B.C.
15th „	...	...	Deposited twenty-five rupees.	25 0 0	...	35 0 0	A.B.C.
12th May	...	...	Withdrawn three rupees	...	3 0 0	32 0 0	A.B.C.

(2) A depositor whose account stands at a head office may deposit money at any of the sub-offices under that head office which are Savings Banks, and a depositor whose account stands at a sub-office may deposit money at the head office of the sub-office or at any of the sub-offices of that head office which are Savings Banks. Similarly, a depositor at a branch office may deposit money at the office to which it is subordinate and if such office is a sub-office, he may also deposit money at the head office of such sub-office. With these exceptions a depositor may deposit money only at the post office at which his account stands.

NOTE 1.—No deposit may be made to an account which has been ordered to be closed.

NOTE 2.—No deposit may be made to an account opened on behalf of a minor after he has attained the age of 18 years.

24. If the amount be deposited at a sub or branch post office, the depositor will receive in addition to the receipt in his pass-book, an acknowledgement from the head office, which will generally be the office at the head-quarters station of the district. This acknowledgment will be delivered to him in ordinary course through the Post Office. If it should not reach the depositor in proper time, or if, when it reaches him, it should show any signs of erasure, or should not agree with the entry in the pass-book, the depositor should immediately apply to the postmaster of the head office, the name of which is in the pass-book, and renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply.

Mode of withdrawing money.

25. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money he must present his pass-book personally or by agent at the post office at which his account stands, with a printed form of application for withdrawal, which can be obtained at the post office, signed by himself, and showing the balance at his credit and the amount which he wishes to withdraw. If the pass-book and application for withdrawal are presented by an agent, the name and signature of the agent should be entered in the application for withdrawal before it leaves the depositor's custody, and in any case the entries must be made before the application is presented at the post office. If the depositor is unable to write, he must attend personally and affix his mark or seal to the application. Should he be absolutely unable to attend personally, he must have his mark or seal affixed to the application and attested by some respectable witness, and the postmaster will make payment to the person presenting this application with the pass-book, after satisfying himself, by such enquiry as he may think proper, of the inability of the depositor to attend and of the genuine character of the application. The mark or seal of a depositor or messenger who cannot write must, at the time he receives payment of a withdrawal, be attested by the signature of a respectable witness (other than the paying officer) who is personally acquainted with the depositor or messenger (as the case may be) and also known to the postmaster or some member of the post office establishment.

NOTE 1.—If a depositor desires to withdraw the whole of the balance shown to his credit in his pass-book he will be required to close his account.

NOTE 2.—In the case of withdrawals made from the accounts of female depositors by their authorised agents under rule 18, the agent must sign the following certificate on the application for withdrawal :—
'Certified that the depositor is on this day alive and sane.'

26. Should any person other than the father, or if the father is dead, the mother, wish to withdraw money from an account opened on behalf of a minor and claim to do so as guardian of such minor, he will be required to fill in, on a form prescribed by the Director-General, answers to the following questions and such other questions as may be considered necessary, and will only be allowed to withdraw money on the order of the Postmaster-General in accordance with rule 41 :—

(a) What is your relationship to the minor ?

(b) Is the father or mother of the minor dead, or are both parents dead ? What near relatives of the minor are alive ?

(c) Have you been appointed guardian of the minor by will or deed or under any enactment in force in British India ? (If the reply to this question is in the affirmative, the applicant should produce the documents on which he relies to support his claim.)

(d) Are you an adult relative of the minor, and does he reside with you or is he maintained by you ?

NOTE.—In the case of withdrawal made from accounts opened on behalf of male minors, the father or other guardian of the minor must sign the following certificate on the application for withdrawal :—

"Certified that the amount sought to be withdrawn is required for the use of the minor."

In the case of withdrawals made from accounts opened on behalf of female minors, the father, *or the husband or other guardian of the minor must sign the following certificate on the application for withdrawal :—

"Certified that the amount sought to be withdrawn is required for the use of the minor who is *unmarried."
†who is lawfully married to me."

27. The amount to be withdrawn will be entered in the pass-book and a fresh balance struck, as in the case of a deposit, against the initials of the post-master and an impression of the date-stamp of the office. The amount will then be paid to the depositor or to the person presenting the pass-book and application, and his receipt taken, in all cases free of stamp duty, on the warrant of payment.

28. (1) The payment of a withdrawal at a sub-post office is subject to the condition that funds are available in the office. If funds are not available, they will be obtained as soon as possible. In such a case the depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the post office to receive payment, and he will retain his pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

(2) Every application for a withdrawal at a branch post office will be sent to the head or sub-office to which the branch office is subordinate, for a warrant of payment. The depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the branch office to receive payment and he will retain his pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass-book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

(3) Payment at sub and branch offices will be made to the depositor or other person presenting the pass-book under the conditions laid down in rule 25, and his receipt will be taken, in all cases free of stamp duty, on the warrant of payment. The transaction will be entered in the pass-book against the initials of the sub or branch postmaster and an impression of the date-stamp of the office.

NOTE.—In the case of an application to withdraw from (a) a minor's account, (b) a security deposit account, (c) any of the conjoint accounts specified in rule 41, payment cannot, in any circumstances, be made until a warrant of payment is received from the head office.

Interest.

29 Interest will be allowed, until further orders, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on all deposits, subject to the condition stated in this rule. This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month : provided that interest shall be allowed only on sums of complete rupees, and that it shall be calculated to the nearest pie : provided also that interest shall not be

* To be scored through in the case of the husband.
† To be scored through in the case of a person other than the husband.

allowed on any sum in excess of Rs. 2,000 (or of Rs. 1,000, if the account was opened on behalf of a minor).

NOTE 1.—When an order has been issued to close an account, interest ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which the order is issued (*see* end of rule 35).

NOTE 2.—Interest on the account of a deceased depositor ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which notice is issued to the person or persons recognised by the Postmaster-General as entitled to receive the balance of the account. No interest will be allowed on money deposited after his death in the account of a deceased depositor.

30. The interest calculated as above for each month will be added each year to the balance of each account. Depositors should present their pass-books as soon as possible after the 15th June, in order that the necessary entries may be made in them. If the pass-book be not presented for this purpose, the entry will be made on the next occasion when a deposit is made or when money is withdrawn.

NOTE 1.—Pass-books of depositors in sub and branch post offices will be sent to the head office for the entry of interest under this rule.

NOTE 2.—No balance will be struck in the pass-book after the 31st March until interest has been added for the past year.

Transfer of Accounts.

31. A depositor may have his account transferred, free of charge, to any post office that is a Savings Bank, *provided that the account shall have been in existence for three months previous to the transfer.* If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his pass-book personally, or send it to the post office, and must in either case make a written application for transfer. The pass-book will be returned to the depositor, who should present it as soon as possible at the post office to which his account has been transferred, with a specimen of his signature.

NOTE 1.—Accounts cannot be transferred from one head post office to another between the 16th and 31st March, both days inclusive.

NOTE 2.—Accounts ordered to be closed cannot be transferred.

NOTE 3.—The pass-book of a depositor in a sub or branch post office will first be sent to the head office to have the orders authorising the transfer entered in it.

Closing an Account.

32. When a depositor wishes to close his account, he must present his pass-book with a form of application for withdrawal of the amount shown at his credit in the pass-book. The amount of interest due on his account up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of presentation will be entered in the pass-book, and a final balance struck. The amount will then be paid to the depositor, and his receipt taken on the warrant of payment. The pass-book will be retained in the post office. If the application to close an account be presented at a sub or branch office, the same procedure will be followed as in the case of an ordinary withdrawal, except that the pass-book will be retained, and that the application and pass-book will, when interest is due, be in all cases sent to the head office for the warrant of payment.

NOTE.—The rule (*see* rule 12) which prevents a depositor from withdrawing money from his account more than once a week does not apply to the closing of an account, that is to say, an account may be closed within the week in which a withdrawal has been made.

33. If an order to close an account be issued by the Postmaster-General or the Accountant-General under these rules, notice in writing will be sent to the depositor requiring him to present his pass-book and receive payment of the balance at his credit as soon as convenient. After the date of such notice, no deposit will be accepted on the account, and no interest will be allowed upon the balance after the end of the calendar month preceding such date.

34. An account opened on behalf of a minor must, if still open, be closed by the person on whose behalf it was opened, on his attaining the age of 18 years. When the late minor is not in India and delay would cause substantial hardship, the Postmaster General may allow the late guardian to close the account (on behalf of the late minor) on his indemnifying the Post Office against loss from any future claim. If a minor after attaining the age of 18 years still remains a minor by law or order of a court of justice, his guardian must close the account on the minor completing 18 years of age. Interest on an account opened on behalf of a minor ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which the minor attains the age of 18 years.

Re-opening an Account.

35. A depositor who has once closed an account cannot open another account until after the expiration of three months from the date of closure without the permission of the Accountant-General; and a depositor whose account has been closed by order cannot open a fresh account in any case without the permission of the authority which ordered it to be closed.

Dead Accounts.

36. Accounts in respect of which no transactions have taken place for the period specified below will be treated as "dead" and no subsequent deposit or withdrawal will be allowed in the case of such accounts without the previous orders of the Accountant-General:—

When the balance of the account				And when no sum has been deposited or withdrawn and no interest added for
does not exceed	Rs. 10	...	...	3 complete years.
" "	" 100	...	...	6 " "
exceeds	" 100	...	...	12 " "

NOTE 1.—By "transaction" in this rule is meant not only a deposit or withdrawal but also the presentation of the pass-book for the entry of interest.

NOTE 2.—A dead account does not lapse to Government, but may be re-opened at any time on the application of the depositor, and the interest that has accumulated will be added to the principal when the account is revived.

Procedure to be followed in cases of Succession and Guardianship.

37. If a depositor should die, leaving in a Post Office Savings Bank a balance, whether in cash or in Government securities, or both, not exceeding one thousand rupees, and if probate of his will, or letters of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act VII of 1889, be not produced to the Postmaster-General within three months of the death of the said depositor, the Postmaster-General may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased.

NOTE.—If the deceased depositor was a minor in whose name more accounts than one stand open, the balances at credit of all these accounts will be added together for the purpose of applying this rule.

38. Balances, whether in cash or Government securities, or both, in excess of Rs. 1,000 may only be paid on production of probate, letters of administration, or a certificate under Act VII of 1889, unless otherwise ordered by the Director-General, who has discretionary power to dispense with such evidence in cases where he is of opinion that to require it would cause hardship, and that to dispense with it would involve no appreciable risk. If the balance in excess of Rs. 1,000 be that of a cash deposit account opened on behalf of a deceased minor—the balance of which, excluding interest, cannot under these rules exceed Rs. 1,000—the discretionary power may be exercised even if the condition of hardship be not established.

NOTE.—In the case of a deceased minor on whose behalf more accounts than one have been opened, and the total balance (excluding interest for the current year) at credit of these accounts exceeds Rs. 1,000 the *first sentence* of this rule will apply.

39. If any depositor becomes insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, and if such insanity or incapacity be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, then the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, make payment out of the deposits to any proper person. Where a committee or manager has been duly appointed to administer the depositor's estate, nothing in this rule authorises payments to any person other than such committee or manager.

40. The deposits of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British Army who die intestate, desert, or become insane or otherwise incapable of managing their affairs, will be made over, on application to the President of the Committee of Adjustment.

41. When any person other than the father, or, if the father is dead, the mother claims to withdraw money from an account opened on behalf of a minor as being the guardian of such minor, the Postmaster-General may authorise the applicant to withdraw money from the account for the minor's use, in accordance with the following rules:—

(a) Where the applicant claims to be guardian under the law, on production of proof of the claim to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General.

(*b*) Where the applicant claims as guardian duly appointed by will or deed, on production of the documents supporting the claim.

(*c*) Where the amount of the account does not exceed Rs. 250 and the applicant does not claim to be guardian under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), upon his giving evidence to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that he (the applicant) is the guardian of the minor.

(*d*) Where the amount of the account exceeds Rs. 250 and the applicant does not claim to be guardian under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), upon the applicant producing a certificate of administration granted under Act VIII of 1890.

(*e*) In any case of doubt the applicant (not being the father or mother of the minor) may be required to produce a certificate of administration, under Act VIII of 1890, before payment is made to him.

NOTE.—An authority given by the Postmaster-General under (*c*) will not hold good for a subsequent withdrawal if the balance of the account then exceeds Rs 250.

Public Accounts.

42. The following special conditions govern the opening of "Public Accounts" and their transactions :—

(*a*) Accounts may be opened by secretaries, treasurers, or managers of the funds of any dispensary, church or other religious institution, school, orphanage, asylum or library, or of any other funds contributed, for purposes other than the private or personal advantage or amusement of the contributors. Race, racquet, billiard, mess and similar funds, the objects of which are of a private or personal nature, cannot be allowed accounts.

Illustration.—The funds of regimental and public bands, which are maintained for purposes other than private advantage or amusement, are admissible

Explanation (1).—A library fund is admissible, even though the library is open only to subscribers.

" (2) —If an Institution has two or more distinct funds which cannot, under their constitution and in accordance with the conditions imposed by the donors, be amalgamated, an account is admissible for each such fund.

" (3) —The prohibition of current accounts when applied to a public account extends only to the use of the account for full details of the income and expenditure of the fund and does not prevent the periodical credit of subscriptions or other receipts, or the periodical withdrawal of money for expenditure, *e.g.*, a building fund raised for the erection of a church or charitable institution is admissible.

(*b*) Secretaries, treasurers, or managers of societies registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), or under similar enactments in force in Native States, may be allowed accounts.

(*c*) Secretaries and managers of benevolent funds (that is, funds formed by mutual subscription as an insurance against domestic misfortune) may be allowed accounts.

(*d*) Officers of Government or of public institutions, such as railway and steamer companies, and the like, who collect subscriptions, voluntary or departmental, from their subordinates for departmental purposes, may be allowed accounts

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, the term "Officers of Government" includes any officer of the Government of a Native State the Posts of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

(*e*) Public accounts of the kind specified above must be designated by names indicating the objects to which the money is devoted, as *A—pore Dispensary Fund*, *Workmen's Sick Fund*, *etc.*, and information must be given in writing regarding the object and source of income of the fund.

(*f*) Each new public account must be authorised by the Postmaster-General before it is opened. The Postmaster-General is empowered to direct that a public account be closed should its object at any time be such that the account could not, under the rules, be opened as a public account.

(*g*) In every case in which the holder of a public account, other than a public account held by an officer of Government in his official capacity, is changed, a fresh declaration (*see* rule 17) must be filled up.

(*h*) The limitations laid down in rule 6 are not meant to prevent any person from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

(*i*) The prohibition against deposits in the name of two or more persons jointly (*see* rule 8) does not apply to public accounts.

(*j*) The annual limit of Rs. 500 and the maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 for deposits (*see* rules 10 and 11), as well as the maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 for calculation of interest (*see* rule 29), do not apply to public accounts. But no public account may have at any time more than Rs. 10,000 at its credit, exclusive of interest for the current year, and no interest will be credited on any sum in excess of Rs. 10,000.

(*k*) The amount of withdrawals within a calendar month from a public account is limited to Rs. 1,000, unless the person who holds the account gives notice to the post office at which the account stands of his intention to make additional withdrawals. The notice must specify the amount to be withdrawn and be given one month in advance by means of an ordinary letter addressed to the postmaster which should specify the date on which it is intended to make the withdrawal, and if it is intended to withdraw the amount in two or more instalments, specific information must be given in the notice as to the number of instalments and the amount and date of withdrawal of each instalment.

(*l*) In the form of declaration (*see* rule 17), which every intending depositor is required to sign, the words "I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank" should be scored through in the case of a public account.

43. No account may be allowed for money—

(*a*) which is the property of Government, or

(*b*) which has been received for credit of Government, or

(*c*) which has been drawn from the Treasury for expenditure on account of Government, or

(*d*) which is raised by taxation, either local or municipal, or

(*e*) which is collected or received or held in trust by any public officer or court in accordance with any law, provided that the money is the property of Government.

NOTE 1.—Nothing in this rule prevents the opening of a public account for money which is not the property of Government by the Managers of funds held in trust for the relief of the poor, for the provision of education or medical relief, or for the advancement of any other object of general public utility, irrespective of whether such Managers are public officers or not.

NOTE 2.—Nothing in this rule prevents the opening of an account for a judicial deposit in accordance with a special order passed by a court of law in a particular case directing the investment of the money in the Post Office Savings Bank. Such an account, when admitted, is subject in every respect to the rules and limitations which govern ordinary private accounts.

Regimental, Police, and other Conjoint Accounts.

44. The following special conditions govern the opening of the conjoint accounts specified below and their transactions:—

(*a*) The Commanding Officer of a Native Regiment may open a single account with the Post Office Savings Bank on account of the men of his regiment making his own arrangements about the separate accounts of the individuals, and about the distribution to them of the interest credited upon the conjoint account. In other respects the account shall, except when the contrary is stated, be subject to the general rules for other accounts. The Commanding Officer must, when opening the account, sign a certificate, that, to the best of his belief, the money is the property of the men of the regiment.

(*b*) District Superintendents of Police, and officers in command or charge of any Police Force, may open similar accounts on account of the men of the Police Force under their command or charge.

(*c*) Chairmen of District Boards and Municipalities are also allowed to have similar accounts on account of servants of such Boards and Municipalities, in accordance with rules which may be sanctioned from time to time by Local Governments.

(*d*) Secretaries of Cantonment Committees are also allowed to open similar accounts on behalf of non-pensionable employés paid from cantonment funds, in accordance with rules which may from time to time be sanctioned by the Government of India.

NOTE.—Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent any member of any of the above mentioned classes of persons, for whom a conjoint account has been opened, from opening an account of his own, in his individual capacity.

(*e*) The annual limit of Rs. 500 and the maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 for deposits (*see* rules 10 and 11), as well as the maximum limit of Rs. 2,000 for calculation of interest (*see* rule 29), do not apply to accounts opened under this rule.

(*f*) Except with the special sanction of the Director-General, the amount of withdrawals within a calendar month from an account opened under this rule is limited to Rs. 1,000, unless the person who holds the account gives notice to the post office at which the account stands of his intention to make additional withdrawals. The notice must specify the amount to be withdrawn and be given one month in advance, by means of an ordinary letter addressed to the postmaster which should specify the date on which it is intended to make the withdrawal, and if it is intended to withdraw the amount in two or more instalments, specific information must be given in the notice as to the number of instalments and the amount and date of withdrawal of each instalment.

(*g*) In the form of declaration (*see* rule 17), which every intending depositor is required to sign, the words "I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank" should be scored through in the case of accounts opened under this rule.

Security Deposit Accounts.

45. The following special conditions govern the opening of security deposit accounts and their transactions:—

(*a*) Government servants, servants of railway companies, of local authorities and of courts of wards who are required by their employers to deposit security, contractors who are required by Government or local authorities to deposit security, and persons who are authorised under section 202 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, to act as agents for the transaction of business in any custom house on behalf of the public, and are required under that section to deposit security, may be allowed separate accounts for the security deposit only.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, the term "Government servants" includes any servant of the Government of a Native State the Posts of which have been amalgamated with the imperial Post.

NOTE.—Local authority means any body corporate, municipal committee, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any local or municipal fund or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax upon any persons within any local area.

(*b*) A person undertaking more than one work or contract at the same time may be allowed a separate account in respect of each.

(*c*) The maximum limit for each separate account is Rs. 500, and the amount may be deposited in a single sum or by instalments.

(*d*) A person may open a security deposit account either in his own behalf or on behalf of another person. More than one account, however, may not be opened as security for the same person in respect of the same work or contract.

(*e*) A security deposit account may be opened in the joint names of the persons undertaking the same work or contract.

(*f*) The depositor will be required to sign a letter (in a form prescribed by the Director-General) addressed to the postmaster, undertaking not to make any claim on the Savings Bank for the principal of the sum deposited, except with the express written sanction of the person referred to in the letter to whom the security is pledged; not to object to the payment by the Bank of the whole or part of the principal to such person on his claiming it and not to make any claim for interest from the date on which interest has ceased to accrue owing to the payment of the principal to such person or from the date on which such person has sanctioned the repayment of the deposit.

(*g*) The officer to whom the security is pledged as above may, with the consent of the person pledging the security, open an account for such security in his own name, *e.g.*, "Executive Engineer, A—pore, on account of security of A. B." In this case the deposit will be received from the officer to whom the security is pledged and the pass-book will be issued to him.

(*h*) Interest on security deposits will accrue and be paid in the usual manner, subject to the conditions specified in the letter mentioned in clause (*f*) of this rule. No interest, however, will be allowed on any sum in excess of Rs. 500 that may be at credit of a security deposit account.

(*i*) The prohibition against the transfer of an account until it has been in existence for three months (*see* rule 31) does not apply to security deposit accounts.

(*j*) In the form of declaration (*see* rule 17), which every intending depositor is required to sign, the words "I further declare that I have no account opened by me on my own behalf at any Post Office Savings Bank" should be scored through in the case of a security deposit account.

INVESTMENTS.

Purchase of Government Securities.

46. (1) Any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not may invest through the Post Office in Government securities, in one of the 3½ per cent loans, specifying in his application either the sum to be invested or the nominal value of the securities to be purchased: provided that the sum to be invested or the nominal value of securities to be purchased shall be in whole rupees, and not less than Rs. 10: provided also that the total amount invested in any one official year from the 1st of April to the 31st of March shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 and that the total amount invested through the Post Office, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult or Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

(2) If the nominal value of securities purchased is less than Rs. 100, an Investment Certificate will be issued. If the nominal value of the securities is Rs. 100, the investor may have either an Investment Certificate or a whole piece of Government paper for the amount, and if the nominal value of the securities is above Rs. 100, he may have either (i) an Investment Certificate for the entire amount, or (ii) whole pieces of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100, and an Investment Certificate for the remainder, provided that the remainder is not less than Rs. 10.

NOTE.—In the case of all applications for the purchase of Government securities, either the whole or a portion, of the balance standing at the credit of the depositor's Savings Bank account may be made available, or a special deposit made, for the purpose of providing the amount required.

(3) When whole pieces of Government paper are required, the investor has the option of requesting, in his application, that the paper should remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, or be delivered to him. In the former case, a receipt from the Accountant-General for the paper will be delivered to the investor. When paper is to be delivered to the investor, it will be enfaced for payment of interest at the district treasury and be forwarded to the post office for delivery to the investor. In the case of Government securities represented

by an Investment Certificate, the securities will remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, and no paper can be delivered to the investor or enfaced for payment of interest at the treasury.

(4) Applications for Investment Certificates and Government Promissory Notes must be made on separate forms of application prescribed by the Director-General. If the applicant is already a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, he should present his pass-book with his application; if he is not already a depositor, a pass-book will be prepared and delivered to him.

(5) When an application for an Investment Certificate is presented at a head or a sub-post office, an Investment Certificate, signed by the head or sub-postmaster as the case may be, will be handed to the investor *across the counter of the post office.* When the application is presented at a branch post office, an Investment Certificate will be obtained for the investor from the head office or the sub-office to which the branch office is subordinate. The Accountant-General will fix the rate at which Government securities represented by Investment Certificates can be purchased. This rate will be communicated to head and sub-postmasters and will remain in force until it is changed by the Accountant-General.

(6) Two or more Investment Certificates may, at any time, be exchanged for a single certificate of their aggregate value. Also, one or more Investment Certificates of the nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 may at any time be exchanged for a whole piece of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs. 100. The certificates to be exchanged must be presented at the local post office, entered in the appropriate form of application prescribed for the purpose by the Director-General. Separate forms are provided for exchanging—

(*a*) two or more certificates for a single one, and

(*b*) one or more certificates for a whole piece of Government paper.

(7) In each case in which an Investment Certificate is issued by a sub-office, the depositor will receive a confirmation by post from the head office showing the No., date and nominal value of the Investment Certificate and the cash balance left at credit of the account after the transaction. If the confirmation does not reach the depositor in proper time, or if, when it reaches him, it shows any signs of erasure, or does not agree with the entries in the Investment Certificate or the pass-book, the depositor should immediately apply to the postmaster of the head office and renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

(8) Applications for Government Promissory Notes presented at any post office will be forwarded to the Accountant-General, at Calcutta, who will take the necessary steps for the purchase. *The investor will be charged with the actual price paid for the Government promissory notes.* The entries in connection with the investment will be noted in the pass-book by the head office.

NOTE.—The annual limit of Rs. 1,000 and the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 for investments through the Post Office do not apply to investments in connection with public accounts, with regimental, police, and other conjoint accounts, or with security deposit accounts.

Sale of Government Securities.

47. (1) Any depositor may apply for sale through the Post Office of the whole, or of any portion, of any Government securities which may have been purchased for him through the Post Office, whether held by himself or held for him by the Accountant-General provided that, if only a portion of the Government securities is specified for sale, the nominal value of this portion must not be (*a*) less than Rs. 10 or (*b*) such a sum as would leave a balance of securities of the nominal value of less than Rs. 10.

(2) Applications for the sale of (*a*) Investment Certificates, and (*b*) Government Promissory Notes, must be made on separate forms of application prescribed by the Director-General of the Post Office. In the former case, the application must be accompanied by the Investment Certificates, and the securities will be sold at the same rate as that fixed by the Accountant-General for the purchase of securities represented by Investment Certificates. In the latter case, such of the Government Promissory Notes to be sold as are not held by the Accountant-General must be presented with the application endorsed in favour

of the Accountant-General, and these, together with any Government Promissory Notes in the custody of that officer which are specified for sale, will be sold at the current market rate.

(3) The results of sale will be intimated to the depositor by the Accountant-General through the postmaster concerned with the least possible delay after the receipt of the application. The proceeds of sale, together with any interest that may be due, will be credited to the depositor's Savings Bank account in the first instance and, if the annual or total cash limit of his account is thereby exceeded, the excess will not bear interest and must be withdrawn by the depositor. When, however, such sale-proceeds are withdrawn by the depositor before interest becomes due on them under rule 29, they will not be taken into account in calculating the annual and total cash limits of the account.

NOTE.—Securities purchased in the name and on behalf of a minor cannot be sold during the minority except by the minor's legally constituted guardian, and the definition of guardian in rule 1 of these rules does not apply to the sale of such securities.

Safe custody of Government Promissory Notes.

48. (1) A depositor may tender at a Post Office Savings Bank for safe custody by the Accountant-General, Government Promissory Notes which have been purchased for him through the Post Office. The tender must be made on the form prescribed by the Director-General, and the notes tendered must be endorsed to the Accountant-General. A receipt for the notes from the Accountant-General will be delivered to the depositor.

(2) A depositor may also, at any time, apply through the local post office for the delivery to him of any Government Promissory Notes which have been purchased for him through the Post Office. The application must be made in the form prescribed by the Director-General. The notes will be delivered to the depositor on his surrendering the receipt originally granted to him by the Accountant-General duly endorsed in acknowledgment of his having received back the notes.

Interest on Government Securities.

49. So long as Government securities purchased through the Post Office remain in the custody of the Accountant-General,. under rules 46 (3) and 48 (1), interest when due* will be drawn and advised to the local post office Savings Bank by the Accountant-General for credit to the depositor's account. If the annual or total cash limit of the account is exceeded, the excess will not bear interest.

50. No fee, commission, or brokerage of any kind is charged for the purchase, sale, safe custody or delivery out of custody of Government securities bought through the Post Office or for the realisation and remittance of interest on such securities. So long as Government securities purchased through the Post Office remain in the custody of the Accountant-General, under rules 46 (3) and 48 (1), the interest thereon is exempt from income-tax.

Power of Government to alter Rules.

51. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these rules at any time.

* NOTE.—In the case of Government securities represented by Investment Certificates, interest will, for the present, be due on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that it be communicated to the Finance Department, the Director-General of the Post Office of India, and the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs.

The 2nd July, 1910.

No. 4628—99.—In modification of the Notification in this Department No. 3719-99 dated the 19th May 1910, Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the special 1st grade, for the period from the 14th May to the 22nd June 1910, and thereafter to be sub. *pro tem.* in that grade, in the arrangement, *vice* the Honourable Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on deputation to this Department.

W. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st July 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF.

No. 554.—The date of appointment of Brigadier-General R. Wapshare, Indian Army, as Commandant, Cavalry School, Saugor, is 29th March 1910 and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 281, dated the 15th April 1910.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 555.—The undermentioned Native Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st May 1910 :—

No. 1291, Durga-parshad Misra (E).
No. 1292, Kali Mohan Chanda (E).
No. 1293, Safi Muhammad (E).
No. 1294, Basant Singh (E).
No. 1295, Bhupal-deo (E).
No. 1296, Kishan-chand (E).

(E) Passed in English.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 556.—Mr. W. Smith, Government Dairy Expert, is granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation fourteen days extraordinary leave without pay, under article 339, Civil Service Regulations ; with effect from the 28th July 1910.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 557.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated 3rd June 1910, to the "London Gazette," dated 31st May 1910, page 3860.

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CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S. W.,

June 3, 1910.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross :—

General The Right Honourable Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B. (Civil), G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 10th June 1910, pages 4073, 4074, 4075, 4080 and 4081.

Marlborough House,

June 10th, 1910.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

* * * * * * * * * *

To be Assistant Private Secretaries to His Majesty.

* * * * * * * * * *

Brevet Major Clive Wigram, M.V.O.

* * * * * * * * * *

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.,

June 10th, 1910.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments .—

* * * * * * * * * *

To be Serjeant-Surgeons to His Majesty.

* * * * * * * * * *

Sir Richard Havelock Charles, K.C V O , F.R C S.I.

* * * * * * * * * *

Master of the Horse's Office,

Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace,

June 10th, 1910.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments ·—

* * * * * * * * * *

To be Equerries in Ordinary to His Majesty.

* * * * * * * * * *

Brevet Major Clive Wigram, M.V.O.

To be Extra Equerries to His Majesty.

Major-General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson, K C.S.I., C.B.

* * * * * * * * * *

Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ferguson Campbell, C.I.E.

* * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Rollo Estouteville Grimston, C.I.E.

* * * * * * * * * *

General The Right Honourable Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O , K C.S I., I S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Davis Watson, C I E.

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India Office,

June 10, 1910.

The King has approved of the appointment of :-

Major-General Edward Spence Hastings, C.B., D S.O., I A., to be Colonel of the 92nd Punjabis.

The King has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service and the Indian Subordinate Medical Department —

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry Edward Pritchard, Commandant, 82nd Punjabis. Dated 11th November 1909.

Herbert Lance Richardson, Commandant, 47th Sikhs. Dated 23rd March 1910.

Frederic William Rea, Commandant, 99th Deccan Infantry. Dated 26th March 1910.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 5th December 1909.

Percy Shelley Freese Claridge, 28th Light Cavalry.

Dated 9th April 1910

Brevet-Major William John Ottley, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Edward Herbert Sweet, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Harry Townsend Fulton, D.S.O., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Arthur Fowler Hislop, 35th Scinde Horse.

Ernest Newton Heale, 121st Pioneers.

Henry George Lyon Corbett, 93rd Burma Infantry.

William Cortlandt Anderson, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Henry Somers Lawrence Maydwell, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse). Dated 1st March 1910.

Aubrey Bewicke Rombulow-Pearse, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 16th April 1910.

The promotion of Captain Oswald Erik Todd, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), to that rank, notified in the London Gazette of 11th June 1909, is antedated to 2nd March 1909

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 25th April 1910.

Arthur Edward Barstow, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Charles Churchill Crick, 109th Infantry

Frederic George Bonney Wetherall, 127th Prince of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry

Eric Alister Hay Mackenzie, 3rd Brahmans.

William Macandrew Marshall, 37th Dogras.

Henry Winton Seton, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Gerald Patrick Murphy, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Francis Downie Leslie, 48th Pioneers.

Henry George Tranchell, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Rhodri Deane Owen Jones, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Ivan Lancelot O Hara Hare, 64th Pioneers

Charles Kelsynge Greenway, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

Robert Darell Elford Darell, 76th Punjabis.

James Forteath Russell, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Laurence Spencer, 8th Rajputs.

Walter Joseph Nance, 81st Pioneers

King David Harris, 7th Hariana Lancers.

Claude Alwyne Muriel Tennant, 45th Rattray's Sikhs

Alik Gerald Joseph Copeland, 5th Cavalry.

Robert Boisragon Dent, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

John Wharton Jones Le Marchand, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force)

Donald Theodore Macdonald, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Roger Gilmore Bacon, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Claud Weldon Molony, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Rafe Langdon Beddy, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Albert Henry Darley Barron, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Herbert Raymond Wilson, 114th Mahrattas.

Montague Francis Davy Cobbold, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Perceval Ivor Renorden Sandilands, 108th Infantry.

Hastings Roy Harington, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

John Campbell Haverfield, 27th Light Cavalry.

Edward Victor Francis Seymour, 9th Hodson's Horse.

Arthur Annesley Francis Charles Hutton Dawson, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Clarke Manifold, M.B. Dated 29th March 1910.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Harold Mundee Inman. Dated 2nd February 1910.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Second Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 24th June 1908.

Maurice Joseph Pereyra (since deceased).

The following promotions should be dated 7th August 1908, instead of 24th June 1908, as given in the London Gazette of 5th November 1909:—

Joseph Francis Gibson, seconded.

Fidolin Joseph Dunn, seconded.

Robert McKie, seconded.

William Robert D'Silva, seconded.

Francis Xavier D'Santos (Supernumerary 1st Class Assistant Surgeon).

ERRATA, ETC.

The names of Lieutenant-Colonel James Herbert Pollard, 36th Jacob's Horse, Major John Thomas Graves Adamson, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), and Captain James Scott Mowat, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry, promoted to those ranks 6th February 1910, 12th March 1910, and 1st March 1910 respectively, are as herein stated and not as shown in the London Gazette of 3rd May 1910.

The King has approved of the following admission to the Indian Army —

Captain John Rowan Rowan-Robinson, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 30th September 1909, but to rank from 5th May 1909. The date of this Officer's rank as Lieutenant is post-dated from 11th December 1901, to 5th August 1902.

17th August 1907, not 17th October 1907, is the date of rank of the seven Second Lieutenants whose admission to the Indian Army was notified in the London Gazette of 3rd May 1910, under the latter date as the date of their rank.

The date of the rank as Lieutenant of Captain Andrew Samuel Kirkwood, whose admission to the Indian Army was notified in the London Gazette of 11th February 1910, is post-dated from 4th April 1900, to 5th October 1901.

The King has approved of the following retirements of Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department and Indian Army Departments:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Brevet-Colonel Stephen Francis Biddulph. Dated 4th February 1910.

Major George William Guy Lindesay. Dated 27th April 1910.

Colonel Irton Eardley-Wilmot. Dated 1st May 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Edward Younghusband, K.C.I.E. Dated 10th May 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Joseph Newell. Dated 11th May 1910.

Colonel Percy Maxwell Carpendale. Dated 12th May 1910.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Henry William George King. Dated 30th March 1910.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Honorary Captain James Hunter. Dated 17th February 1910.

The King has approved of the transfer of the following Officers to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Major-General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson, K.C.S.I., C.B. Dated 17th May 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Godfrey Jones. Dated 26th May 1910.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 558.—The following officiating promotions are notified :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rank and name.	Substantive grade.	Grade in which officiating.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Major E. Waller ...	2nd Grade ...	1st Grade ..	18th July 1909 ...	27th August 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Rooke, on combined leave from 18th July 1909.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie ..	2nd Grade ...	1st Grade ...	28th August 1909 ...	31st December 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Rooke, on combined leave, in place of Major E. Waller.
Major E. Waller ...	2nd Grade ..	1st Grade ...	1st January 1910 ...	Until further orders ...	*Vice* Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Rooke, on combined leave, in place of Colonel Leslie, promoted permanently to 1st Grade from 1st January 1910. (*Vide* Army Department Notification No. 425 dated the [illegible] May 1910.)
Major N. T. Parker ..	4th Grade	2nd Grade ...	18th July 1909 ...	20th July 1909	*Vice* Major E. Waller, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. Stevens ..	4th Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	21st July 1909 ...	27th August 1909 ...	*Vice* Major E. Waller, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, in place of Major N. T. Parker.
Major F. S. Walker	4th Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	28th August 1909 ...	21st September 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. C. Kreyer .	4th Grade .	2nd Grade ...	22nd September 1909 ..	8th October 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, in place of Major F. S. Walker.
Major C. Herbert	4th Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	9th October 1909 ...	24th October 1909 ..	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, in place of Colonel Kreyer.
Major H. deV. Harvest	3rd Grade ...	2nd Grade .	25th October 1909 ...	7th November 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, in place of Major Herbert.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. M. M. Faulkner	3rd Grade	2nd Grade ...	8th November 1909 ...	31st December 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, in place of Major Harvest.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. M. M. Faulkner	3rd Grade .	2nd Grade ...	1st January 1910 ...	29th January 1910 ...	*Vice* Major E. Waller, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade.
Lieutenant Colonel A. T. H. Newnham .	3rd Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	30th January 1910	4th May 1910 ...	*Vice* Major E. Waller, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Faulknor, promoted permanently to 2nd Grade from 30th January 1910. (*Vide* Army Department Notification No. 116, dated the 11th February 1910.)
Major R. R. Vaughan	3rd Grade	2nd Grade ...	5th May 1910	Until further orders ...	*Vice* Major E. Waller, appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. Stevens .	4th Grade ..	2nd Grade ...	21st September 1909 ...	21st September 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawley, on combined leave from 21st September 1909.
Major F. S. Walker	4th Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	22nd September 1909 ...	8th October 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawley, on combined leave, in place of Colonel Stevens.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. C. Kreyer ...	4th Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	9th October 1909 ...	24th October 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawley, on combined leave, in place of Major Walker.
Major C. Herbert	4th Grade ...	2nd Grade ..	25th October 1909 ...	7th November 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawley, on combined leave, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Kreyer.
Major H. deV. Harvest	3rd Grade .	2nd Grade ...	8th November 1909 ...	31st December 1909 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawley, on combined leave, in place of Major Herbert.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. H. Newnham ...	3rd Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	1st January 1910 ...	29th January 1910 ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Crawley, on combined leave, in place of Major Harvest.
Major H. deV. Harvest	3rd Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	4th May 1910	4th May 1910	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor on combined leave for six months from 4th May 1910.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. H. Newnham ...	3rd Grade ...	2nd Grade ...	5th May 1910	Until further orders ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor, on combined leave, in place of Major Harvest.

Note.—The dates in columns 4 and 5 are inclusive.)

No. 559.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1110, dated the 17th December 1909, Major R. R. Vaughan, Indian Army, reverts to 3rd Grade, with staff pay at Rs. 500 per mensem, with effect from the 5th May 1910, consequent on the return from leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell, Indian Army.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 560.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

26th May 1910.

Joseph Robert Hill, Commandant, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).

Lieutenants to be Captains.

26th June 1910.

John Henry Middleton Fuller, 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Geoffrey Arthur Mackworth Praed, 5th Light Infantry.

Herbert John Mackenzie, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Frederic Cooke Bannatyne, 109th Infantry.

Allan Gray Frere, 86th Carnatic Infantry.

27th June 1910.

John William Henry Darby Tyndall, 5th Light Infantry.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 561.—The promotion of Major G. Tate, M.B., notified in Army Department Notification No. 118, dated the 11th February 1910, is antedated from the 20th January 1910 to the 28th July 1909.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 562.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Edmund D'Roche
Ernest Ebenezer Thipthorp
Horace James Willes } ,—18th April 1910

Willoughby Richard Kelly Wiseham,—13th June 1910.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 563.—Sub-Conductor William Curtis to be Conductor, and

Store-Sergeant John Miley to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Conductor William James Kay, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1910.

No. 564.—Sub-Conductor Peter McInnes, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, (*seconded*) to be Conductor, (*seconded*),

Sub-Conductor John Bennett, Assistant Overseer, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, Nilgiris, (*seconded*) to be Conductor, (*seconded*),

Sub-Conductor George Gardner to be Conductor and

Store-Sergeant Harry Wigmore to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Conductor Henry Ferris, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 4th March 1910.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 565.—Sub-Conductor Sidney Herbert Wells to be Conductor and Sergeant George Deeble to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* George Davidson Robertson, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd September 1909.

No. 566.—Sergeant William Davies to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Arthur William Smith, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 5th March 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 567.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

28th Punjabis.

Brahm Chand to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 1st June 1910.

47th Sikhs.

Naik Mit Singh, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the date of joining.

92nd Punjabis.

Sher Ali Khan to be Jemadar on probation, *vice* Saiyid Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1910.

No. 568.—The following promotions are made:—

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Risaldar Sardar Khan to be Risaldar-Major and Ressaidar Bijai Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Gopal Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 27th May 1910.

Jemadar Aziz Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Uttam Singh, absorbed; with effect from the 27th May 1910.

24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Gurditt Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Jiwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh Muhammad, deceased; with effect from the 17th April 1910.

28th Punjabis.

Subadar Mihan Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Sundar to be Subadar, *vice* Mahan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1910.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Jemadar Hamira (II) to be Subadar and Havildar Rora to be Jemadar, *vice* Rama, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1910.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Subadar Beli Ram to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Surat Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mit Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, seconded; with effect from the 10th June 1910.

72nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Sohan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Lal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narinjan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1910.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Havildar-Major Abdul Wahab to be Jemadar, *vice* Venkatasami, promoted; with effect from the 28th September 1909.

Jemadar Abdus Sattar to be Subadar and Havildar Madurai to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Mustafa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th December 1909.

Army Department Notification No. 96, dated the 4th February 1910, so far as it affects the 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, is hereby cancelled.

112th Infantry.

Havildar Raje Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kashi Ram, resigned; with effect from the 1st June 1910.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 569.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Sub-Conductor Cebert Handy, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle; with effect from the 24th January 1910.

Conductor George Henry Ingledew, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle; with effect from the 8th May 1910.

Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) Arthur William Smith, Indian Telegraph Department; with effect from the 5th March 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 570.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Percy Maxwell Carpendale,—12th May 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Montague Ernest O'Donoghue,—11th May 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 571.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Symonds Percival Ricketts, M B, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 10th June 1910.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 572.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) William Stewart Malcolm, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 22nd April 1910.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 573.—Lieutenant Theophilus John Massie Metcalfe resigns his commission. Dated 17th May 1910.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 574.—William Burns to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 24th May 1910.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 575.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for section 67 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the following section, being an adaptation of section 123 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900, as amended by the United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1907, shall be substituted, namely :—

"67 (I) The Cantonment Authority, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, may

(*a*) destroy, or cause to be destroyed, or confine, or cause to be confined, for such period as the Cantonment Authority may direct, any dog suffering, or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies, or bitten by any dog or other animal suffering or suspected as aforesaid;

(*b*) confine, or cause to be confined, any dogs found wandering about streets or public places without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, and charge a fee for such detention, and destroy or otherwise dispose of any such dog if it is not claimed within one week, and the fee paid;

(c) appoint from time to time by public notice, certain periods within which any ownerless dogs or any dogs without collars or any other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed, and destroy or cause them to be destroyed accordingly.

(2) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section."

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st July 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 57.—The services of Commander C. Gardner, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for the appointment of 1st Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, *vice* Commander C. W. Shearme, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 13th June 1910.

No. 58.—Chief Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine, 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under the Government of Bombay, is granted an extension in that appointment up to the 20th June 1910.

No. 59—The services of Engineer E. J. Ellery, Royal Indian Marine, 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under the Government of Bombay, will remain at the disposal of that Government for employment as 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, *vice* Chief Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 21st June 1910.

No. 60.—The services of Engineer E. E Macpherson, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, *vice* Engineer E. J. Ellery, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 21st June 1910

EXAMINATIONS.

No 61.—In supersession of previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to notify the following rules regarding the grant of donations to officers of His Majesty's Royal Navy on the East Indies Station who pass examinations in Oriental languages, and of the monthly allowances to those who are appointed interpreters —

I —Officers of the Royal Navy will not be required to qualify for the appointment of interpreter in an Oriental language by the higher standard, nor will allowances or rewards for passing by the higher standard, be granted.

II.—Officers of the Royal Navy on the East Indies Station who wish to qualify for the post of interpreter, will be required to pass in Persian, or in Hindustani by the lower standard, or a colloquial examination in Arabic according to the following test.—

(a) Conversing with the Examiner, or in his presence with persons selected by him, with fluency and such correctness of expression as to be at once intelligible.

(b) Writing with accuracy a translation into Arabic in the English character, of a paper of English sentences based on subjects in connection with which the candidate might ordinarily be called on to interpret.

III.—The standard for Swahili is purely colloquial.

IV.—The following table shows the rewards and monthly allowances admissible under these rules:—

Languages.	Interpreter's monthly allowance.	Donations.
	Rs.	Rs.
Swahili	75	...
Arabic or Persian and Hindustani (two languages)	75	...
Persian	50	...
Hindustani	50	...
Swahili	...	180
Arabic	...	300
Persian	...	180
Hindustani	...	180

V.—No ship will be allowed more than one interpreter in each language, and should an officer draw an allowance of Rs 75 a month as interpreter in Arabic (or Persian) and Hindustani (two languages), the allowance will not be admissible to any other officer on the vessel as interpreter.

VI.—All charges on account of Swahili qualifications will as heretofore be borne by the Imperial Government, who will also bear the charges on account of Hindustani, except in the case of the Assistant Pay Master, Royal Naval Depôt, Bombay, which, as well as the charges on account of the other languages, will be borne by Indian Revenues.

VII.—The examinations may be held at any place on the station where a duly qualified board of officers, or one officer fully capable of conducting them, can be found; but the report of such board or examining officer will be sent to the examining authority at the nearest presidency town.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1910.

No. 178.—Mr. F. Calderbank, District Locomotive Superintendent (on leave), Eastern Bengal State Railway, is permanently promoted from Class II, grade 3, to Class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

No. 179.—Mr. G. Thompson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1910, and until further orders.

No. 180.—The following officiating promotions *vice* Mr. E. J Pope, Superintendent, 1st grade, Railway Department (Railway Board), on leave, are ordered.

Name.	From	To	Period.
Mr. J. J. O'Reilly	Superintendent, 2nd grade ...	Superintendent, 1st grade ...	From 6th to 30th April 1910, and again from 26th May 1910, until further orders
Mr. H. A. C. Campbell ...	Superintendent, 3rd grade ...	Superintendent, 2nd grade	
*Mr. A. G. Saldanha ...	Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade	Superintendent, 3rd grade	

The 1st July, 1910.

No. 181.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the Bhavnagar Darbar of a branch ine of railway on the metre gauge from Dhasa, a station on the Bhavnagar Railway, to Kundla—a distance of 35·41 miles.

2. The project will be known as the Dhasa-Kundla branch of the Bhavnagar Railway.

No. 182.—Mr. F. H. Reaks, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Superintendent on that railway, during the absence of Mr. C. L. Taylor, officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 183.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 182, dated the 1st July 1910, Mr. A. D. Green, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on that railway, in Class II of that establishment.

No. 184.—Mr. F. V. Mahony, probationary Assistant Storekeeper, North Western Railway, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 7th June 1910.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 30th June 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 25th June 1910, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants and Ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	57	53
		Ahmedabad Town	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Kaira District		...
		Broach Port		...
		Bulsar Port	1	...
		Surat District	36	18
		Mahi Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bassein Port	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port		...
		Thana "	...	...
		Uran Port	...	...
		Agashi Port		...
		Bandra "	4	6
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	East Khandesh District	...	...
		Nasik District		...
		Poona City	...	...
		Poona District	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Satara "	...	...
	Southern	Kolaba District	5	6
		Dabhol Port	3	3
		Bankot "	2	2
		Ratnagiri District	5	3
		Belgaum "	10	6
		Dharwar District	...	...
		Savantvadi State	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	20	21
		Karachi District	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	...	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political Charges	Mandvi Port		1
		Cutch State	4	3
		Veraval Port	4	4
		Kathiawar Agency		...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country		
		Satara Agency		
		Billimora Port	..	..
		Baroda State	..	...
		Savantvadi State	.	...
		TOTAL	152	126
Madras Presidency	...	Coimbatore Town	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Coimbatore District	2[illegible] (a)	19 (b)
		Mangalore Port		..
		Madura District	1	1
		TOTAL	31	21
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	25	25
		24-Parganas District	.	..
		Nadia District		..
	Burdwan	Howrah District		
		Howrah Town	4	4
		Midnapore District		...
	Tirhut	Saran District	2	3
		Champaran District	.	...
		Muzaffarpur District	2	2
		Darbhanga District	..	..
	Patna	Patna District	.	...
		Shahabad District		.
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	...	...
		TOTAL	33	[illegible]4

(a) Six imported. (b) Four imported. (c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Meerut	Meerut City	.	...
		Meerut District	1	1
		Saharanpur District	.	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	3	3
		Aligarh City	...	...
		Hathras "	...	...
		Aligarh District	..	...
		Bulandshahr District	1	1
	Agra	Muttra City	..	...
		Muttra District	...	...
		Etawah City	...	...
		Etawah District	..	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Furrukhabad City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	1	1
		Agra City	...	...
		Agra District	...	...
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	..	...
		Bijnor "	...	...
		Budaun "	..	1
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Moradabad City		...
		Moradabad District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	.	...
	Allahabad	Allahabad District		...
		Fatehpur District	.	...
		Cawnpur City	...	...
		Cawnpur District	..	...
		Jalaun "	11	4
	Benares	Benares City	.	...
		Benares District	.	...
		Ballia District	3	3
		Jaunpur City	...	...
		Jaunpur District	...	...
		Ghazipur "	.	...
		Mirzapur "	...	..
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	...	...
		Azamgarh District	1	1
		Gorakhpur City	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	...	...
		Basti District	1	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Lucknow	Unao District	3	3
		Rae Bareli District	...	...
		Gonda ,,	...	...
		Hardoi ,,	4	4
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	...	...
		Sultanpur ,,		...
		Fyzabad City	..	...
		Fyzabad District	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	..	...
		Bara Banki District	...	...
		Partabgarh ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	29	22
PUNJAB	Delhi	Gurgaon District	2	2
		Hissar ,,	...	...
		Delhi District	...	...
		Rohtak ,,	3	3
		Karnal ,,	17	17
		Ambala ,,	3	3
		Ludhiana ,,	3	3
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District		2
		Hoshiarpur ,,	3	3
		Ferozepur ,,	48	48
	Lahore	Montgomery District	37	37
		Lahore City	..	...
		Lahore District	5	4
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	96	96
		Gurdaspur ,,	31	31
		Gujranwala ,,	23	23
		Sialkot ,,	86	86
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	6	6
		Jhelum ,,	...	...
		Gujrat ,,	5	5
		Jhang District	1	1
		Lyallpur District	...	...
		Attock District	2	2
	...	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	237	231
		Kapurthala State	...	...
		Maler Kotla State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	...	Kalsia State	...	...
		Faridkot State	.	
		Jind State	...	.
		Nalagarh State	..	...
		Bilaspur State		...
		TOTAL	608	603
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	29	28
		Akyab District	.	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	3	3
		Tharrawaddy District	4	2
		Prome District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	17	17
		Maubin "	4	4
		Pyapon "	2	2
		Henzada "	3	3
		Myaungmya "	13	13
	Tenasserim	Thaton "	.	...
		Toungoo "	..	...
		Moulmein Town	18	18
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	5	6
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	..	...
		Magwe "	.	...
		Minbu "	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Katha "	.	.
		Bhamo "	..	...
		Myitkyina "	...	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo "	...	...
		Sagaing "	...	..
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Meiktila District		..
		Yamethin "	3	3
		Kyaukse "		...
		TOTAL	104	103

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM	Chittagong	Noakhali District	18	22
		TOTAL	18	22
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Nagpur	Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Nagpur District		...
		Wardha	.	...
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	..	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	..	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	..	...
		Narsinghpur "		...
		Chhindwara Town	..	...
		Chhindwara District	..	
	Berar	Akola District	.	..
		Buldana "	.	..
		Amraoti "	...	...
		TOTAL		...
MYSORE STATE	..	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	4	3
		Bangalore City	.	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	12	8
		Hassan "	.	...
		Kadur "	12	9
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	..	...
		Tumkur District		...
		Shimoga "	...	..
		Chitaldroog "	10	6
		TOTAL	38	28
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Osmanabad District	...	1 (a)
		Raichur District	...	.
		Aurangabad District	..	..
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Gulbarga District		..
		TOTAL	.	1

(a) Figure for the period from 13th to 19th June 1910.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	...	...
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jaora State	...	...
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	.	...
		Malwa State		...
		Rewa State		...
		TOTAL		...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA		Mewar State	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	8 (a)	6 (a)
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	6 (a)	6 (a)
		Jaipur State	10 (a)	7 (a)
		Dholpur "	.	...
		Partabgarh City	..	.

(a) Figures for the week ending the 24th June 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Kishangarh State	..	...
		Alwar City	..	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Beawar	..	...
		Karauli State	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	..	...
		Ajmer District	...	...
		Deoli	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	...	..
		TOTAL	24	19
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	..	Peshawar Cantonment (a)		
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	.
		TOTAL	...	.
KASHMIR		Jammu District	...	.
		Mirpur "	...	...
		Kathua "	...	...
		TOTAL	..	...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	.	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Sibi	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	..	...
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,037	979

(a) The three seizures and three deaths shown against Peshawar Cantonment in the statement for the week ending the 18th June 1910 were imported cases.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

IMPERIAL TABLES PRESCRIBED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Nos. 192—208.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CENSUS.

Simla, the 28th June 1910.

RESOLUTION.

The general and household schedules sanctioned for adoption throughout British India in connection with the decennial census of 1911 were annexed to the Home Department resolution nos. 67-81, dated the 31st March 1910. The returns attached to the present resolution, which comply with the requirements of international statistics and contain all the information that is necessary for administrative purposes, are, with the exception of tables XV, parts C and D, and XVI, which may be prepared or not at the option of local Governments, prescribed for general adoption. The principles on which they have been drawn up are stated in the annexed memorandum, which explains their relation to the tables attached to the Home Department resolution nos. 137-149, dated the 3rd August 1900. In determining the form of these returns the Government of India have taken into consideration the suggestions which have been made by the Registrar General of the United Kingdom.

2. At the last census a distinction was drawn between Imperial Statistics or tables of general interest, and Provincial Statistics, or the additional tables required in each province for local administrative purposes. The unit of the former was the district, while that of the latter was the tahsil, taluk, thana or township. The Provincial Tables were printed in separate volumes, but they formed part of the Imperial series of census volumes and were numbered and distributed accordingly. The Government of India consider it unnecessary that the Provincial Statistics, which are compiled for local purposes, should be circulated outside the limits of the province to which they refer; and they have accordingly decided that, on this occasion, they will not form part of the Imperial series, but will be printed in entirely separate publications. Local Governments will decide for themselves what Provincial Statistics are required. Attention is, however, invited to the observations contained in the Home Department resolution nos. 137-49 (Census), dated the 3rd August 1900, where it was pointed out that there is a tendency to multiply statistics out of all proportion to the use that will ever be made of them. Without wishing to interfere unduly with the discretion of local Governments in a matter of this kind, the Government of India desire that more care may be taken than was done in some cases at the last census to include in the Provincial Statistics only such tables as are likely to be of real use.

3. While adhering to the definition of Imperial Statistics laid down in 1900, and recognizing that their unit should ordinarily be the district, the Government of India consider that it would be desirable to include in the Imperial series of tables a few of the main statistics for smaller administrative units (thanas, taluks or tahsils) such as total population, density, variation since 1901, distribution by religion and the number of literate persons. Such figures are of more than local interest; and even when the Provincial Tables are available, it is inconvenient to have to turn to another volume to find them. Drafts of two tables containing the above information are appended to this resolution, but local Governments are at liberty to modify the forms, should it appear desirable to do so, provided that the space occupied by them is not materially increased.

4. The cost of preparing and printing the statistics referred to above, and also of preparing in manuscript a simple table showing the population of each village by sex and religion, will be an imperial charge, but that of preparing any other tables, and of printing the village tables, should this be thought necessary locally, will be met from provincial revenues.

5. The Government of India desire to emphasise the orders of 1900 that the Provincial Census reports should be completed and sent in within a year from the date of taking the census.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all local Governments* and Administrations, for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department, and to the Census Commissioner for India.

* Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	Coorg.
Bengal.	North-West Frontier Province.
United Provinces.	Rajputana.
Punjab.	Central India.
Burma.	Baluchistan
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Superintendent of Port Blair.

Ordered, also, that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Explanatory memorandum.

(i) *Table I (Area, houses and population).*—This is identical with the corresponding table of the last census.

(ii) *Table II (Variation in the population since 1872).*—This is identical with the corresponding table of the last census, except that five censuses have now to be dealt with instead of four. The columns have been rearranged slightly, as the additional columns will cause the table to run into three pages. The figures for persons, males and females, will occupy the first two pages, and those for variations the third.

(iii) *Table III (Towns and villages classified by population).*—Unchanged.

(iv) *Table IV (Towns classified by population with variation since 1872).*—To save space the columns for sex totals for 1872 and 1881 have been omitted. These figures can always be obtained (if required) by reference to the tables of the last census. The sex proportional figures for all five censuses will be quoted in a subsidiary table in the body of the reports, which is all that is ever likely to be needed.

(v) *Table V (Towns arranged territorially with population by religion.)*—No change.

(vi) *Table VI (Religion).*—No change. Provinces which show non-Christian sects will subdivide the headings Hindus and Muhammadans according to requirements.

(vii) *Table VII (Age, sex and civil condition).*—Two new quinquennial periods have been added in accordance with the recommendations of the Census Committee of the Royal Statistical Society. For individual districts, the age grouping will be less elaborate, following the practice introduced in 1901.

(viii) *Table VIII (Education by age).*—The columns relating to literacy in the provincial vernaculars have been omitted, but they will be retained in provinces where this information is collected.

(ix) *Table IX (Education by selected castes, tribes and races).*—This table, though optional in 1901, was prepared for all the main provinces except the Punjab. For the coming census it has been made compulsory, as it has been found to be most valuable, on account of the light which it throws on the condition as regards literacy of the different sections of the population, and the progress which each section has made during the decade.

The object of column 2 is to give details by locality where local conditions vary (*e.g.*, in Bengal it is important to distinguish Bengal Proper from Bihar). In one or two cases at the last census, details were given for each district, which greatly increased the bulk of the table, while in several others provincial totals only were given, thereby obliterating local differences. The number of castes selected for the table varied enormously. On the present occasion the Census Commissioner will arrange beforehand with the Provincial Superintendents which castes should be taken for this and similar tables, and the localities for which separate figures will be given. The statistics of education, marriage, etc., by caste should make it possible to bring out clearly, not only the differences within a province between castes of different social status, but also the differences which exist in different parts of India amongst the same or corresponding castes.

(x) *Table X (Language).*—The same as in 1891 and 1901. There was some misunderstanding at the last census regarding Dr. Grierson's note providing a classification of Indian languages and dialects; and in two provinces the languages returned in the schedules were split up into dialects, for the purpose of Table X, according to considerations of birth-place or locality of enumeration. The language should be entered in Table X as actually returned, subject to the classification of entries that do not indicate true languages. All estimates of dialect, etc., should be relegated to the Report Volume.

(xi) *Table XI (Birth-place).*—The same as in 1901. As on previous occasions Provincial Superintendents will tabulate certain extra-provincial birth districts for communication to the other Superintendents concerned. These detailed figures are often of great interest in connection with inter-provincial migration (*e.g.*, in 1901 out of 157,000 emigrants from Bengal to Burma 79,000 went from the contiguous district of Chittagong); but they need not ordinarily be printed in the Imperial Tables. In special cases, where the immigration is of considerable magnitude, this can be done, as indicated in the footnote to the table.

Much light can be thrown on big streams of migration (*e.g.*, the 146,000 emigrants of 1901 from the Ratnagiri district to Bombay City) by combining birth-place with age, caste and occupation. Such statistics however are needed only in special cases, and no general table is prescribed.

(xii) *Table XII* (*Infirmities*)—The table should show (*a*) distribution by districts and (*b*) distribution by age. Two additional quinquennial age periods have been provided corresponding with those of Table VII.

(xiii) *Table XII-A.* (*Infirmities by selected castes*).—The only change from 1901 is that "Population dealt with" have been substituted for "Population afflicted" in the main heading to columns 2 to 4. It is essential to know the number of persons amongst whom the infirmities were recorded. This table was optional at the last census.

(xiv) *Table XIII* (*Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality*).—This table should give statistics only for the more important castes and for any others which local Governments for special reasons wish to include. Any local Government may, if it wishes, order a complete table to be prepared.

(xv) *Table XIV* (*Civil condition by age for selected castes*).—The age periods taken for this table are the same as those which were finally sanctioned at the last census.

(xvi) *Table XV* (*Occupation or means of livelihood*).—The information exhibited in Part A is the same as in 1901, but the occupations are given in the heading and the districts down the side. This is the arrangement which was found most convenient in 1901. The district details should be preceded by a general summary giving totals for (*a*) Province; (*b*) British Territory; (*c*) Feudatory States; and (*d*) Cities.

Parts B, C and D of this table are new. At the last census the agricultural occupation of all persons who returned agriculture as (*a*) their principal or (*b*) their subsidiary occupation was tabulated, but not the non-agricultural subsidiary occupations of the former. In order to obtain a complete view of the extent to which the people of India are dependent on agriculture it is necessary to know also what subsidiary occupations are returned by persons whose main occupation is agriculture. Table XV, Part B, is designed to show this.

Parts C and D of this table need not be compiled unless the local Governments think this desirable.

(xvii) *Table XVI* (*Occupation by selected Castes, Tribes, or Races*).—The plan of this table, which need not be compiled unless local Governments desire to do so, is the same as in 1901, but a few additions have been made. Columns 6 to 9 have been added to throw light on the extent to which castes still practise their traditional occupations. This information was given for Bengal at the last census (so far as the principal occupation was concerned) by means of foot-notes. Columns 10 and 11 are designed to make it possible to discount the tendency of the functional groups to return their traditional occupations as their means of livelihood (paragraph 312 of the last India Census Report). The sex detail (which was not prescribed in 1901) is important as it shows for various castes and localities the extent to which women work either at their traditional or some other occupation.

In all provinces Europeans, Eurasians and Armenians should be included in this table.

In addition to Table XVI, which shows the distribution of castes by occupation, some supplementary statistics (similar to those at pages 502-506 of the Bengal Tables for 1901) may, if desired, be prepared showing the distribution of certain occupations by caste.

(xviii) *Table XVII* (*Christians by sect and race*).—The same as in 1901, except for a minor detail of printing. The districts will be arranged down the side of the tables and the sects in the heading.

(xix) *Table XVIII* (*Europeans, etc., by age*).—The same as in 1901.

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

District or State.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.			Population.								
							Persons.			Males.			Females.		
				Total.	In Towns.	In Villages	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.		Rural	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

TABLE II.

Variation in Population since 1872.

District or State	Persons.					Males					Females.					Variation, Increase (+) Decrease (—)				Net variation in Period 1872-1911.
	1911	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1911.	1901.	1891	1881	1872	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	Increase (+) Decrease (—).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages classified by population.

District or State.	Total number of inhabited Towns and Villages.	Population.	Under 500		500–1,000.		1,000–2,000.		2,000–5,000.		5,000–10,000		10,000–20,000.		20,000–50,000		50,000–100,000.		Over 100,000.		Encampments, Boat and Railway population, unclassed.
			Number.	Population.	Number	Population.	Number	Population.	Number.	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population.	Number	Population	Number	Population.	Number.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by Population, with variation since 1872.

Town.	District or State.	Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonment, etc	Population.					Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)				Variation in period 1872 to 1911 Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Males.			Females.		
			1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1872 to 1881.		1911	1901	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

TABLE V.

Towns arranged territorially with population by religion.

District or State.	Town Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonments, etc.	Population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian			Buddhist.			Jain			Sikh			Parsi.			Jew.*		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

* Note.—Add columns as required.

TABLE VI.

Religion.

District or State	Population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Buddhist.			Jain.			Sikh.			Parsi.			Jew.			Animistic.*		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

* Note.—Add columns as required.

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition.

Age.	Population.			Unmarried			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	13
0—1 ...												
1—2 .												
2—3 ...												
3—4 ...												
4—5 ...												
Total 0—5 ...												
5—10 ...												
10—15 ...												
15—20 ..												
20—25 ...												
25—30 ..												
30—35 ...												
35—40 ...												
40—45 ..												
45—50 ...												
50—55 ...												
55—60 ...												
60—65 ...												
65—70 ...												
70 and over												
Total ...												

Note.—In each Province there will be one such table for (a) total population and (b) each religion returned.
For district statistics will be given for the total population and the main religions only, and under the following age periods:—0—5, 5—10, 10—15, 15—20, 20—40, 40—60, 60 and over

TABLE VIII.

Education by Religion and Age.

DISTRICT.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	0—10												
	10—15												
	15—20												
	20 and over												
	Total ...												

NOTE.—In the provincial summary details will be given for the total population and for each religion returned In the returns for individual districts, the figures for the minor religions will be omitted.

TABLE IX.

Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	LOCALITY.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Total.			LITERATE			ILLITERATE.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

TABLE X.

Language.

District or State.	Population.			Group of Languages A												Group B.									Group C.		
				Language A.			B			C			D.			A			B			C.			A.		
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

NOTE.—The Language return will be tabulated by groups following those of birth-place in the next table, as (A) vernaculars of India beginning with those of the Province or State compiling, (B) vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India, (C) European languages. Cross grouping by linguistic families should be shown in the text of reports. A column for "Others" in each province will contain entries numerically too insignificant, or too localized to make it worth while to show them in territorial detail. Full particulars of each will be furnished, however, for the return for the whole Empire.

TABLE XI.

Birth-place.

District, State, Province or Country where born.	Province, District, or State where enumerated.																				
	Population of Province or State.			District A			District B			District C.			District D.			District E.			District F, and so on.		
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males	Females.	Persons	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Districts or States within the Province.																					
Total A ...																					
B. Provinces, Districts or States in India beyond the Province.																					
Total B.* ..																					
C. Countries in Asia beyond India																					
Total C ...																					
D. Countries in Europe ...																					
Total D																					
E. Countries in Africa ...																					
Total E ...																					
F. Countries in America ..																					
Total F ...																					
G. Countries in Australia ..																					
Total G ...																					
H. At Sea																					
Total H ...																					
Total returned ...																					
Birth-place not returned ...																					
Total population																					

*Note.—Under head B in column 1 the chief districts from which a province draws its immigrants can be shown, if desired.

TABLE XII.—INFIRMITIES.

Part I.—Distribution by age.

Age.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1															
1—2															
2—3															
3—4															
4—5															
Total 0—5															
5—10															
10—15															
15—20															
20—25															
25—30															
30—35															
35—40															
40—45															
45—50															
50—55															
55—60															
60—65															
65—70															
70 and over.															
TOTAL ...															

TABLE XII.—INFIRMITIES.

Part II.—Distribution by Districts.

District or State.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

TABLE XII-A.

Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Population dealt with.			Insane.			Deaf-mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race, or Nationality.

District or State.	Caste A.		Caste B.		Caste C.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note.—This table need not be prepared for minor castes, etc. Figures must however in all cases be given for Europeans (distinguishing British subjects and others,) Eurasians and Armenians.

TABLE XIV.

Civil condition by age for Selected Castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Locality.	Sex.	Population dealt with.	Unmarried.							Married.							Widowed.						
				Total.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 and over	Total	0-5.	5 12	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 and over.	Total.	0-5.	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

TABLE XV.—*Occupation or means of livelihood.*

Part A.—General Table.

District or State.	Occupation A.						Occupation B.						Occupation C.						Occupation D, and so on.					
	Total workers and dependants.	Actual workers.					Total workers and dependants	Actual workers.					Total workers and dependants	Actual workers.					Total workers and dependants	Actual workers.				
		Total.		Partially agriculturist.		Dependants.		Total.		Partially agriculturist		Dependants		Total		Partially agriculturist.		Dependants		Total.		Partially agriculturist.		Dependants.
		Males.	Females.	Males	Females			Males	Females.	Males	Females.			Males	Females.	Males	Females			Males.	Females	Males	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

TABLE XV.—*Occupation or means of livelihood.*

Part B.—Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only.

(1) Rent receivers.

District or State.	Total number of Rent-receivers (actual workers).		Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations.		Details of subsidiary occupations returned																	
					A.		B.		C.		D		E.		F		G		H.		Other occupations.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

(1) The subsidiary occupations most frequently returned will be entered in headings A to H
(2) A similar table will be prepared for (2) Rent-payers and (3) Farm Servants and Field Labourers.

TABLE XV.—Occupation or means of livelihood.

Part C.—Showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each as their (a) principal (b) subsidiary means of livelihood.

District or State.	Occupations A and B								Occupations C and D, and so on.							
	[illegible] principal occupation		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible] occupation		[illegible] persons [illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Males	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Females
1	2	3	[illegible]	5	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

TABLE XV.—Occupation or means of livelihood.

Part D.—[illegible] by Religion.

Occupation.	Total number of workers and dependants.	[illegible] Religion.						
		Hindus	Musalmans	[illegible]	Buddhists	Animists	Parsis	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

TABLE XVI.

Occupation by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Caste, tribe or race.	Traditional occupation.	Population dealt with			Number of actual workers whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.		Recorded principal occupation of actual workers [by orders].																
		Actual workers.		Dependants.	Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood				A		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		And so on adding columns as required.
		Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

District or State.	All Denominations									Denomination A.									Denomination B, and so on								
	Total.			Distribution by race.						Total.			Distribution by race.						Total			Distribution by race					
				European and allied races		Eurasian.		Native.					European and allied races		Eurasian		Native.					European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Christians by Race and Age.

District or State.	TOTAL. Total.	TOTAL. Males.	TOTAL. Females.	EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES. British subjects. All ages. Total.	British subjects. All ages. Males.	British subjects. All ages. Females.	British subjects. 0—12. Males.	British subjects. 0—12. Females.	British subjects. 12—15. Males.	British subjects. 12—15. Females.	British subjects. 15—30. Males.	British subjects. 15—30. Females.	British subjects. 30—50. Males.	British subjects. 30—50. Females.	British subjects. 50 and over. Males.	British subjects. 50 and over. Females.	Others. All ages. Total.	Others. All ages. Males.	Others. All ages. Females.	Others. 0—12. Males.	Others. 0—12. Females.	Others. 12—15. Males.	Others. 12—15. Females.	Others. 15—30. Males.	Others. 15—30. Females.	Others. 30—50. Males.	Others. 30—50. Females.	Others. 50 and over. Males.	Others. 50 and over. Females.	ARMENIANS. All ages. Total.	ARMENIANS. All ages. Males.	ARMENIANS. All ages. Females.	ARMENIANS. 0—12. Males.	ARMENIANS. 0—12. Females.	ARMENIANS. 12—15. Males.	ARMENIANS. 12—15. Females.	ARMENIANS. 15—30. Males.	ARMENIANS. 15—30. Females.	ARMENIANS. 30—50. Males.	ARMENIANS. 30—50. Females.	ARMENIANS. 50 and over. Males.	ARMENIANS. 50 and over. Females.	EURASIANS. All ages. Total.	EURASIANS. All ages. Males.	EURASIANS. All ages. Females.	EURASIANS. 0—12. Males.	EURASIANS. 0—12. Females.	EURASIANS. 12—15. Males.	EURASIANS. 12—15. Females.	EURASIANS. 15—30. Males.	EURASIANS. 15—30. Females.	EURASIANS. 30—50. Males.	EURASIANS. 30—50. Females.	EURASIANS. 50 and over. Males.	EURASIANS. 50 and over. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.—*Area and population of thanas [tahsils, etc.].*

Thana [Tahsil, Taluk or Township].	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	Population.				Percentage of variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901 (both sexes).	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
					Persons	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.—*Population of thanas, &c., by religion and education.*

Thana [Tahsil, Taluk or Township].	Distribution by religion										Number of literate persons.					
	Hindus.		Musalmans.		Christians.		Animists.		Others.		0-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 30th June 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The Bay monsoon has been of late comparatively inactive, and Upper Burma is the only part of its usual field where the rainfall of the past week was in excess, while a more or less marked defect is shown in northeast India and the Gangetic plain: the Bay monsoon however contributed some of the abnormal rainfall recorded in the Punjab.

2. The Arabian Sea monsoon was at the beginning of the week prevented by an area of low pressure off Bombay from penetrating freely into the interior, but the depression moved northwestwards and by the morning of the 27th had disappeared; this branch of the monsoon accordingly gave abundant rainfall over the central parts of the country and in northwest India, some heavy falls of rain being reported on the 29th and 30th in the extreme north. The week's rainfall was in large excess in the east of the Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and over the whole of the peninsula except the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras.

3. *Burma.*—Rainfall was on the whole only light and local. Skies were moderately clouded. In parts of Lower Burma temperature was somewhat higher than usual.

Northeast India, including Orissa—Rain fell chiefly in the northern and south-western districts. Cloud was moderate to heavy; and maximum temperature was in defect in the areas of rainfall.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In the United Provinces falls of rain were reported on the 24th from all parts, but after this very little rain fell except at the close of the week in the western districts. Rainfall was of daily occurrence in the Central Provinces and Central India West. After the 24th cloud was light in the United Provinces but it continued moderate to heavy in the Central Provinces. Temperature at the end of the week was in defect in the latter area and in excess in the former.

Northwest India.—All parts of the division received rain. During the last few days cloud was present everywhere and temperature was in general defect.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was fairly general except in southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature was normal or in defect, the deficiency occurring chiefly in the daytime.

4. The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

June 24th. Jalpaiguri 2·13", Veraval 2·06", Hanumkonda 2·40" and Gopalpur 4·08".

„ 25th. Tavoy 4·00", Moulmein 4·00", Cuttack 2·09", Hanumkonda 1·96" and Mercara 3·87".

„ 26th. Mergui 5·59" and Mercara 5·50".

„ 27th. Chakrata 3·42" and Veraval 2·27".

„ 28th. Chanda 2·20", Rawalpindi 2·51", Murree 2·06", Hyderabad (Sind) 1·37", Bhuj 5·11", Rajkot 2·92", Surat 2·95", Nizamabad 2·74", Hyderabad (Deccan) 2·00" and Masulipatam 2·00".

„ 29th. Jalpaiguri 2·47", Nagpur 5·11", Chanda 2·65", Ludhiana 2·81", Lahore 2·04", Sialkot 3·14", Hyderabad (Sind) 1·13", Surat 2·08" and Hanumkonda 2·17".

„ 30th. Sibsagar 4·04", Cherat 2·26", Montgomery 1·82", Dera Ismail Khan 3·14", Karachi 1·69", Ahmedabad 2·20", Surat 2·32", Hoshangabad 2·46" and Seoni 2·46".

5. The rainfall of the whole period from 29th April to date is either normal or in excess over by far the greater part of country: the only divisions where it is more than 20 per cent in defect are Bay Islands, Orissa, United Provinces West, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Mysore, Madras Southeast and Madras Deccan.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 30th June 1910.			Rainfall data from 29th April 1910 to 30th June 1910.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rain-fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	7·6	3·5	+4·1	27·4	36·2	− 8·8	− 24	− 39
Lower Burma	6·6	7·2	−0·6	40·2	43·5	− 3·3	− 8	− 7
Upper Burma	2·0	1·5	+0·5	16·0	12·9	+ 3·1	+ 24	+ 23
Assam	3·2	4·1	−0·9	32·1	30·8	+ 1·3	+ 4	+ 8
Eastern Bengal	1·5	4·5	−3·0	29·7	27·1	+ 2·6	+ 10	+ 25
Bengal	1·2	3·1	−1·9	17·3	17·0	+ 0·3	+ 2	+ 16
Orissa	2·9	3·7	−0·8	9·2	14·7	− 5·5	− 37	− 43
Chota Nagpur	1·6	2·9	−1·3	13·6	12·3	+ 1·3	+ 11	+ 28
Bihar	0·6	2·9	−2·3	12·9	11·3	+ 1·6	+ 14	+ 46
United Provinces, East	0·1	2·9	−2·8	6·5	7·3	− 0·8	− 11	+ 45
United Provinces, West	1·1	2·5	−1·4	4·7	6·3	− 1·6	− 25	− 5
Punjab, East and North	2·4	1·4	+1·0	4·9	4·0	+ 0·9	+ 23	− 4
Punjab, South-west	0·9	0·5	+0·4	1·5	1·6	− 0·1	− 6	− 50
Kashmir	0·2	0·2	0	1·5	2·4	− 0·9	− 37	− 36
N.-W. Frontier Province	2·1	0·1	+2·0	3·2	1·1	+ 2·1	+ 191	+ 22
Baluchistan	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·4	− 0·1	− 25	0
Sind	1·7	0·2	+1·5	1·9	0·5	+ 1·4	+ 280	− 33
Rajputana, West	0·4	0·5	−0·1	2·3	2·2	+ 0·1	+ 5	+ 12
Rajputana, East	1·2	0·8	+0·4	5·0	2·8	+ 2·2	+ 79	+ 85
Gujarat	4·5	1·5	+3·0	8·8	5·3	+ 3·5	+ 66	+ 13
Central India, West	1·7	1·8	−0·1	7·4	6·2	+ 1·2	+ 19	+ 30
Central India, East	0·2	3·1	−2·9	7·6	8·1	− 0·5	− 6	+ 48
Berar	2·5	1·7	+0·8	8·7	6·5	+ 2·2	+ 34	+ 27
Cnetral Provinces, West	3·2	2·7	+0·5	10·0	8·8	+ 1·2	+ 14	+ 11
Central Provinces, East	4·3	2·6	+1·7	10·4	9·1	+ 1·3	+ 14	− 6
Konkan	11·1	5·6	+5·5	41·4	29·7	+ 11·7	+ 39	+ 25
Bombay Deccan	3·0	0·9	+2·1	7·5	6·5	+ 1·0	+ 15	− 20
Hyderabad, North	3·2	1·1	+2·1	8·2	5·4	+ 2·8	+ 52	+ 16
Hyderabad, South	2·8	1·2	+1·6	6·1	5·7	+ 0·4	+ 7	− 27
Mysore	0·5	0·4	+0·1	5·1	7·5	− 2·4	− 32	− 37
Malabar	8·1	5·3	+2·8	34·1	37·6	− 3·5	− 9	− 20
Madras, South-east	0·1	0·4	−0·3	2·3	3·6	− 1·3	− 36	− 34
Madras Deccan	0·1	0·7	−0·6	3·4	4·5	− 1·1	− 24	− 16
Madras Coast, North	2·5	1·1	+1·4	7·3	5·6	+ 1·7	+ 30	+ 4

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 30th June 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th June 1910.

Burma.—The rainfall was lighter during the week except in the Tenasserim division and in the hills but practically general. Harvesting of summer rice and sowing of hill side rice are approaching completion. Ploughing for winter rice is well advanced and sowing has commenced under favourable conditions. Cultivation of autumn crops in dry uplands is progressing satisfactorily and standing crops are in good condition. The price of unhusked rice has risen at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein but has fallen slightly in Rangoon. In the interior prices show little change except in Bhamo where they have risen considerably. Except in Kyaukpyu and Bhamo where prices are high and in the irrigation districts where they are low, prices are generally slightly above normal.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The rainfall was heavy almost everywhere in the Rajshahi, Surma Valley and Assam Valley divisions. The heaviest fall recorded was 18 inches at Alipur Duars. Light to moderate rain fell elsewhere. Slight damage to summer rice and jute on low lands by excessive rain is reported from some districts. Harvesting of summer rice continues while that of jute on low land has commenced in Eastern Bengal. Transplantation of winter rice is going on. Prospects of tea are fair while those of other standing crops are good on the whole. The average price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease prevails in Mymensingh, the Naga Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.

Bengal.—The rainfall was general all over the Province, the fall being heavy in Murshidabad, Purnea, Cuttack, Angul, Cooch Behar and in parts of Midnapore and the Sonthal Parganas ; moderate in Burdwan, Khulna, Champaran, Puri and Manbhum and light elsewhere. The recent rainfall has been beneficial in Bihar for standing crops and for agricultural operations. Excessive rain has damaged standing crops to some extent in parts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. Weeding of jute and sowing of autumn crops continues. Transplantation of winter paddy has commenced in some districts. The sugarcane crop is doing well. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Midnapore, Patna, Shahabad and Manbhum and has fallen in Jessore, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Angul and Ranchi. Cattle disease is reported from Burdwan, Nadia, Murshidabad, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Angul, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—The rainfall is adequate in the hills and submontane areas but light in the Doab, Southern Oudh, Bundelkhand and some other districts. Eight districts report need of more rain for autumn operations. Ploughing, manuring and sowing of fields are in full swing. Early sown autumn crops have germinated well. Twenty-two districts report sporadic cattle disease but the general condition of cattle is satisfactory. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Moderate to light rain has fallen in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Ambala, parts of Jullundur, Lahore, Sialkot and Lyallpur and slight rain in parts of Amritsar and Rawalpindi. The condition of extra spring crops is generally good. Extra spring crops are being reaped in Mianwali. Sowings of autumn crops and ploughing for autumn and spring crops continue. Standing crops have been damaged

slightly by drought and river flood in parts of Mianwali. Prices have risen slightly in some districts. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali. The canal water-supply is insufficient in parts of Rohtak and Lyallpur and water in parts of Ambala and Shahpur.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain fell during the week averaging 12 cents in Swabi to 23 cents at Bannu. The condition of standing crops is average except in Dera Ismail Khan where it is a little below the average on unirrigated areas. Wheat is being threshed and stacked. The outturn is average. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient except in the Shigga circle of the Marwat tahsil. There were floods in the Kurram and Tochi rivers. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal continues. The condition of cattle is good but disease prevails in one village of the Swabi tahsil and in one village of the Mardan tahsil. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are falling slightly. Prices :—wheat 13¾ to 18½ ; maize 16½ to 23½ ; gram 17 13/16 to 26 and *bajra* 16½ to 17½ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 12 to 20 and maize from 18 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Slight rain fell once during the week. Extra spring crops are being gathered. The condition of spring crops is good. Sowing of autumn crops is going on. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary

Rajputana.—There was general rain except in the Hill Tracts, Kishangarh and Merwara The maximum fall was 263 cents in the Banswara district and the minimum 6 cents in Jaipur Land is being prepared for autumn crops and sowings have also commenced in some States A few cattle are dying from disease in Marwar but cattle disease is gradually subsiding in Banswara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Bikaner and Jaisalmer by ½ seer, in Tonk by 1 seer 7 chattaks and in Kishangarh by 1 seer. Prices are falling or steady elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was general and sufficient for the present except in Gwalior. Sowing of autumn crops is in progress. Agricultural stock is in good condition except for some cattle disease in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—Light to heavy rain fell during the week all over the Provinces. The principal falls in inches were :—Bhandara 8, Buldana 5 and Chhindwara, Balaghat, Wardha and Amraoti 5 each. In the remaining districts the falls ranged from 28 cents in Saugor to 4 inches in Nagpur. The rainfall was generally well distributed and greatly facilitated ploughing and sowing operations. More rain is however required in Saugor and Jubbulpore. Germination of autumn crops is so far satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere and the condition of cattle is good. Prices:—the price of wheat remained stationary in seventeen districts, gram in eighteen and rice in twenty-one. The price of *juar* remained steady throughout the Provinces. Prices generally indicate a tendency to fall.

Feudatory States.—During the week ten States had rain ranging from 1 inch in Kawardha to 6 inches in Sarangarh. Ploughing of land and sowing of autumn crops are in progress. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices.—Wheat became dearer by 2 seers per rupee in Sarangarh.

Bombay.—The rain during the week was heavy in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, East Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; good in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Cutch ; moderate in parts of Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha and slight in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmeda-

bad and Mahi Kantha. The rainfall was generally sufficient for sowing operations but more rain is needed in parts of Thar and Parkar, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation continues in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Thana, Kanara, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Kathiawar. Autumn sowings are progressing in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Gujarat, Thana, Kanara, the Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum, the Gujarat Native States, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Transplantation has commenced in parts of Karachi, Larkana, the Konkan and Savantvadi. The fodder supply is adequate except in parts of Larkana and Hyderabad. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Irrigation water is adequate except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in the Upper Sind Frontier and Broach; have risen in Kanara and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 24 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 20 to 34 per cent; in the Konkan 2 to 26 per cent; in the Deccan 14 to 40 per cent and in the Karnatak 34 to 41 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall in the Dominions was 2 inches 37 cents. The rainfall was general except in the Raichur and Nalgonda districts. The heaviest falls occurred in the Nizamabad, Nander, Karimnagar, Parbhani, Adilabad, Bidar, Usmanabad, Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar districts. Sixty-six talukas also had good showers. Early rice sowings have begun in the Nizamabad, Medak and Mahbubnagar districts. Rain is needed in parts of the Raichur and Nalgonda districts especially in the former. Relief works are to be closed in the Karimnagar district but gratuitous relief is to be continued for a month or so. Water scarcity prevails in seven districts and cattle disease in five. Fodder scarcity is reported in twenty-five talukas. Prices:—wheat and coarse rice 6¼ and *juar* 12½ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 11 seers. Yellow *juar* is not available. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Karimnagar and the lowest 20 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

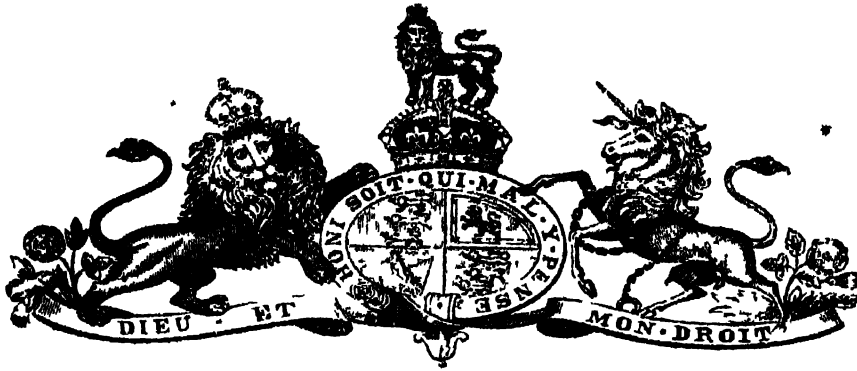
Coorg.—Rainfall 17 inches 50 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was abnormally heavy in South Canara and Malabar; heavy in Ganjam and the Nilgiris; good in Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, Guntur and Nellore; *nil* in Trichinopoly and Tanjore and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary require rain and some in parts of Tinnevelly are withering. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Madras, Salem, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in sixteen districts and has risen in eight. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in one and has risen in thirteen. *Cholam* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in three and has risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in three and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

R. W. CARLYLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

SIMLA, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1910

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 791.

Simla, the 4th July 1910.

The Honourable Mr. John Ontario Miller, C.S.I., has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 3rd July 1910.

No. 792.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. John Ontario Miller, C.S.I., His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Carlyle has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1910.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3472-A.

Simla, the 6th July 1910.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow one hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner :

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan of 1900-01*, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan of 1900-01*, will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December ; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon, standard time,* of Wednesday, the 20th July 1910. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay and Rangoon on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 19th July and up to noon, standard time,* on the 20th July, provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them) ;

(*b*) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank ;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000 ;

(*d*) the deposit is either a Promissory Note or a Treasury Receipt from the local office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General ;

(*e*) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender, *viz.*, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon (as the case may be) or in Calcutta ;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay or Rangoon.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M. Calcutta time.

"*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an Agent resident in India, to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes [1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

1. *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being Promissory Notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of Promissory Notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory Notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Wednesday, the 20th July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay and Rangoon at noon, standard time,* on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M. Calcutta time.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[1] as soon as possible after the 20th July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and at the Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon.

1 For tenders received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment certificates

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 6th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two instalments as follows :—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 50 per cent, but not less than 50 per cent, payable upon the 8th August

Instalment II.—The balance payable upon the 6th September and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words " as near as convenient " refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations ; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from the 31st December 1910, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1910.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from the 30th June 1910 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from the 30th June 1910.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the .

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 3½ per cent*

No. *of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in

Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three months' Notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the at the rate of three-and a-half per cent per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this Note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.



FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A.B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 6th July 1910, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX) and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of†* *or at the†* *Branch of the Bank of†* *, or into the Public Treasury at†* *; as the case may be*—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 50 per cent, but not less than 50 per cent., on or before the 8th August

The balance on or before the 6th September.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 6th September.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡

‡ Here insert *C D.'s* address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment certificates to be given to an agent at that place

NOTE—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine", not "Two per cent premium" or "Par" or "One per cent discount".*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements :

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) if the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras, Bombay and Rangoon will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under Note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay or Rangoon (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras, Bombay or Rangoon), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form .

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. -A., dated the 6th July 1910, (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated the 6th July 1910), the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ Per Cent Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a Promissory Note or Notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA;
The 6th July 1910.

R. W GILLAN,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

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CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH JULY, 1910

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3472 A.

Calcutta, the 6th July 1910.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow one hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *the Three and-a-half Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01,* will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs 1,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon, standard time,* of Wednesday, the 20th July 1910. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay and Rangoon on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 19th July and up to noon, standard time,* on the 20th July; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(b) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(d) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General,

(e) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender, viz., Madras, Bombay or Rangoon (as the case may be) or in Calcutta;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay or Rangoon.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (a) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, or (c) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

8. (a) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(b) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Wednesday, the 20th July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay and

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M., Calcutta time.

Rangoon, at noon, standard time,* on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[1] as soon as possible after the 20th July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and at the Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon.

[1] For tenders received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 6th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two instalments as follows:—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 50 per cent., but not less than 50 per cent., payable upon the 8th August:

Instalment II.—The balance payable upon the 6th September:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from the 31st December 1910, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1910.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12·24 P.M., Calcutta time.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from the 30th June 1910 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from the 30th June 1910.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the .

Promissory Note No.	*Government Rupees*	*at 3½ per cent. of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the
at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, to the said
, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this Note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A B*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 6th July 1910, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt* * for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of* † *or at the* † *Branch of the Bank of* † *; or into the Public Treasury at* † *; as the case may be—*

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, of Treasury.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 50 per cent, but not less than 50 per cent., on or before the 5th August:

The balance on or before the 6th September:

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 6th September:

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡ .

‡ Here insert *C D.'s* address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine," not "Two per cent premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras, Bombay and Rangoon will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

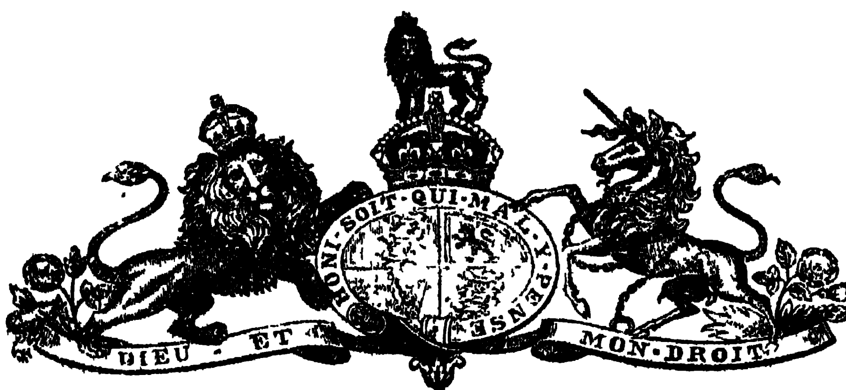
(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay or Rangoon (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras, Bombay or Rangoon), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:— Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3172-A., dated the 6th July 1910 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated the 6th July 1910*), *the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from .*

R. W. GILLAN,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

CALCUTTA;
The 6th July 1910.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *8, Hastings Street, Calcutta*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 28.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July, 1910.

No. 41.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. (*a*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. Edward Douglas Maclagan, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1910.

No. 791.—The Honourable Mr. John Ontario Miller, C.S.I., has resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, with effect from the 3rd July 1910.

No. 792.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. John Ontario Miller, C.S.I., His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Carlyle has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

No. 793.—The Honourable Mr. John Ontario Miller, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is granted furlough for eighteen months, with effect from the 3rd July 1910.

MEDICAL.

The 4th July, 1910.

No. 753.—The services of Lieutenant S. C. Chuckerbutty, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment on plague duty.

No. 756.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, with effect from the 12th July 1910.

POLICE.

The 7th July, 1910.

No. 690.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the military police:

Lieutenant H. H. McGann, 69th Punjabis.

Lieutenant G. N. Hill, 25th Mountain Battery.

PORT BLAIR.

The 2nd July, 1910.

No. 498.—Captain J. H. Murray, M.B., I.M.S., Superintendent of the Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days combined with furlough for one year, ten months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 22nd July 1910.

No. 499.—Lieutenant F. A. Barker, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Superintendent of the Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, with effect from the 22nd July 1910, or the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PUBLIC.

The 8th July, 1910.

No. 3857.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 10 and 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

1. In Rule 23 (1) the words and figures "other than a general license granted under rule 32, sub-rule (2)" shall be omitted.
2. Rule 32 and the forms of license prescribed thereunder, being Forms IX and X of Schedule VII, are hereby cancelled.

SANITARY.

The 4th July, 1910.

No. 1159.—The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough out of India for five months, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the specific period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Captain F. N. White, M.D., I.M.S., on special duty under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India Pension service—8th year, commenced 31st January 1910.

The 8th July, 1910.

No. 1200.—Major E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, with effect from the 12th July 1910.

A. EARLE,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 5th July, 1910.

No. 751—104-3.—Major F. W. Pirrie, I A, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th July 1910 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the privilege leave.

AGRICULTURE.

The 7th July, 1910.

No. 558—58-11.—Mr. A. McKerral, M.A, B Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Burma, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector General of Agriculture in India, with effect from the 19th June 1910.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 4th/7th July, 1910.

No. 1444—261-1.—The Honourable Mr. E D. Maclagan, C S.I, I C.S, of the Punjab Commission, is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 4th July 1910.

J. H. KERR,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FORESTS.

The 8th July, 1910.

No. 757—340-31-F.—Mr. G. S. Hart, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Bengal, is appointed to be Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. A. M. Reuther, retired, with effect from the afternoon of 30th June 1910, the date on which he assumed charge of that post.

Mr. F. Trafford, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Bengal, *vice* Mr. Hart, with effect from the forenoon of 25th June 1910, and until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th July, 1910.

No. 72.—*Corrigendum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 69, dated the 23rd June 1910, for* Mr. A. Venkataramana Rao *read* Mr. M. Venkataramana Rao.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1910.

No. 1287-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 943-I.B., dated the 19th May, 1910, applying the provisions of the rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to the areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad, *viz.*:

In modification 7, for the word, figure and brackets "rule (2)", the words, figure and brackets "sub-rule (2) of rule 11" shall be substituted.

The 5th July, 1910.

No. 2170-*Est.-A.*—Mr. W. P. Barton, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 16th June, 1910.

No. 2171-*Est.-A.*—Captain R. A. Lyall, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, with effect from the 16th June, 1910.

No. 1300-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to Berar, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1910 (III of 1910).

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1910.

No. 3482-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. C. D'A. Crofton, I.C.S., Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 17th June 1910.

The 5th July, 1910.

No. 3522-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. R. W. Gillan, I.C.S., is appointed substantively as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st July 1910.

No. 3523-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S., is appointed to be Accountant General, Railways, with effect from the 1st July 1910.

The 7th July, 1910.

No. 3564-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. V. C. French is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, with effect from the 1st July 1910, during the absence of Mr. S. K. Levett-Yeats on leave, or until further orders.

No. 3567-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue is placed on special duty with the Comptroller and Auditor General, with head-quarters at Simla, with effect from the 1st July 1910.

Mr. W. Courtenay is appointed Assistant Comptroller General and posted to duty at Simla with Mr. O'Donoghue, with effect from the same date.

The 8th July, 1910.

No. 3582-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. B. L. A. Laville, a Superintendent, class II, in the Finance Department of the Government of India Secretariat, is placed on special duty in the Secretariat, with effect from the 26th June 1910.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 6th July, 1910.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT LOAN.

No. 3472-A.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow one hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner :

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan of 1900-01*, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *the Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan of 1900-01*, will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December ; and the notes are not liable to discharge before the 31st day of December 1920.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon, standard time,* of Wednesday, the 20th July 1910. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

4. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an Agent resident in India, to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE (1).—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay and Rangoon on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 19th July and up to noon, standard time,* on the 20th July, provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them) ;

(*b*) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank ;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs 10,000,

(*d*) the deposit is either a Promissory Note or a Treasury Receipt from the local office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant General,

(*e*) the amount of the tender is made payable at the place of tender, *viz*, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon (as the case may be) or in Calcutta,

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay or Rangoon

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms : (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M. Calcutta time.

of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes [1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

1. *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being Promissory Notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of Promissory Notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory Notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon, standard time,* on Wednesday, the 20th July next, and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay and Rangoon at noon, standard time,* on the same day ; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100 : preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest accepted rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12 To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General [1] as soon as possible after the 20th July and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and at the Branch Office of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon.

1. For tenders received by the Accountants General at Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, and payable at those places, the Accountant General will issue the allotment certificates

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates [after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)] will be made payable upon the 6th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two instalments as follows :—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 50 per cent, but not less than 50 per cent, payable upon the 8th August.

Instalment II.—The balance payable upon the 6th September and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

* Noon, standard time, corresponds to 12-24 P.M. Calcutta time.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificates will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100) bearing interest from the 31st December 1910, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th December 1910.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from the 30th June 1910 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from the 30th June 1910.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the .

Promissory Note	*Government Rupees*	*at 3½ per cent*
No.		*of 1900-01.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three months' Notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the

at the rate of three-and a-half per cent per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this Note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A.B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the **Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 6th July 1910, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX) and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† *or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† *; or into the Public Treasury at*† *; as the case may be—*

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 50 per cent, but not less than 50 per cent, on or before the 8th August.

The balance on or before the 6th September.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before the 6th September.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡

‡ Here insert *C. D.*'s address which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India or if, residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount, thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine", not "Two per cent premium" or "Par" or "One per cent discount".*

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Offices on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender

Presentation of tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants General at Madras, Bombay and Rangoon will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under Note (1) to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General or Accountant General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General or Accountant General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposits upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller General and the Accountant General at Madras, Bombay or Rangoon (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant General and payable in Madras, Bombay or Rangoon), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—Rs 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted ; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them ; they will be substantially of the following form

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. -A., dated the 6th July 1910, (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated the 6th July 1910*),

the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 3½ Per Cent Loan of 1900-01 at the rate above mentioned on or before , and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a Promissory Note or Notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from

CALCUTTA; The 6th July 1910. — R. W GILLAN, *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

The 8th July, 1910

No. 3594-*A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7, Sub-Section (1), of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the office of the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay.

J. S. MESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1910.

No. 1110-*Accts.*—Sub-Conductor T. W. Rice, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 11th July 1910.

No 1111-*Accts.*—Mr. W Mathie, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, and Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, is granted an extension of furlough, under Article 338, Civil Service Regulations, up to the 13th July 1910, inclusive.

No. 1112-*Accts*—Captain R. E Carr-Hall, I A, Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from or after the 29th June 1910

No 1113-*Accts*—The following Superintendents of the Military Accounts Department are temporarily appointed to be Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the dates specified.

Mr. P. R. Vengu Aiyar, from the 20th June 1910

Mr R. Daji Moghe, from the 18th June 1910

No 1114-*Accts*—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made

From the 20th June 1910, vice *Mr J. Windsor, granted leave.*

Mr. H. M. Smith, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

J. B BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 9th July, 1910

No. 4702—136—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 (*a*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to require the prepayment of postage on inland postcards of private manufacture, and to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 7397—225, dated the 5th August 1908

For rules 2, 5, 7 and 166 the following shall be substituted, namely

" 2. The following rates of postage shall be chargeable on the delivery of postal articles where the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid.

On an unpaid letter or packet	Double the prepaid rate
On an insufficiently paid letter or packet	Double the deficiency.

5. Single and reply cards of private manufacture may be transmitted by post as postcards.

Provided that—

(*a*) the postage is prepaid in full by means of adhesive postage stamps affixed to them,

(*b*) as regards size, they are not more than 5½ by 3½ inches or less than 4¾ by 3 inches, and

(*c*) as regards substance, they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office.

7. Should a postcard be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full, it shall be forwarded to the office of the Postmaster General to be destroyed forthwith. Should either portion of a reply postcard be posted without the postage having been prepaid, that portion shall be forwarded to the office of the Postmaster General to be destroyed forthwith. Should any of the other conditions imposed by rules 5 and 6 be infringed, the postcard shall be treated as a letter.

166. Postcards which cannot be disposed of under section 38 of the Act shall be detained for a period of one month, on the expiration of which they may be destroyed by being burnt.

Provided that postcards, other than those sent "Service Unpaid" under the provisions of rule 140, on which the postage has not been prepaid, shall be destroyed forthwith by being burnt."

No. 4883—155.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made, with effect from the 1st August 1910, in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7397-225, dated the 5th August 1908, as subsequently amended, *viz.*

After rule 129 the following shall be inserted, namely:

"(bb) *Indo-Seychelles telegraphic money orders.*

129A. Telegraphic money orders may be issued from any post office in India (including Burma) and from the head post office at Aden for any post office in the Seychelles, or from any post office in the Seychelles for any post office in India (including Burma) and for the head post office at Aden. The limits of value and other conditions laid down in the foregoing rules relating to Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders shall apply to telegraphic money orders for and from the Seychelles.

Provided that the fees for such telegraphic money orders shall be made up of (1) the money order commission at the rates applicable to ordinary money orders for the Seychelles and (2) a telegraph charge at the rate of Rs. 1-11 for every word included in the telegram advising the remittance, in the case of telegraphic money orders from India (including Burma), or at the rate of Rs. 1-8 for every word included in the telegram advising the remittance in the case of telegraphic money orders from the head post office at Aden.

Provided also that telegraphic money orders for repayment to remitters shall be re-issued *by post* to the offices of issue".

In rule 130 after the word "Ceylon", the words "and the Seychelles" shall be inserted.

In rule 112A, first proviso, the words "Except the name of the telegraph office of origin" shall be omitted.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 9th July, 1910.

No. 4896—1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules regulating (1) the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and (2) the transport and importation of explosives, published with the notifications in this Department Nos. 9045—8 (Explosives) and 4555—4 (Explosives), dated the 29th November 1906 and the 31st May 1907, respectively.

AMENDMENTS.

1. Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, issued with this Department Notification No. 9045—8, dated the 29th November 1906.

(*a*) Delete the figure "5" from rule 9 (2).

(*b*) Delete sub-clause (ix) of rule 11 (3).

(*c*) Delete clause (4) of rule 14.

(*d*) In clause (5) of rule 14 insert the word "or" before the words "Form D," and delete the words "or Form E".

(*e*) After rule 14 add the following as rule 14-A :-

"14-A. (1) Licenses may be granted to contractors, cultivators or other persons to possess at the same time not more than 100 lbs. of gunpowder, 10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes.

Grant of licenses to contractors, cultivators or other persons to possess explosives for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes.

(2) Licenses under this rule may be granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere—

(*a*) when only gunpowder is to be possessed, by any Magistrate of the 1st class or by a Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf,

(*b*) when other explosives are to be possessed, by the District Magistrate.

Every such license shall be in Form E in the schedule hereto annexed and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein."

(*f*) Substitute the following for rule 28 (2) —

"(2) No fee shall be charged for licenses granted to contractors, cultivators or other persons under rule 14-A."

(*g*) In Form E.—

(*i*) For "(See rule 14)" substitute "(See rule 14-A)."

(*ii*) For the words "Fee—eight annas in stamps" substitute the words "Free of charge."

(*iii*) Alter the heading of the form to read—

"License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes."

(*iv*) Alter the sub heading of the form within brackets to read—

"(Granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate. If gunpowder only is to be possessed, the license may be granted by any Magistrate of the 1st class or by a Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf)."

(*v*) In column 4 substitute the words "10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators" for the words "and 10 safety fuzes."

(*vi*) In condition 2 substitute the words "a distance of 50 yards" for the words "the prescribed distances" and eliminate the footnote.

(*vii*) In the proviso to condition 2 delete the words "and 10 safety fuzes"; and substitute the word "explosives" for the word "explosive".

(*viii*) Add the following as condition 5 and renumber the existing condition 5 as condition 6 —

"5. Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping."

(*h*) In Form F add the following as condition 8 —

"8. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station."

(*i*) In Form J add the following as conditions 15 and 16 —

"15. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the magazine, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may consider to be sufficient."

"16. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station."

II.—Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, issued with this Department Notification No. 4555—4, dated the 31st May 1907.

(*a*) Delete the figure "5" from rule 8 (2).

(*b*) Below the heading "Transport" add the following as rules 8-A and 8-B :—

"8-A. (1) Explosives required for blasting purposes shall not be transported by holders of licenses granted in Form F, Form J or Form K, contained in the Schedule to the rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9045-8, dated the 29th November 1906, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to transport the same.

Licenses for transport.

(2) The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the grant of such licenses :—

I. Any such person may be granted a license for the general transport of explosives required for blasting purposes for any term not exceeding one year. The license shall be issued free of charge and shall be in Form II appended to these rules.

II. A license under Rule I shall be granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and in any other place by the Magistrate of the District.

III. Every person who wishes to obtain a license under rule I shall apply in writing to the authority empowered to grant such license, and shall furnish particulars as to the place from which, and the place or places to which, he desires to transport explosives.

IV. When the place or places to which explosives are to be transported are outside the local limits of the authority of the officer granting the license, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent—

(*a*) when the transport of explosives is authorised to a Presidency town or to Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police;

(*b*) when the transport of explosives is authorised to any other place, to the Magistrate of the District in which such place is situated.

V. The license shall entitle the licensee to issue passes for the transport of explosives required for blasting purposes from the place from which the explosives are to be transported as entered in the license, to any place or places to which the explosives may be transported as entered in the license, subject to the conditions mentioned in the license.

VI. The pass issued under Rule V shall accompany each consignment of explosives transported.

In the case of explosives transported by rail, the pass shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be.

VII. A copy of every pass issued under Rule V shall be forthwith sent to the licensing authority, and in cases where the explosives are being transported to a place beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer who has granted the license, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated, or if such place be in a Presidency town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police.

(3) The holder of a license in Form E of the rules for the possession of explosives shall not be required to take out a separate license for the transport of gunpowder or other explosives covered by such license."

"8-B. Whoever transports an explosive required for blasting purposes in contravention of the foregoing rules or commits a breach of any condition subject to which such transport is permitted shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

Penalty.

(*c*) In rule 17 for the words "Form A" substitute the words "Form I".

(*d*) In rule 28 for the words "Form A" substitute the words "Form I".

(*e*) In rule 32 insert the words "or to transport" after the words "licensed to import" and add the following at the end of the rule :—

"but no fee shall be charged in the case of a transport license granted under rule 8-A."

(*f*) In rule 35 insert the words "or pass" after the word "license" in both the places where it occurs.

(*g*) After rule 35 insert the following as rules 35-A and 35-B :—

"35-A. Every license to transport explosives may, at its expiration, be renewed by the authority who granted it."

Renewal of transport licenses.

"35-B. Every authority empowered to grant or renew a license may, in his discretion—

Discretion of authority empowered to grant transport licenses.

(a) refuse to grant or renew such license, or

(b) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which he is subordinate."

(h) Renumber "Form A" as "Form I".

(i) In condition 3 of license Form I insert the words "rule 8-A of these rules or" after the words "in accordance with"; also insert the words "as the case may be" after the words "(XI of 1878)".

(j) After Form I add the following as Form II :—

"FORM II.

(*See rule 8-A.*—I.).

(*Free of charge.*)

General license to transport explosives required for blasting purposes.

(To be granted to holders of licenses in Forms F, J or K contained in the Schedule to the rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9045-8, dated the 29th November 1906)

A general license is hereby granted to.............. ....

....

to transport explosives required for blasting purposes from....... ....

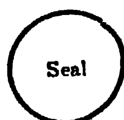
....

to the places* specified below subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

*Places of destination...... ....

The license shall continue in force till the ....

The..............................191 .



(Signature)

Conditions of license.

1. The license is subject to the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and to the rules made thereunder.

2. It becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive is taken from or to any place other than the places mentioned in the license.

3. It authorises the licensee to deliver consignments of explosive material covered by the license, provided :—

(i) that the consignee has taken out a license for the possession of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) ;

(ii) that the quantity of explosives despatched to any consignee is not in excess of the quantity which he is entitled under his license to possess ;

(iii) that each consignment of explosives is covered by a pass in the form appended hereto ;

(iv) that a copy of the pass issued with each consignment is forthwith sent to the authority granting the license and also to the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned or to the Commissioner of Police if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency town or Rangoon ;

(v) that any loss, shortage or theft of explosives in transit is reported without delay to the licensing authority.

FORM OF PASS.

Pass granted by the holder of General Transport License (Explosives) No. for the transport of a consignment of explosives required for blasting purposes.

No.

This pass covers packages containing (Description of explosives and weight)

while in transit from to

Name of consignee

No. of consignee's license to possess explosives

Date of despatch of consignment

Approximate date on which consignment should reach its destination

Holder of General Transport License No.

W. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th July 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 576.—The services of Captain W. M. Lenning, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment as an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 577.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette", dated 14th June 1910, pages 4172 and 4173.

* * * * * * * * * *

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

Chancery of the Order,

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.,

June 13, 1910.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :—

* * * * * * * * * *

As Knights of Grace.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Willoughby Wray, late Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette", dated 17th June 1910, pages 4253, 4254, 4264 and 4265.

* * * * * * * * * *

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.,

June 17th, 1910.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments in His Majesty's Household :—

* * * * * * * * * *

To be Gentlemen Ushers.

* * * * * * * * * *

General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.B., Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London. Dated 7th May 1910.

* * * * * * * * * *

War Office, Whitehall,
17th June 1910.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Brown, Commandant, 9th Bhopal Infantry, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 29th March 1910.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 578.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

5th July 1910.

Edward Willoughby Richards, Supply and Transport Corps.

Edward William Boudier, 17th Cavalry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

8th May 1910.

Brinsley Guise Sheridan Clarke, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Gerald Herbert Johnson Barrett, 93rd Burma Infantry.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 579.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Bamber, *vice* Colonel T. E. L. Bate, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, retired ; with effect from the 12th July 1910.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 580.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant William Peter Bell Hart to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain,

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Henry Clement Craggs (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*),

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Frederick Frank Rath Carreck (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*), and

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wilhelm Truter to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Albert William Jordon Lynsdale, seconded for civil employment ; with effect from the 30th March 1910.

Army Department Notification No. 481, dated the 10th June, 1910, is hereby cancelled.

No. 581.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Robert Forbes Hart Hankins to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain,

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Alfred Edward Hamlin (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*), and

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Norbert Henry Carlos to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Albert Robert Goddard Rodrigues, retired ; with effect from the 4th May 1910.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 582.—Sub-Conductor Walter Albert Smith to be Conductor and Sergeant Thomas Peter Gilmore to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Robert Sheret, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

35th Scinde Horse.

No. 583.—Jemadar Muhammad Ayub Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 1017, dated the 20th December 1907, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 16th October 1907.

No. 584.—The following promotions are made :—

4th Cavalry.

Risaldar Awal Khan to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Kanya Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

64th Pioneers.

Havildar-Major Musa Raza Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Subrahmani, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th December 1909.

Color-Havildar Durgayya to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Latif, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th May 1910.

75th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Abdul Kadir to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Jafar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd May 1910.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Asandhoj Limbu to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Tejganje Limbu to be Jemadar, *vice* Sribahadur Limbu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

6th Cavalry.

No. 585.—In Army Department Notification No. 460, dated the 3rd June 1910, *for* "12th April 1910" *read* "13th April 1910."

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 586.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor William Hayes, Assistant Barrack Master, Barrack Department, Punjab-Bengal ; with effect from the 25th March 1910.

Conductor John Williams, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, Punjab-Bengal ; with effect from the 5th May 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 587.—Colonel Thomas Elwood Lindesay Bate, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 12th July 1910.

No. 588.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rustom Hormesji Cama, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 13th July 1910.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 589.—The undermentioned departmental officer, with honorary rank, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 11th July 1910:—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Stephen O'Grady, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION.

No 590.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to sanction the amalgamation, with effect from the 4th June 1910, of the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles and the Madras Railway Volunteers into one Corps, consisting of two battalions, to be styled "The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles."

The first battalion will have its head-quarters at Perambur (Madras), with its outlying companies and detachments mainly on the broad gauge portion of the system, and the second battalion its head-quarters at Hubli, with its outlying companies and detachments mainly on the metre gauge portion of the system.

The officers of the reorganised corps will be graded on one list according to rank and seniority, and will be transferable from one battalion to the other, according to the exigencies of the railway service.

A Lieutenant-Colonel and an Adjutant are authorised for each battalion, and a Colonel Commandant and an Honorary Colonel for the corps.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 591.—Second Lieutenant Marmaduke Henry Arnott to be Lieutenant, *vice* L. P. Shirres, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 22nd March 1910.

Hugh Stanley Cheshire to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* M. H. Arnott, promoted. Dated 22nd March 1910.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 592.—Alexander Masson Mackessack to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. K. Green, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 16th February 1910.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 593.—Second Lieutenant Frederick Louis Schwenk to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. C. Macmillan, resigned. Dated 17th February 1910.

William Mungall to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* F. L. Schwenk, promoted. Dated 17th February 1910.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 594.—Lieutenant Gerald Sumner Stooks to be Captain, *vice* W. K. Bretherton, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1910.

Walter Francis Papworth to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. S. Stooks, promoted. Dated 1st April 1910.

Lieutenant Frederick Joseph Wood to be Captain, *vice* M N. Crawford, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1910.

Second Lieutenant Harry Crowther Atkinson to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. J. Wood, promoted. Dated 1st April 1910.

Harry MacLeod Leonard Marchant to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* H. C. Atkinson, promoted. Dated 1st April 1910.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 595.—Captain Duncan Donald Campbell resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1910.

Lieutenant Alvin Bruce Coates resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1910.

Second Lieutenant Wilfred Harold Woodhouse Adolphus resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1910.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 596.—George Henry Dalton Brooke to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 14th May 1910.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 597.—Thomas Percival Wood to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st June 1910.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 598.—William Hoare Hatchell Young to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* A. H. McLean, transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles. Dated 30th May 1910.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 599.—Arthur Robert Anderson to be Commandant, with the rank of Colonel. Dated 4th June 1910.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 600.—James Alan Ewart to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1910.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 601.—Second Lieutenant Charles Lestourgeon Bushell to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. G. Molesworth, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st June 1910.

Frank Thomas Seppings-Wright to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. L. Bushell, promoted. Dated 1st June 1910.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 602.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Edwin Guy Heelke.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major Cecil Richardson.

Late 2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Major John Henry Ellis.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July 1910.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 22nd June and 5th July 1910 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).	Captain Kynard Hawdon ...	2nd July 1910 ...	Srinagar ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 8th June and 5th July 1910.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
Alexander Stevenson* ...	2nd-Lieutenant	1st Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers.	1st November 1909	Intestate ...	1,277 3 2	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator-General of Bengal.

* *Next-of-kin.*—(1) *Father.*—Mr. T. J. Stevenson.
(2) *Sister.*—Miss Charlotte E. Stevenson
Address.—35, Comely Bank, Edinburgh.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th July 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 62.—Engineer R E C Bolton, Royal Indian Marine, Engineer in charge of the Factory, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, is granted an extension in that appointment up to the 21st June 1910.

No. 63.—Engineer R. Vincent, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Engineer in charge of the Factory, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, *vice* Engineer R. E. C. Bolton, Royal Indian Marine ; with effect from the 22nd June 1910.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 64.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 8th June 1910:—

To be Chief Engineer on Rs. 400 per mensem.

Engineer V. A. Brown, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 65.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No 69, dated the 24th December 1909, the undermentioned officer is confirmed in his appointment as Lieutenant, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 23rd May 1909 :—

Lieutenant E. C. Withers, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th July, 1910.

No. 185.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for three months and thirteen days in extension of that notified in Railway Board's Notification No. 48, dated the 25th February 1910,

The 6th July, 1910.

No. 186.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents, in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and posted to the railway noted against their name :

Mr. Walter Treweeke Biscoe	North Western Railway.
Mr. Hubert Percy Raynor Goulding ...	North Western Railway.
Mr. Mathra Dass	Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 187.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line of railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Saiyan, a station on the Indian Midland Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Tantpur, a distance of about 32 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Saiyan-Tantpur Light Railway.

The 8th July, 1910.

No. 188.—Mr. W. V. Butcher, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

No. 189—Mr. F. A. Hadow, whose services are lent to the Government of Bombay for employment as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandur Railway, is appointed to officiate as Secretary, Railway Board, during the absence of Mr. R. C. F. Volkers on privilege leave.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 7th July 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 2nd July 1910, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants and Ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	43	40
		Ahmedabad Town	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Kaira District		...
		Broach Port		...
		Bulsar Port	2	2
		Surat District	24	13
		Mahi Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bassein Port	...	
		Bhiwndi Port		...
		Thana ,,	...	
		Uran Port	...	...
		Agashi Port		...
		Bandra ,,	2	2
		Thana District	7	6
	Central	East Khandesh District	...	...
		Nasik District		...
		Poona City		...
		Poona District		
		Satara ,,	4	3
	Southern	Kolaba District	5	5
		Dabhol Port	6	5
		Bankot ,,		...
		Ratnagiri District	[illegible]	8
		Belgaum ,,	14	16
		Dharwar District	...	...
		Savantvadi State	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	9	9
		Karachi District	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Political Charges	Mandvi Port	1	1
		Cutch State	2	4
		Veraval Port	1	1
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	...	...
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Billimora Port	...	...
		Baroda State	...	...
		Sawantvadi State	...	...
		TOTAL	129	114
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	10 (a)	28 (b)
		Mangalore Port	...	...
		Madura District	6 (b)	5 (c)
		Salem District	1 (d)	1 (d)
		Madras City	1 (d)	...
		TOTAL	48	34
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	35 (c)	...
		24-Parganas District	1	1
		Nadia District	...	...
	Burdwan	Howrah District	...	...
		Howrah Town	2	2
		Midnapore District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	2
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...
		Darbhanga District	3	3
	Patna	Patna District	...	...
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	4	3
		TOTAL	45	11

(a) Three imported. (b) Two imported. (c) One imported. (d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Meerut	Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	1	...
		Saharanpur District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	9	9
		Aligarh City	...	...
		Hathras "	...	...
		Aligarh District	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	4	4
	Agra	Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	...	...
		Etawah City	...	...
		Etawah District	...	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Furrukhabad City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Agra City	...	...
		Agra District	...	...
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	...	...
		Budaun "	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	...	...
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	...	...
		Fatehpur District	...	...
		Cawnpur City	...	...
		Cawnpur District	...	...
		Jalaun "	4	1
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Ballia District	1	1
		Jaunpur City	...	...
		Jaunpur District	2	2
		Ghazipur "	...	...
		Mirzapur "	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	...	...
		Azamgarh District	...	...
		Gorakhpur City	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	...	...
		Basti District	9	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Lucknow	Unao District	...	...
		Rae Bareli District	...	...
		Gonda ,,	.	...
		Hardoi ,,	...	...
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District		...
		Sultanpur ,,		...
		Fyzabad City	.	..
		Fyzabad District		...
		Bara Banki Town		...
		Bara Banki District	...	..
		Partabgarh ,,	..	...
		TOTAL	30	22
PUNJAB	Delhi	Gurgaon District	1	1
		Hissar ,,		3
		Delhi District	.	...
		Rohtak ,,	.	.
		Karnal ,,	10	10
		Ambala ,,	2	2
		Ludhiana ,,	...	...
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	..
		Jullundur City		...
		Jullundur District	.	.
		Hoshiarpur ,,	2	2
		Ferozepur ,,	13	12
	Lahore	Montgomery District	159	229
		Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	195	154
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	50	50
		Gurdaspur ,,	..	8
		Gujranwala ,,	60	60
		Sialkot ,,	33	33
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	5	5
		Jhelum ,,	...	...
		Gujrat ,,	..	...
		Jhang District	.	...
		Lyallpur District	...	...
		Attock District	4	1
	..	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	15	12
		Kapurthala State	...	...
		Maler Kotla State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	...	Kalsia State	...	...
		Faridkot State	..	...
		Jind State	...	.
		Nalagarh State	...	...
		Bilaspur State	.	...
		TOTAL	549	582
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	45	42
		Akyab District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	..	...
		Pegu District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	5	5
		Prome District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	16	14
		Maubin "	1	1
		Pyapon "	..	...
		Henzada "	6	6
		Myaungmya "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Thaton "	1	1
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	20	20
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	..	..
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...
		Minbu "	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Katha "	...	...
		Bhamo "	...	...
		Myitkyina "	5	9
	Sagaing	Shwebo "	...	...
		Sagaing "	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Meiktila District	...	...
		Yamethin "	2	2
		Kyaukse "	...	...
		TOTAL	103	102

N.B.—The number of plague seizures in the Magwe District in Burma during the week ending the 18th June 1910 was 2, and not 22 as shown in the statement for that week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Chittagong	Noakhali District	1	4
		TOTAL	1	4
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Nagpur	Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Nagpur District	...	...
		Wardha "	...	...
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	...	...
		Chhindwara District	...	.
	Berar	Akola District	..	...
		Buldana "	...	...
		Amraoti "	5	2
		TOTAL	5	2
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	1	2
		Bangalore City	..	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	6	3
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	8	5
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	6	6
		TOTAL	21	16
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	...	...
		Raichur District	...	...
		Aurangabad District	...	...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Gulbarga District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	...	...
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jaora State	...	...
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	...	...
		Malwa State	...	...
		Rewa State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Mewar State	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	5 (a)	4 (a)
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur "	...	...
		Partabgarh City	...	...

(a) Figure for the week ending 1st July 1910.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	.	Kishangarh State	.	...
		Alwar City		...
		Alwar State	..	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli State	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Bharatpur State		.
		Ajmer District		...
		Deoli		...
		Ajmer Merwara District	...	.
		TOTAL	5	4
N.-W. F. PROVINCE		Peshawar Cantonment		
		Nowshera Cantonment		
		TOTAL		
KASHMIR		Jammu District		
		Mirpur ,,	..	.
		Kathua ,,	.	..
		TOTAL	.	.
BALUCHISTAN	.	Sonmiani		...
		Hirok	.	..
		Sibi	...	
		Fort Sandeman	.	..
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	..	.
		TOTAL	...	..
		GRAND TOTAL	936	891

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 7th July 1910.			Rainfall data from 29th April 1910 to 7th July 1910.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rain-fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	4·8	3·4	+1·4	32·3	39·6	7·3	— 18	— 24
Lower Burma	10·6	6·3	+4·3	50·7	49·8	+ 0·9	+ 2	— 8
Upper Burma	1·4	1·9	—0·5	17·4	14·8	+ 2·6	+ 18	+ 24
Assam	2·5	4·4	—1·9	34·7	35·3	— 0·6	— 2	+ 4
Eastern Bengal	1·8	4·7	—2·9	31·5	31·7	— 0·2	— 1	+ 10
Bengal	2·5	3·0	—0·5	19·8	20·0	— 0·2	— 1	+ 2
Orissa	6·2	2·8	+3·4	15·4	17·6	— 2·2	— 13	— 37
Chota Nagpur	2·9	3·2	—0·3	16·5	15·5	+ 1·0	+ 6	+ 11
Bihar	2·7	3·2	—0·5	15·6	14·5	+ 1·1	+ 8	+ 14
United Provinces, East	1·5	2·7	—1·2	8·0	10·0	— 2·0	— 20	— 11
United Provinces, West. . . .	1·6	3·1	—1·5	6·3	9·4	— 3·1	— 33	— 25
Punjab, East and North . . .	1·5	1·7	—0·2	6·4	5·7	+ 0·7	+ 12	+ 23
Punjab, South-west	0·8	0·6	+0·2	2·3	2·3	0	0	— 6
Kashmir	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·7	2·6	— 0·9	— 35	— 37
N.-W. Frontier Province . . .	0	0·3	—0·3	3·3	1·4	+ 1·9	+136	+191
Baluchistan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·5	0·2	— 40	— 25
Sind	1·0	0·3	+0·7	2·9	0·8	+ 2·1	+263	+280
Rajputana, West	1·5	0·7	+0·8	3·8	2·9	+ 0·9	+ 31	+ 5
Rajputana, East	2·7	1·6	+1·1	7·7	4·4	+ 3·3	+ 75	+ 79
Gujarat	4·8	2·1	+2·7	13·6	7·4	+ 6·2	+ 84	+ 66
Central India, West	5·3	1·9	+3·4	12·7	8·1	+ 4·6	+ 57	+ 19
Central India, East	2·3	2·9	—0·6	9·9	11·0	— 1·1	— 10	— 6
Berar	3·6	1·8	+1·8	12·3	8·4	+ 3·9	+ 46	+ 34
Central Provinces, West . . .	6·8	3·1	+3·7	16·9	11·9	+ 5·0	+ 42	+ 14
Central Provinces, East . . .	7·5	3·1	+4·4	17·9	12·2	+ 5·7	+ 47	+ 14
Konkan	4·2	8·2	—4·0	45·6	37·9	+ 7·7	+ 20	+ 39
Bombay Deccan	1·9	1·2	+0·7	9·4	7·7	+ 1·7	+ 22	+ 15
Hyderabad, North	0·8	1·7	—0·9	9·0	7·0	+ 2·0	+ 29	+ 52
Hyderabad, South	0·6	1·2	—0·6	6·7	6·9	— 0·2	— 3	+ 7
Mysore	0·8	0·5	+0·3	5·9	8·1	— 2·2	— 27	— 32
Malabar	5·6	6·2	—0·6	39·7	43·8	— 4·1	— 9	— 9
Madras, South-east	0·1	0·5	—0·4	2·4	4·1	— 1·7	— 41	— 36
Madras Deccan	0·2	0·7	—0·5	3·6	5·2	— 1·6	— 31	— 24
Madras Coast, North	2·9	1·3	+1·6	10·2	6·9	+ 3·3	+ 48	+ 30

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 7th July 1910.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd July 1910.

Burma.—The rainfall was very heavy in the maritime districts of Tenasserim and moderate in other maritime and in the northern districts but no rain or very light showers fell in the central region. Ploughing and sowing of nurseries for the autumn rice crop and for winter crops continue. More rain is wanted in the dry zone, particularly in Pakokku. The price of unhusked rice has risen slightly at Akyab and fallen at Rangoon and Bassein where it is below normal. The price at Moulmein has fallen slightly but remains above normal. Elsewhere there are no important changes and prices are not far from normal except in irrigation districts where they are low.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—Good rain has fallen in the Surma Valley, Assam Valley and Rajshahi division. Elsewhere the rainfall has been light. Slight damage to jute and autumn rice on low land is reported from some districts. Harvesting of jute has commenced while that of autumn rice and transplantation of winter rice continue. Plucking of tea is progressing. Prospects of standing crops are good. The average price of common rice has risen by about one per cent. Cattle disease is reported in Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Sylhet, the Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar.

Bengal.—Rain was general all over the Province, the fall being heavy in Gaya, Balasore, Angul, Puri, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar and also in parts of Champaran and Purnea, moderate in Midnapore, Muzaffarpur, the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum and Singhbhum and light elsewhere. Transplantation of paddy has commenced in some districts. More rain is wanted for the purpose in Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas and Jessore. Excessive rain has done some damage to *makai* (Indian corn) in parts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. Standing crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Hooghly, Jessore, Khulna, Gaya, Saran, Monghyr, Cuttack and Hazaribagh and has fallen in Midnapore, Nadia, Shahabad, Champaran and Manbhum. Cattle disease is reported from Burdwan, Midnapore. Murshidabad, Jessore, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Angul, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—The rainfall was adequate in the hills and submontane area but more rain is needed in parts of the Doab and South Oudh. Operations for autumn crops are being vigorously pushed forward. Sugarcane is flourishing and germination of early autumn crops is good. Sporadic cattle disease is reported from twenty-five districts but the general condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder and supplies are sufficient everywhere. Prices are rising in ten districts mainly owing to the demand for seed. Elsewhere prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—The rainfall during the week was general throughout the Province. It was heavy in parts of Ambala and Jullundur. The heaviest fall being over 13 inches at Naraingarh in the Ambala district. It was good to moderate elsewhere ranging generally from 5 inches to 11½ inches in quantity. The rain has benefited standing crops which are generally in good condition and was useful for ploughings for the autumn and spring crops. Harvesting of extra spring crops and sowings of autumn crops con-

tinue. Prices have risen slightly in some districts. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Complaints of a short canal water-supply are being received from the Samundri tahsil of the Lyallpur district

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain averaging a little over an inch fell all over the Province and was beneficial to standing crops and future sowings. Maize and *chari* are being sown. The condition of standing crops is average except in Dera Ismail Khan where it is a little below average on unirrigated areas. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Floods have occurred in the Kurram and Tochi rivers. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal continues The condition of cattle is good except in Swabi and in one village each of the Charsadda and Mardan tahsils. The public health is good Prices of food grains are falling slightly Prices are:—wheat 14 to 19, maize 16⅞ to 23 9/16; gram 17⅞ to 26 and *bajra* 16½ to 17 1/16 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Good rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary Wheat sells from 12 to 18 and maize from 19 to 32 seers per rupee The condition of standing crops is fair Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—It rained twice during the week which did good to autumn sowings. Spring crops have been gathered Fodder is sufficient Prices are stationary

Rajputana.—General rain fell during the week except in Bikaner and the Hilly Tracts. The maximum fall was 568 cents in Banswara and the minimum 32 cents in Jaipur Ploughing and sowing for autumn crops are in progress. There was an outbreak of disease among cattle in the [illegible] district Cattle disease is still raging in Banswara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen in Bundi by 5 chattaks, in Kishangarh by 1 seer, in Alwar by 7 chattaks and in Bharatpur by 8 chattaks. Prices are falling or are steady elsewhere.

Central India—The rainfall was general and sufficient Sowing of autumn crops is in progress. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar Prices are fluctuating in Indore, are slightly falling in Bhopawar and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces—During the week moderate to heavy rain fell throughout the Provinces The quantity registered at headquarters in the districts of the Jubbulpore, Nerbudda and Chhattisgarh divisions ranged from 2 to 9 inches, in Berar from 2 to 6 inches and in the Nagpur division from 6 to 13 inches Nagpur and Bhandara had the heaviest rain amounting to 13 and 11 inches respectively. Continuous rain has retarded sowings in nine districts and a break would now be welcome in Nagpur. Germination of autumn crops is reported to be somewhat defective but elsewhere germination is generally good The supply of fodder and water is adequate and cattle are doing well. Prices—the price of wheat remained stationary in fourteen districts, rice in seventeen, *juar* in nineteen and gram in twenty. Variations are unimportant elsewhere.

Feudatory States.—The rainfall during the week measured (in inches) was—Raigarh 7, Sakti 6, Sarangarh 4, Chhuikhadan and Nandgaon each 3, Sirguja 2½, Kanker 1½ and Korea 1½. Sowing of autumn crops continues Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Prices show no marked fluctuations.

Bombay.—The rain during the week was heavy in parts of Broach, Surat, the Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; good in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Palanpur and Cutch, moderate in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, East Khandesh and Dharwar and slight in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The rainfall was beneficial and generally sufficient but more rain is needed in parts of Karachi, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum. A break in the rains is needed in parts of Broach, Surat and

West Khandesh. Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation continues in parts of Sind, Broach, Kanara, West Khandesh and Belgaum. Autumn sowings are generally progressing but are retarded in parts of Kanara, the Deccan and Dharwar owing to excessive rain. Transplantation has commenced in parts of Sind, Kaira, Surat, the Konkan, Nasik, Poona and Savantvadi. The fodder supply is adequate except in parts of Larkana and Hyderabad. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient except in parts of the Karnatak. Irrigation water is adequate except in parts of Poona, Bijapur and Dharwar. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 24 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 10 to 26 per cent; in the Konkan 2 to 26 per cent, in the Deccan 11 to 32 per cent and in the Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall during the week was 3 inches 5 cents. Satisfactory rain fell during the week. Seven districts received on an average more than 4 inches and others between 4 inches and 1 inch except Raichur which received 11 cents only. Rain is needed in this district. The heaviest falls occurred in Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nizamabad and Adilabad. Autumn sowings are proceeding but are suspended temporarily owing to continuous rain in parts of the Aurangabad, Bir and Nander districts. Early rice sowings began in parts of Telingana. Gratuitous relief will continue for a week or two longer in the Karimnagar district. Water scarcity is reported in two districts and cattle disease in eight. Fodder scarcity prevails in fifteen talukas. Prices.—wheat and coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 12¼ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 11 seers while yellow *juar* is not available. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Karimnagar and the lowest 20 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains are steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was 15 inches 10 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Transplanting of rice has commenced. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in South Canara and Malabar; heavy in the Vizagapatam Agency and Godavari, good in Kistna, Guntur, the Nilgiris, Ganjam and the Vizagapatam littoral; *nil* in South Arcot and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Bellary still require rain urgently. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Chingleput, Madras, Salem, Tanjore, Madura, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in four and has risen in nine. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in seven and has risen in seven. *Cholam* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in one and has risen in one. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March 1910.

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*"

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1625 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th July 1910:—

No 336 of 1910.—V. S. Gnanaprakasam, additional assistant sanitary engineer to the Government of Madras, residing at Vepery within the local limits of Madras *Combined rainwater trap and gully and combined rainwater trap and gully with air-tight frame and cover*

No. 337 of 1910 —Fritz Voster, director, of 8 Provinostrasse and Max Jungbauer, engineer, of 16 Argonstrasse, both of Augsburg, Germany. *Improvements in and relating to carding machines*

No. 338 of 1910 — Iwan Szot-Czeten, engineer, of Warsaw, Russia, Nowowiejska 16b. *Improvements in the axle-boxes of carriages and like vehicles.*

No 339 of 1910 —Turbon Patent Fan Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Llanmore Works, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales. *Improvements in centrifugal blowers or pumps*

No 340 of 1910.—Ottokar Serpek, chemist engineer, of 12 rue Roquepine, Paris (Seine), France. *Process for the production of ammonia from aluminium nitride.*

No. 341 of 1910.—M. Shurfuddin Ahmed, mechanical engineer, Selang P. O., Assam. *Automatic fan*

No. 342 of 1910 —Arthur Richmond Christian, pattern maker, of 179 Hereford street, in the city of Christchurch, province of Canterbury, and dominion of New Zealand *Improvements in and relating to trolley poles in overhead electric traction systems.*

No. 343 of 1910.—R E H Dyer, Lieutenant-Colonel, of the 25th Punjabis, at Multan. *A night marching compass*

No 344 of 1910 —Stephen Ware, platelayer, and Charles Ware, coppersmith, both of Hornsby, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia *An improved rail joint and fish-plate fastening therefor*

No 345 of 1910.—Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, assistant engineer, Public Works Department and George Arthur Leopold Rooke,. builder and contractor, both residing at Bankipore, district Patna, Bengal. *An improved or new method of manufacturing carburetted air gas*

No 346 of 1910.—John Munster Schneider, assistant inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust. *The prevention of damp cupboards and wardrobes during the monsoon called Schneider's monsoon wardrobe dryer.*

No. 347 of 1910.—General Caoutchouc Company, Limited, of 44 rue Laffitte, Paris, Department of the Seine, France. *Process and apparatus for extracting caoutchouc from products containing it.*

No 348 of 1910.—Ottokar Serpek, chemist engineer, of 12 rue Roquepine, Paris, (Seine), France *Process for the production of aluminium nitride*

No. 349 of 1910 —The Gas Economising and Improved Light Syndicate, Limited. lighting engineers, of 138 Leadenhall street, London, E.C., John Wilkie, engineer, of 24 Bayham Place, Camden Town, N.W., in the county of London, and Oliver Prescott Macfarlane, manager, of 138 Leadenhall street, in the city of London. *Improvements in or relating to oil-vapour burners, such as used for incandescent lamps.*

No. 350 of 1910.—Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, explosives and chemical manufacturers, of Nobel House, 195 West George street, Glasgow, Scotland, and William Tuxford Evans, engineer, of 93 Hope street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Improvements in electric igniting apparatus for fuzes and the like.*

No. 1626 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 494 of 1909.—Robert Harrington, railway and wagon examiner, and Edwin William Sydney Young, joiner, both of Pietermaritzburg, in the Colony of Natal, South Africa. *Improvements in and connected with automatic adjustment devices for railway brake mechanism.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 496 of 1909.—Frederick William Torrington, merchant, of 43 Security Buildings, Queen street, in the city of Auckland, in the provincial district of Auckland, and dominion of New Zealand. *Plunger for regulating pressure of aerated waters made in bulk form.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 560 of 1909.—Tarahrma Limited, of 17 Victoria street, Westminister, London, England, Tarmacadam road, contractors. *An improved apparatus for heating, drying and mixing tarmacadam and the like.* Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 563 of 1909.—Charu Chandra Ghosh, assistant to the Imperial Entomologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Bengal. *An improved type of the hand spinning machine called the Pusa Continuous Spinning Machine.* (Specification filed 18 June 1910.)

No. 601 of 1909—William Jeffers Craig, consulting engineer and contractor for works, of Cawnpore, British India. *Improvements in the thrust blocks of oil mill rollers* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 611 of 1909.- Paul Brenner and Otto Hoffmann, engineers, both of No. 2 Wolzenstrasse, Duisburg, province of Rhineland and state of Prussia, Germany. *Improvements in a self-acting valve for pumps and similar devices.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 612 of 1909—Vittorio Benaglia and Ubaldo Grimaldi, gentlemen, of Milan, Italy. *Improvements in and relating to cinematographs.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 639 of 1909.—Daniel Kemp West, engineer, of 23 St. Mary Axe, London, England. *Improvements in cotton gins.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 668 of 1909—George Harrison Sheffield, civil engineer, of 38 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London, England, and James Denis Twinberrow, civil engineer, of 1 Woodside, Hexham, in the county of Northumberland, England. *Improvements in screw couplings.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 671 of 1909.—Etienne Williams Kuhn, engineer, of 133 Tooley street, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of a grape-beer.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 685 of 1909.—Mono Service Vessels, Limited, manufacturers, of 58 Coleman street, London, England. *Improvements in machines for the manufacture of paper vessels applicable for use in the delivery of milk or cream to customers and for other purposes.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 187 of 1910.—George Newman, railway signal inspector, of Blackeney, South View Avenue, Caversham, Oxon, England, and Alfred Thomas Blackhall, engineer, of Surbiton House, Brownlow road, Reading, Berkshire, England. *Improvements relating to wires for operating railway signals.* (Specification filed 20 June 1910.)

No. 1627 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 145 of 1900.—Pneumatic Railway Signal Company. *Improvements in railway switch and semaphore apparatus.* (From 3 August 1910 to 3 August 1911.)

No. 76 of 1902.—The Inverted Incandescent Gas Lamp Syndicate Limited. *Improvements in or connected with gas burners.* (From 16 August 1910 to 16 August 1911.)

No. 31 of 1903.—William Adoniram Shely and Alda Merrill Shely. *Machine for breaking and cleaning fibrous material.* (From 18 August 1910 to 18 August 1911.)

No. 115 of 1904.—Joseph Charles Gelly. *Improvements relating to apparatus for raising water and other liquids.* (From 14 July 1910 to 14 July 1911.)

No. 334 of 1904.—Montague Moore and Thomas James Heskett. *Improvements in apparatus for treating ferruginous ore for the manafacture of iron and steel therefrom.* (From 28 March 1910 to 28 March 1911.)

No. 521 of 1904.—Walter George Crosthwaite. *Improvements in or relating to the furnaces of steam boilers and the like.* (From 7 July 1910 to 7 July 1911.)

No. 195 of 1905.—John Frederick Liebentritt. *Improvements in multitubular steam boilers.* (From 25 August 1910 to 25 August 1911.)

No. 1628 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 390 of 1905.—Chimanlal Nagindas Gajjar. *Improvements in wheels of vehicles.* (Specification filed 27 March 1906.)

No. 398 of 1905.—Leland Lesley Foss. *Improvements in roller gins.* (Specification filed 31 March 1906.)

No. 516 of 1905.—Mistry Allah Ditta and Miran Bakhsh. *Improved means for bending hockey sticks.* (Specification filed 27 March 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 529 of 1903.—John Redpath Dougall. *Linotype machines.* (Specification filed 31 March 1904.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.*).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at—

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. R a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " " " 1909	1 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8-8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11-8 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 "

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are — Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

The Kalam-i-Urdu. the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1910 are:—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery.*			*Retail rate* For any quantity below *6 lbs. in one delivery.*		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	R	*a.*	*p.*
16-oz. tins	5	0	0	6	0	0
8 " "	2	8	0	3	0	0
4 " "	1	4	0	1	8	0

Carriage or postage extra. Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Monuments as per statement given below, in the Government Cemetery at Tezpur, in the district of Darrang, Assam, need repairing. Notice is therefore hereby given to such relatives or friends of the deceased persons as may take interest in the matter, that if

these monuments fall into ruinous condition and no person undertake to restore them, the monuments shall be treated at the next repairs in such a manner as the officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order, provided always that any inscribed slab or tablet which formed part of them shall be placed over the graves in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the cemetery and shall be carefully preserved.

No.	Names.	Recognising remarks.	Nature of grave.	Interested persons.	REMARKS.
1	2		4	5	6
6	Emma Jane	Wife of J. Davis, M.D., who departed this life at Tezpur.	Pucca.	...	Very much damaged.
7	Unknown	.....	Pucca.	..	Getting out of repairs.
10	Helene Caroline Napier	The beloved wife of Mr. John N. Martin of Gauhati	Pucca.	...	Very much damaged.
13	John Strong Esquire	...	Pucca.	Wife Jane Dorothy Strong and two daughters and a son.	Do. do.
15	Captain Charles Sheppard Reynolds.	Of the 49th regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, and Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam in charge of the Darrang district	Pucca.	The brother officer and European and Native friends of the deceased	Base badly damaged.
18	Unknown	......	Pucca.	...	Badly damaged.

K. M. SEN,
for Deputy Commissioner, Darrang

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE LAST PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT 4TH GRADE ACCOUNTANTSHIP EXAMINATION.

The following are declared to have passed the 4th grade Public Works Department Accounts Examination held by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 6th and 7th, 1910, at Sibpur, Simla, Shillong, Chittagong and Rangoon under the authority of paragraphs 13 to 24 of Appendix 2, Vol. III of the Public Works Department Code, VII Edition :—

	(In order of merit.)	CENTRE.
1.	Vellore Narayanswamy Singarvelli Mudali	Rangoon.
2.	Chandra Bheema Rao	"
3.	Biseswar Ghosh	Sibpur.
4.	Kamala Prasad	"
5.	Birendra Nath Das	Shillong.
6.	Brojendra Nath Bagchi	Sibpur.
7.	Dwarka Nath De	"
8.	Durga Das Ghose	"
9.	Hari Das Pal	"
9.	Ram Prosad Ray	"
11.	Madura Ranganadhan	Rangoon.
12.	Maurice H. H. Joachim	Sibpur.
13.	S. Venkatamuni Pillai	Rangoon.
14.	Kendadai Padmanaban	"
15.	A. Subramanian	"
15.	Profulla Kumar Upadhyay	Sibpur.
17.	A. Arul Daws	Rangoon.
18.	Ottoor Madhaoa Menon	"
19.	Phela Ram Ghose	Sibpur.
20.	Joseph A. Deva Nayagan	Rangoon.

21	Surendra Nath Bose	Shillong.
22.	Lakshman Ram Chandra Rao	Rangoon.
	Biseswar Mukerji	Sibpur.
	Hari Das Singh	,,
	Provat Chandra Neogy	,,
	Tulsi Charan Sen	,,
	Robert James Williams	,,
	Raghubar Dial Agerwal	,,
	Hera Lal Sen	,,
	Kiran Chandra De	,,
	Radhica Charan Basu	,,
	Bhola Nath Chatterji	,,

The following candidates not in Government employ, over 25 years of age, have also passed the Examination:—

1. Surendra Lal Sen.
2. Periubam Vedamanikam
3. A. R. Oagravelu.
4. Lalit Mohon Das Gupta.
5. W Dillon.
6. P. N Boll
7. Hari Har Narayan Banerji.
   Joges Chandra Ghose.
   Jamini Kanto Chatterji.

B HEATON, Principal,
Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 22nd June 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th July 1910.

LIABILITIES		R	a	p
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 70,95,114 a 1 p 7	1,80,51,928	8	2
Public Deposits at Branches	R 1,09,56,814 a 6 p 7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		17,69,63,964	4	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.		8,95,372	0	7
Sundries		18,40,983	6	11
RUPEES		23,50,52,248	10	3

ASSETS		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		2,17,87,780	0	0
Other authorized Investments		84,05,436	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		3,64,26,251	1	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		3,58,14,122	2	7
Bills discounted and purchased		2,48,86,616	13	1
Balances with other Banks		45,71,178	2	5
Bullion		...		
Dead Stock		21,88,350	13	10
Stamps		12,362	3	2
Sundries		7,32,681	9	7
		13,48,84,788	14	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	* R 5,90,13,147 a 8 p 2	10,01,67,459	12	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	† R 4,11,54,312 a 3 p 10			
RUPEES		23,50,52,248	10	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R9,96,975 0 0
† Do. do do. R4,61,520 0 0

R14,58,495 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 7th July 1910.

N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 50·65.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1910.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th June 1910	47,77 700	1,37 46 300	8,84,24 900	1,99,80,500	1,01,35 600	26,44,800	13,49 52 400	6,933	5,000		500	38 800	2,500	53,733		29,500	29,500	13,98,13 333
Add—																		
Amount of transferred to in London						.											.	
Amount enfaced at Madras up to							..											..
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 18th June 1910		300	35,500	8,000		02,000	,00,000	.						..		.	.	1,06,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1910	.		3,000			300	5,300											3,520
	47,77,700	1,3 ,46,800	8,84,6 ,400	1 99,85 800	1,01,3 ,600	27,07,300	13,50 63,930	6,933	5,0		300	38	2,500	53,733		29,3 0	29,300	13 99 4 533
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	..		3,90,000			0,000	0,00 000											0,00 000
Balance on 30th June 1910	47,77,700	1,37 ,6 800	8 78,75 400	1 99,88,800	1,01 35 00	26,97,300	13,44 63 900	6,933	3,000		300	38,800	2,300	53,733		29 300	29,.00	13,93 24 833

NOTE.—From 9th June 1807 to 30th April 1910 Enfaced from India 12,042 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,887 lakhs
" 1st May 1910 " 15th May " ditto ditto 12 "
" 16th " " 31st " ditto 3 lakhs ditto 13 "
" 1 June " 15th June " ditto 1 lakh ditto 88 "
" 16th " " 30th " ditto 1 " ditto 6 "

12,047 lakhs 12,006 lakhs
2,006 "

Balance against India 41 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd July 1910

L. G DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 30TH JUNE 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased Silver	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins	Total	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	17	...	17	2	...	2	...	180	11	15	23	229	...	..	..	..	...	...
Bombay*	...	1	..	1	2	...	2	.	200	..	24	1	225	...	...	...	...	...	3

* Silver tendered for subsidiary coinage for the Straits Settlements Government but not brought to account—1

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 6th July 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th July 1910

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1910.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation: In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India: Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage †	In England: Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	In Transit between India and England: Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion	Securities (Purchase Price): Held in India	Held in England	Total	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	5,26 66,765	19,56,08,615	24,82 75,380	13,07,48,292	*6[illegible],56,925	7,86,070	6,36,75,0[illegible]			...	9,99,99,046	2,00,00,000	32 21,47,134	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81 500
Cawnpore		2,47,67,455	2,47,67 455	4,62,47,743	60,10,740						.		5,22,64,483	(b) Nominal value—R2,24 24,292
Lahore		3,67 22 605	3,67 22 605	2 14 16,808	1,12 14,105								3,26,30,913	
Bombay	2,15,36,520	13,28,75,085	15 44,11 605	2 60 87 421	3,43,27,229			.					7 04,14,650	
Karachi		1,18,99 945	1,18 99 945	42 11 885	6,80,475	..						...	48,92 360	
Madras	97,91,130	5,64 83 410	6,62 74,540	2 58 25,145	27,80,925	.					.	...	2 86,06,070	
Rangoon		2,71 70 070	2 71,70,070	5,77 31 675	23,34,315								6 00,65,990	
	8,39,94,415	48,55 27,185	56,95,21,600	32,22,48 970	6,43 10 71[illegible]	7,86,970	6 36 75 000	...		...	9,99,99,046	2,00,00,000	57,10,21,600	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			R.	*Deduct* Amount due for Bills drawn by one circle on another									15,00,000	
Total Circulation R			56,95,21,000								Total Reserve R		56,95,21,600	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 30th June 1910.

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 30th June 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees.

R. W. GILLAN,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 29 OF 1910.

In the matter of Peer Mohamed Abdul Latiff, Merchant, at No. 92, 28th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Abdul Latiff, carrying on business under the name of Hajee Oomer Hajee Ayoob of 18, 27th Street, Rangoon, a creditor of Peer Mohamed Abdul Latiff, on the 17th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Peer Mohamed Abdul Latiff was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 20th day of June 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON;
The 23rd day of June 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 30 OF 1910.

In the matter of (1) Chinta Pilly Subbarayudu and (2) Chinta Pilly Veerasawmy, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chinta Pilly Subbarayudu and Chinta Pilly Veerasawmy, dealers in tobacco and dry fish at Rangoon, both residing at Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 17th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, on the 20th day of June 1910, against the said Chinta Pilly Subbarayudu and Chinta Pilly Veerasawmy.

RANGOON;
The 28th day of June 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 31 OF 1910

In the matter of Pathendi Kristamma, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pathendi Kristamma, Saw-machine cooly of Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Saw-mills at Danеedaw, Rangoon, on the 20th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pathendi Kristamma.

RANGOON;
The 28th day of June 1910

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 32 OF 1910.

In the matter of Abdul Karim Osman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Karim Osman of No. 38, Merchant Street, personally carrying on business under the name and style of Abdul Karim Osman in Surati Bara Bazar, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Karim Osman and that the public examination of the insolvent abovenamed is fixed for the 2nd day of August 1910, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon at this Court-house of this Court at Rangoon.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON:
The 30th day of June 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 33 OF 1910.

In the matter of Maung Po Hla, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Hla, broker, son of Ko San Baw of No. 28, 15th Street, Rangoon, on the 28th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Hla.

RANGOON;
The 30th day of June 1910

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

No. 8 OF 1910

Re Bhubun Mohun Mitter

Ex parte Bhickraj Sagurmull Bugla, creditors

Notice is hereby given that by an Order of Court, dated 27th day of June 1910, the Order of adjudication made herein on the 2nd day of February 1910 was annulled.

C. E. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta

Dated 1st July 1910.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 29th June 1910.

No. 68—No 919, First Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Ghani, attached to His Excellency the Viceroy's Dispensary, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st July 1910 or date of availing himself of the same.

No. 69.—First Class Senior Hospital Assistant Ram Datt Awasthi is appointed to His Excellency the Viceroy's Dispensary during the absence of No. 919 Hospital Assistant Abdul Ghani on leave or until further orders.

The 30th June 1910.

No. 70.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon W. C. McMillan, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 15th May 1910.

The 2nd July 1910.

No. 71.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon W E. Moody, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 7th April 1910.

No. 72.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon D. E Barrett, I.S.M.D., Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Agent General in India for British Protectorates in Africa for employment in the East Africa or the Uganda Protectorate with effect from the 26th May 1910.

No. 73.—The services of No. 1313, 1st class Hospital Assistant D. Kumaran, I.S. M. D., Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for temporary plague duty in that Province with effect from the 11th March 1910.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgeon-Genera
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, EASTERN CIRCLE, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 30th June 1910.

No. 6.—Mr. C. C. Byrne, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 weeks under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 13th June 1910 or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

P. E. GORDON, Lieut.-Col, I.A.,
Offg Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 30th June 1910.

No. 1468-D.—The combined leave (privilege leave for 90 days and leave on private affairs for three months and 15 days) granted to Lieutenant C. S H. Robarts, 75th Carnatic Infantry, attached to the Malwa Bhil Corps, in Central India Agency Notification No. 784-D., dated the 23rd March 1910, is hereby extended by 7 days.

By order,
V. GABRIEL,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General
in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFER.

Camp Mysore, dated 22nd June 1910.

No. 195.—Lieutenant David John Ballard Phaure is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

By order,
W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

Required for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, a Professor of Civil Engineering for the session 1910-1911 which begins in November next. Applicants should be capable of teaching the new B. E. Course ofthe Calcutta University and should have experience of practical Engineering in India. Preference will be given to Europeans with European qualifications. Applications will be received to July 31st. For further information apply to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 30th June 1910

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, dated at Bangalore, this 24th day of June 1910

Number, Rank, and Name—7579, Private, David Baxter.

Age—22 years 1 month.

Height—5 feet 5 inches.

Colour of—complexion, fair; hair, light; eyes, blue.

Trade—Blacksmith.

Date of enlistment—23rd July 1906

Place of enlistment—Edinburgh.

Parish and County in which born—St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh

Date of desertion or absence—25th June 1910.

Place of desertion or absence—Bangalore, S. India.

Marks—Puckered scar right side of neck and oval scar right knee.

On furlough.

Under 4 years' service.

L. D. GRÆME, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 27th June 1910.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 23rd June 1910.

Engineer R. E. C. Bolton, R.I.M. . . . . . 12 months.

No. 30.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i. e.*, 25th June 1910.

Chief Engineer F. F. Pickard, R.I.M. . . . . . . 12 months.

The 29th June 1910.

No. 31.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i.e.*, 13th June 1910.

Commander C. G. Sinclair, R.I.M. . 12 months.

A. W. McARTHUR,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 2nd July 1910.

No. 598-*N*.—Under the provisions of sections 12 and 39 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the officers duly authorised to perform the duties of Cantonment Magistrate in Abbottabad, Kohat and Bannu, to be Magistrates of the 3rd Class within the limits of the Kohat and Bannu Cantonments respectively, with effect from the 11th April 1910.

The 4th July 1910.

No. 617-*N*.—Whereas the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has received credible information that the publications named below contain matter of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Press Act I of 1910, and whereas it appears that immediate action is necessary to prevent the dissemination of disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India through the agency of these publications, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner acting under the authority vested in him by section 12 (1) of the Press Act, I of 1910, hereby declares the said publications to be forfeited to His Majesty and directs that they be seized, wherever found as directed in the said Act.

1. Hindustan ki Halat Mazia. A pamphlet in Urdu edited by Ladda Ram Sanyasi and printed at Desh Sewak Press at Allahabad.
2. The Talwar. An organ of Indian Independence, dated the 20th February 1910.
3. Halat-i-Shahid aur Sanyasi ki Awaz. A pamphlet in Urdu edited by Ladda Ram Sanyasi and printed at the Desh Sewak Press at Allahabad.
4. Mukti Mantra. A composition in Bengali by an anonymous author.
5. Free Hindustan for March and April 1910. A newspaper.
6. India dated the 12th February 1910. A newspaper printed in Tamil at Pondichery.
7. "Suryodayan" or L Aurore" dated the 13th February 1910. Printed in Tamil at Pondichery.
8. Bande Mataram dated 10th September and 10th October 1909. A newspaper purporting to be printed in Burlin.

The 5th July 1910.

No. 631-*N*.—The undermentioned candidate has been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, which was held at Lahore in April 1910, in the Group and Standard noted against his name:—

Sahibzada Fazal-i-Rahman

Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat—Groups A and B (Lower Standard).

By order, etc.,

H. BOLTON,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF INSPECTING OFFICER, FRONTIER CORPS, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 1st July 1910.

No. 575-*M*.—Lieutenant E. D. Galbraith, 55th Coke's Rifles, Adjutant and Officiating 2nd-in-Command and Right Wing Commander, Khyber Rifles, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days, under the provisions of paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th June 1910.

No. 577-M.—Consequent on the grant of 60 days' privilege leave to Lieutenant E. D. Galbraith, 55th Coke's Rifles, Adjutant and Officiating 2nd-in-Command and Right Wing Commander, Khyber Rifles, the following acting promotions are ordered in that Corps with effect from the forenoon of the 20th June 1910:—

(1) Lieutenant L. Forbes, 57th Wilde's Rifles, Quarter Master and Officiating Left Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Right Wing Commander.

(2) Lieutenant E. G. Hume, 7th Hariana Lancers, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Left Wing Commander.

A. R. DICK, Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathia Gali, the 29th June 1910.

No. 138-C.—The services of temporary third grade Assistant Surgeon Ghulam Ali Miri on plague duty in the Hazara District have been dispensed with with effect from the forenoon of the 28th June 1910.

A. L. DUKE, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th July 1910.

No. 0626-W. I. F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a Surkhi Manufacture field near R. D. 110,400 feet of the Machae Branch, Upper Swat River Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Mardan	Katlang	1·49	A square piece of land 255'×255' as Lockspitted on the ground	Offices of the Executive Engineer, Mardan Division, Upper Swat River Canal, at Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

W. E. T. BENNETT,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (Act III of 1909).

Number.	Names	Denomination	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
212—1910	Tyebbhai Moosaji Koicha	Mahomedan	Abdul Rehman Street	Formerly traded as hardware merchant in the name of Tyebbhai Moosaji & Co., and thereafter in the name of Tyebbhai Musaji & Brothers in partnership with Esufali Musaji and Abdulabhai Musaji, the latter a minor and now unemployed.	15th	June	1910	16th	June	1910
214—1910	Vithaldas Valabdas Thucker	Hindu	No. 22-26, Holy Chukla	Lately clerk in the Naranji Mill and now unemployed	16th	"	"	16th	"	"
215—1910	Mahadoo Murdooji Solshay	"	No. 8, Koliwada, Mandvi	Marathi clerk in the employ of Moosa Ebram Memon.	16th	"	"	16th	"	"
216—1910	Charles Haswell Standbridge	European	Carnegy Road, Marine Lines.	Lieutenant in the 117th Marathas Infantry.	16th	"	"	16th	"	"
217—1910	Jairam Gangji Thucker and Pragji Jetha Thucker.	Hindu	Kalbadevi	Formerly traded as ghee merchants with Nursidas Ghelabhai (since deceased) in the name of Nursidas Ghelabhai & Co; latterly with Jamsedji Bomanji Kapadia in the name of Pragji Jethabhai & Co.; lately 1st Insolvent alone with Jamsedji Bomanji Kapadia in the name of Jamsedji Bomanji Kapadia and now both unemployed.	16th	"	"	16th	"	"

218—1910	Mahadoo Bendoo Borekar	Hindu	Dadar	Lately tea and coffee shop-keeper and now unemployed.	16th	June	1910	16th	June	1910
219—1910	Shaik Abdula Shaik Ahmed *alias* Gopalsing Dhunsing *alias* Abdul Samat.	Mahomedan	No. 30-32, Temker Molla	Engine Driver in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	16th	"	"	16th	"	"
220—1910	Govind Vithoba Manjrekar and Wishwanath Vithoba Manjrekar.	Hindu	Bhawoo Russell's Wadi, Thakurdwar.	1st Insolvent, lately Photographic Printer in the employ of Messrs. Vernon & Co., and now unemployed and the 2nd Insolvent clerk in the employ of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited.	17th	"	"	17th	"	"
221—1910	Chhotu Gulamali Shaikh	Mahomedan	Kambekar Street	Lately petty dealer in bread and now unemployed.	17th	"	"	18th	"	"
222—1910	Liladhar Soonderji Roy Sampat, Gangadas Motilal, Jawerilal Purshotumdas Thala, and Balaji Ramchandra Dharadhar.	Hindu	No 199 Mody Street. Fort No. 100, Kalbadevi Road, No. 149, Khetwadi Main Road and No. 13, Newwadi. respectively.	All trading together in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of Liladhar & Co.	20th	"	"	20th	"	"
22 —1910	Pirojshaw Ruttonji Dubash and Hirjibhai Ruttonji Dubash.	Parsee	No 6, Karamsy Building and No. 6. Tapia Building respectively.	Trading together as fancy goods, toys. plated ware, rolled gold, and English gold. jewellery merchants under the name of Dubash & Co.	21st	"	"	21st	"	"
224—1910	Ragoo Bapoo Sitavle	Hindu	No 8, Tarwadi	Lately dealer in parched grain and now unemployed.	22nd	"	"	22nd	"	"
225—1910	Dayabhoy Chotalal Vakil	Do.	Versowa near Bombay	...	22nd	"	"	23rd	"	"
189—1910	Shaik Hoosein Mahomed Kasu *alias* Shaik Hoosein Mahomed Abdula Kasu and Ameen Mahomed Kasu *alias* Shaik Ameen Mahomed Abdula Kasu alias Shaik Ameen Shaik Abdula Kasu.	Mahomedan	No 5 Kasar Gully, Mazagon	1st Insolvent extra fitter and the 2nd Insolvent Boiler maker in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock at Mazagon.	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
226—1910	John Anthony Soares de Almeida	Eurasian	No. 13, Medows Street. Fort	Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department.	25th	"	"	25th	"	"
227—1910	Babaji Sawala Shingaday	Hindu	No. 56. Kamatipura 7th Lane.	Lately dealer in Bidee leaves and now unemployed.	27th	"	"	27th	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (Act III of 1909)—*contd.*

Number.	NAMES.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day	Month	Year.	Day	Month.	Year
228—1910	Nanabhai Kashinath Huzaray	Hindu	Mazagon. Soorya Koond, No. 21-22 A.	Coppersmith	27th	June	1910	27th	June	1910
230—1910	Jusab Moosa Memon	Mahomedan	Kolsa Molla, Fydhoni	Lately dealer in onions potatoes, etc., and now unemployed.	28th	,,	,,	28th	,,	,,
229—1910	Ganpat Govind Sasuay	Hindu	Matoonga	Lately grocer and now dealer in vegetables.	27th	,,	,,	28th	,,	,,
231—1910	Tejpal Khetsy Dussa Ooswal	Do.	Dana Bunder	Servant in the employ of Wagji Becher.	28th	,,	,,	28th	,,	,,
232—1910	Nathoobhai Doolubhram Patel	Do.	No. 42-50, Barbhai Molla	Broker in Jutta speculation	29th	,,	,,	29th	,,	,,
233—1910	Poonja Oobhaya Sna	Do.	Girgaum Back Road	Dealer in grain, grocery, etc.	29th	,,	,,	30th	,,	,,
235—1910	Ernest Lewis Gerrard	European	Chowpatty Orient Club	Manager of the Orient Club	30th	,,	,,	30th	,,	,,
234—1910	Culliandas Damodardas Sha.	Hindu	Bhuleshwar	Lately money-lender and now unemployed.	30th	,,	,,	30th	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under section XVII of the said Act, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of July 1910.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th July 1910.

No. 14-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during period 22nd June to 5th July 1910 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Mezali	Burma	27th June 1910	Opened.
Ootacamund Fern Hill	Madras Presidency	25th " "	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Bagwali	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	3rd June 1910	Opened.
Chargola	Assam-Bengal Railway	13th " "	"
Hailara	Ditto	13th " "	"
Juri	Ditto	13th " "	"
Perambur Works	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	25th " "	"
Simraha	Eastern Bengal State Railway	1st February 1910	Closed.
Tirupati East	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	25th June 1910	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of Telegraph Office is notified :—

" Hukeri Road, M. S. M. Ry." instead of " Dhupdhal, M. S. M. Ry."

H. C. N. PRANCE,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned Insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvent in J. R. B. Branson, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Court, and all persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee .—

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, Address and Description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Hearing.
100 of 1910	29th April 1910	Gautasala Kuppuswamy Chetty, formerly a merchant but now without employ residing at No 55, Nara Yana Mudali Street, George Town, Madras.	29th April 1910	22nd August 1910.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
for Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY OFFICE, MADRAS :
The 5th July 1910.

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Thomason College Calendar for 1908 R5 2.

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Rasarnavaṁ. Fasc. 2. By Dr. P. C. Roy, at R1-4.

Grihya Sangraha. By M. M Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at As. 10.

Gobhila Paricista, Part I. By M. M. Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at R1-14.

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Suryya Siddhanta, Fasc. 1. By M. M. Sudhakara Dvivedi, at R1-4.

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Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 7. By Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, at R1.

Mohabhasyapradipodyata, Vol 3, Fasc. 10. By Pandit Bahuvallava Shastri, at As. 10.

Muntakhab-al-Labab. Part 3, Fasc. 1. By Major T. W. Haig, I.A., at R1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1910.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Monthly Weather Review for September 1909 to March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII Part IV. By Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 40 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part I. By Gilbert T. Walker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 8a.

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Tables for the reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. Quarto. Cloth binding. R2.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 032300 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for R500, 191351 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1865 for R500, 106282 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for R300, 106658 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1900-01 for R200 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and the Government Promissory Note No. 016508 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of Haridas Sreemany, all last endorsed to Sreemutty Maharani Dassi, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name ot the Advertiser—SREEMUTTY MAHARANI DASSI,

Residence—10, Haritaki Bagan Lane, Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. B049077 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1865 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of Sambhagi Bhagooji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SAMBHAGI BHAGOOJI,

Residence—Kamatipura, 3rd Street, Bombay.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 214849 and 212890 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R500 (five hundred) each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Burma, Limited, respectively and last endorsed to Abu Abdullah, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—ABU ABDULLAH,

Residence—4 Mondolpara Lane, Post Cossipore, 24-Parganas.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. B 050350 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., and last endorsed to Revd. J. J. Dias, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JOHN JOSEPH DIAS,
Residence.—Uan, *via* Bhayandar

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st July 1909, being the first quarter of the year 1909-10, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1908-09.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1909 (R a. p.)	For the quarter ending 31st July 1908 (R a. p.)	Increase (R a. p.)	Decrease (R a. p.)
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,59,92,097 7 5	1,53,88,508 7 10	3,588 15 7	....
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July in the Widows' Fund	98,250 13 0	1,01,982 3 6	..	3,731 6 6
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July in the Children's Fund	44,340 5 0	47,601 6 0		3,261 1 0
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	987 4 0	987 4 0	.	......
Fees and stamps	23 0 0	7 8 0	15 8 0	..
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus and amount of excess surplus similarly transferred for redistribution under amended Rule 54	54,726) 0	39,103 14 0	15,622 2 0	..
TOTAL INCOME	1,98,327 6 0	1,89,682 3 6	15,637 10 0	6,992 7 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,61,90,424 13 5	1,61,78,190 11 4	A 19,226 9 7	6,992 7 6
DEDUCT EXPENDITURE—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,79,586 10 .	1,76,472 4 0	3,114 6 2	..
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	96,165 2 0	92,824 2 4	3,340 15 8	......
Establishment and contingencies	7,645 11 0	9,412 10 8	.	1,766 15 8
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	8,836 1 0	14,652 9 1	...	5,816 8 1
Commission paid for money-orders	755 14 6	786 5 0	.. ..	30 6 6
Amount of divisible surplus divided amongst qualified subscribers in Widows' Fund	3,11,583 0 0	2,84,874 0 0	26,709 0 0	......
Amount of divisible surplus divided amongst qualified subscribers in the Children's Fund	85,534 8 0	86,769 12 0	... .	1,235 4 0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,90,106 14 8	6,65,791 11 1	B 33,164 5 10	8,849 2 3
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,55,00,317 14 9	1,55,12,399 0 3	C 13,937 12 3	1,856 10 9
GRAND TOTAL	1,61,90,424 13 5	1,61,78,190 11 4	19,226 9 7	6,992 7 6
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	99,278 6 0	92,910 15 0	6,368 7 0	......

	R	a.	p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of Income	12,234	2	1
B.—Net increase in total Expenditure	24,315	3	7
C.—Net increase in Balance	12,081	1	6

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 31st July) .	992	579	1,037	619	...	...	45	40
Ditto of incumbents (on 31st July) .	706	846	706	854		...	...	8
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May).	997	548	1,041	580	...	...	44	32

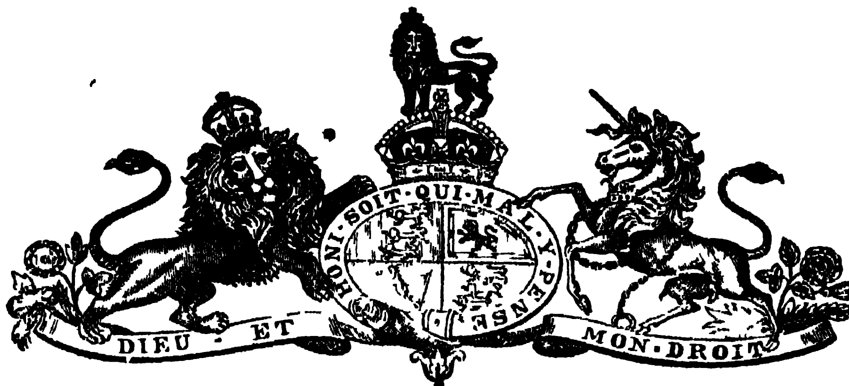
J. W. MEDLAND, A.C.A.,
J. C. C. GRAY,
} Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MENDES,
Accountant.

RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office:
Calcutta, the 31st May 1910.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 28 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910.

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1910 OF:

RICE	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
WHEAT AND FLOUR	OATS	TURMERIC
BARLEY	LINSEED	GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	JAWAR STALKS
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	BHUSA
RAGI	GHI	BRAN
KANGNI	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
MAIZE	SALT	KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1910	Rice, unhusked 1909	Rice, husked 1910	Rice, husked 1909	Wheat 1910	Wheat 1909	Flour (wheat) 1910	Flour (wheat) 1909	Barley 1910	Barley 1909	Jawar 1910	Jawar 1909	Bajra 1910	Bajra 1909
Burma*—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	31 78	40		...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	30·62	28 41		...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	39·02	39 02	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon		...	35·75	31 68	15 07	42 67	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Maubin	.	...	32 99	32 99	..	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	.	35·75	39·75		.			..	.	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	.	.	31 78	44 14	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	...	..	...			.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	.	...	30 92	12 11	39·51	16 36	...	...	...	...	18 03	17·53	...	...
Pakôkku	...	..	32 82	36·57	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	35	37·5	...	..		...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...		38 75	45	33·75	47·5	.	...	16 87	25	.	...	...	...
Central—														
Pabna		...	36·87	48 12	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	..	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...	...	85	54 37	55	[illegible]		.	.	.	.	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	13·75	25	33 12	43 75		..		...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Gauhati	15 to 17·5	23 75	33 75	42 5		...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Bengal*—														
Deltaic—														
Midnapur	...	...	32 5	42	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	..	..	45	51 25	36·25	45	...	...	22 5	30	...	.	30	...
Central—														
Bardwan	...	.	35	48 12	...	.		...	.	..	..	...	..	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	...	...	35 73	[illegible] 07	38 07	43·75		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—														
Patna	..	..	33 75	45	31·25	37·5	.	...	21 25	[illegible] 25	22 5	..	.	...
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	.	.	31 87	56·25	31 25	45		..	18 12	51 56		...		...
Muzaffarpur	..	...	44·37	66 56	33·28	41 37			20	26 56	.		...	...
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	24 53	31 93	41 93	47 [illegible]	32 1	40 [illegible]	39 63	48 91	20 99	26 25	...	...	24·53	28·23
Central—														
Cawnpore	27·55	27 71	44 43	42·08	31·98	42 08	36·35	47·03	20	25 68	20·52	24·58	24·58	25 68
Jhánsi	...	..	45 73	45 62	31·79	45 62	...	...	20 78	27 19	22·10	30·10	...	29·69
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	45 62	47 03	29 69	39·06	.	44 37	19 06	25	..	29·06	...	26·56
Agra	47·29	42 08	58·33	76 2	33 3[illegible]	43 28	40	53 33	21·61	25 78	24·22	28 59	27·6	29·79
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	20	25		.	28 59	38·12	.	...	15·73	25	24 37	24·37	25	24·37
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	42·08	43 28	31·98	43 28	42 08	51 41	19 06	25	22·24	25·78	24·22	25
Northern—														
Fyzabad	23·49	26·87	48 12	48·44	31 41	42 08	...	...	19·06	25·42	22·81	29 58	...	26 67

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Tavoy
...	...	.	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	.	...	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	.	...	30·62	34·04	51 2	46 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	23·27	23·27	63 37	63·37	68·82	68·82	...	...	..	...	...	...	Maubin
..	..	...	...	34 22	40 76	.		..	...	...	...	...	.	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
..	...	..	...	45·07	53 78	50·39	46·72	..	..	..	...	..	...	Henzada
..	..		..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	18 03	17·53	30 62	39 26	39 51	52 46	68·82	85·33	...	...		...	Mandalay
...	...		...	21 81	25·2	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
.	...	..	...	41·44	62·75	66·67	72 73	...	...	...	..		...	Akyab
														Eastern Bengal and Assam—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	..	[illegible]3·75	3[illegible]	19 37	6[illegible]	..	..		.	50	55	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	27·[illegible]	30	40	47·5	...	...	...	...	..	.	Dacca
														Central—
...	...	...	..	23·12	[illegible]8 75	...	...	..	...	65	52·5	[illegible]3·28	50	Pabna
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	12·5	40	35	40	...	...	...	...	50	50	Rangpur
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	43·75	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...		90	90	42 5	43 75	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Deltaic—
..	...	...		...	31 87 to 35	.	45 to 50	..	45	65	48·75	51·25 and 57·5	48·75 and 55	Midnapur
...	...		30	27 5	36·25	37·[illegible]	45	35	35	67·5	53 75	47·5	45	Calcutta
														Central—
...	..	...	...	25	31·25	44·37	47 5	...	...	...	...	43·12	50	Burdwan
														Orissa—
...	...	...		30 47	42 34	27·06	38 07	30 47	50·83	...	...	57·13	57·13	Cuttack
														Bihár, south—
...	...	23·12	30 62	22 5	30 62	30	35·62	...	.	68·75	56·25	45	50	Patna
														Bihár, north—
...	...	20	31·56	22·5	35	29·06	45	27·5	32·81	70	54 37	40 and 43·75	42·5 and 46·25	Bhágalpur
...	26·56	22·19	30·78	25	33 28	30 78	44·37	25	36 25	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
														United Provinces—
														(a) AGRA—
														Eastern—
...	...	..	...	22·5	36·77	30·36	30·51	...	...	63 75	44·43	52·4	43 12	Benares
														Central—
...	...	20·52	26·67	22·86	30·78	28 54	35·52	...	...	64 01	52·15	40	48·49	Cawnpore
...	...	...	27·19	23·54	32·66	...	59 60	..	...	66·41	45·62	44 37	50	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	.	...	29·06	22·10	29 06	...	40 94	...	17 03	.	...	38·12	45·78	Meerut
...	...	...	23·54	24·22	29·79	31 08	47 20	...	...	72·71	66·67	47·08	50	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	21·87	24 37	20·62	33·12	22·81	37·5	30·37	...	...	...	...	...	Shahjaháupur
														(b) OUDH—
														Southern—
...	...	21·61	25·47	22·86	33·33	...	...	...	...	61·51	50	50	53·33	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	21·25	27·6[illegible]	23·44	34·11	26·72	...	...	...	65	...	40	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (Til or jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	13	14·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	..	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	400	400	...	...	18·77	18·77	.	...	...	..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	.	...	533·33	426·67	...	...	16·24	16·8	...	...	...	..	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	492·31	...	...	17·73	17·73		..	...	..	...	...
Bassein	...	.	492·31	492·31	..	.	22·86	22·61	...	..	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	492·31	246·15	...	...	22·15	28·19	...	..	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	492·31	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	492·31	49 ·31	...		21·33	21·33	...	..	.	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	..	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab		.	457·14	457·14	..	...	26·67	28·57	...	...	..	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	495	375	67·5	55	15·62	15·62	50	60	...	..	...	...
Dacca	...	..	500	370	71·25	75	18·14	20	150	180	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Pabna	...	.	550	450	56·25	52·5	20	20	121·25	116·25	...	..	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...		480	380	55	55	25	22·5	100	100	...	...	5	3·75
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	...	.	72·5	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	..	70	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal—														
Deltaic—														
Midnapur		...	380 to 510	360 to 390	67·5 to 70	77·5 to 80	17·5	17·5	130 and 145	125 and 140	...	...	..	...
Calcutta	57·5	53·75	480	385	57·5	55	15	15	85	82·5	...	...	18·75	15
Central—														
Bardwan	...	...	470	360	70	60	17·5	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	43·54	65	41·41	457·19	66·67	57·13	18·12	14·37	113·75	62·5	..	...	5	5
Bihár, south—														
Patna	52·5	50	430	340 to [illegible]	57·5	[illegible] to 57·5	21·25	20	30 to 40	30 to 50	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	...	...	506·87	340	55	46·25	18·91	20	40 to 95	120	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	.	457·5	304·69	50	57·19	19·06	20	200	160	...	...	..	...
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	54·27	54·27	483·91	378·59	60·36	58·7	23·65	23·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	66·67	64·01	426·67	386·82	61·56	48·49	17·76	17·76	80	80	102·5	90	...	...
Jhánsi	66·41	53·28	412·81	320	64·06	62·81	20	20	...	...	...	80	5·62	5
Western—														
Meerut	19·06	...	...	376·41	...	53·28	...	18·12	...	.	...	...	..	..
Agra	..	...	441·35	328·23	53·33	61·51	17·76	17·76	130	130	113·75	90	6·67	...
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	...	...	440	340	...	...	20	20	...	..	90 and 100	90 and 100	..	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	460	355	61·51	50	21·04	20	...	...	105	85	...	7·5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	520	370	57·5	48·41	20·94	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·14	11·27	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·25	Mergui
...	...	...	.	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5	Tavoy
..	...	...	...	...	...	11·85	11·85	..	...	...	.	3	2	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·56	1·62	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	24·06	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·81	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·16	19·75	...	...	...	...	1·63	2·5	Bassein
														Pegu (inland) —
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	1·87	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·51	1·75	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	13·62	12·19	22·38	26·67	...	...	...	..	1·69	2·62	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	8·8	...	14·1	...	...	...	...	..	1·87	Pakokku
														Arakan—
..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2·25	2·25	Akyab
														Eastern Bengal and Assam—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	1·7	1·5	Chittagong
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·11	2	Dacca
														Central—
10	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	2·12	1·5	Pabna
														Northern—
8·75	10	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	2·3	2	Rangpur
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	2·75	2·25	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	..	2	1·75	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Deltaic—
	5	.	...	...	...	...	7·5	...	.	...	.	2·03	1·87	Midnapur
10	10	...	.	17·5	18·75	21·87	25	...	...	...	...	2·06	1·5	Calcutta
														Central—
5	5	...		...	..	31·25	35	...	.		..	2·14	1·97	Bardwan
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	..	.	...	...	6·25	6·25	...		.	...	2·06	1·53	Cuttack
														Bihar, south —
6·87	...	...	...	8·12	11·25	22·5	21·25	.	...	...	.	1·75	1·81 to 2·06	Patna
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	..	...	7·5	...	20	...	...	...	..	1·95	1·31	Bhagalpur
...	...	...	..	5	10	22·19	30·78	...	...	..	.	2	2	Muzaffarpur
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	.	7·29	8·91	26·93	34·79	50	50	40	40	2·62	3·06	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	...	4·69	8·85	17·34	29·63	70	70	...	...	2·25	2	Cawnpore
...	...	3·59	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·25	2·31	Jhansi
														Western—
...	...	...	..	...	10	...	36·41	...	...	...	...	1·81	2·37	Meerut
3·75	8·75	6·67	.	5·78	6·67	20·52	31·98	..	...	80	80	2·56	2·31	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	...	..	3·12	6·72	30	40	60 and 65	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	2·37	2·12	Shahjahanpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·62	6·25	20	30	40	40	...	...	2·69	2·62	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	5·62	6·25	...	...	...	...	35	35	2·06	1·69	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1910	Rice, unhusked 1909	Rice husked 1910	Rice husked 1909	Wheat 1910	Wheat 1909	Flour (wheat) 1910	Flour (wheat) 1909	Barley 1910	Barley 1909	Jawar 1910	Jawar 1909	Bajra 1910	Bajra 1909
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	30·78	..	..	34·79	42·97	..	.	23·54	26·25	27·81	28·07	30·78	31·85
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	...	25	44·37	47·5	26·25	35	33·28	47·5	..	23·44	22·19	25	...	26·25
Central—														
Lahore	23·51	31·05	50	56·09	26·67	39·53	31·71	41·43	17·4	21·04	24·22	28·65	25·83	27·6
South-eastern—														
Delhi	28·54	28·59	..	43·23	29·63	40	36·35	44·43	21·61	26·67	22·86	25	28·54	29·63
Submontane—														
Amritsar	27·6	30·21	51·61	52·03	26·2	34·79	..	38·07	...	..	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Râwalpindi	23·59	28·50	57·19	57·92	30·62	37·97	35·78	42·08	18·12	26·25	26·67	27·6	24·06	28·07
Western—														
Lyallpur	..	..	45	50	26·87	36·56	30	41·25	18·12	23·75	20·62	28·75	...	28·75
Multan	22·19	..	..	...	29·53	40	...	...	18·12	..	22·5	28·12	25	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshâwar	.	27·92	..	58·75	30·73	37·19	35·94	40·99	14·48	22·03	29·9	32·81	23·85	27·34
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	63·96	69·58	28·75	37·66	..	44·37	..	27·81	21·87	23·75	...	27·5
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karâchi	..	..	38·75	.	34·06	42·81	...	...	19·06	.	23·75	28·12	25	30·94
Shikârpur	..	...	48·44	53·12	28·75	41·25	...	...	18·75	28·12	...	...	...	26·87
Quetta	...	...	...	...	41·25 to 42·5	41·87 to 50	67·5	75	28·12	35	26·56	33·12	..	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnâtak—														
Dharwar	...	...	..	..	45·88	...	...	..	...	..	31·09	31·04		...
Sholapur	...	..		..	.	39·69	...	..	...	...	27·03	24·69	25·42	25·42
Poona	...	...	46·41	47·71	52·66	..	...	..	...	..	30·57	27·76	33·33	33·33
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	..	.	45·17	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	24·84	24·53	26·2	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	53·79	.	..	...	...	...	29·95	28·50	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	..	..	..	60·52	47·55	...	..	..		..	30·99	...	...	..
Ahmadabad	...	...	47·5	47·5	38·75	43·23	..	...	26·87	27·5	26·87	29·58	30	31·98
Central Provinces*—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	.	37·5	37·5	33·37	42·12	44·5	57·12	...		26·12	32·62	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	..	34·75	40	32	38·06	40	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	35	35	34·5	42	45	50	..	...	.	...	...	..
Berar—														
Akola	..	...	48·5	41·60	39·64	45·62	..		...	...	26	26·62	...	...
Amrâoti	..	...	36·75	41·81	38·12	46·44	48	55	...	...	21·87	32	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	30·7	35	29·3	56·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	29·9	31·1	...	...
Cuddapah	32·7	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	29·2	34·8	32	33·3
Karnul	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	30·4	31·6	50·5	54·8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tanjore	26·4	25·1	43·8	50·8	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	31·0	44·2	37·6
Mysore—														
Mysore	20	31·46	52	52·11	54	61·53	53·96	71·98	...	..	28	34·3	...	...
Bangalore	20	32	52	48	52	64	58·23	67·76	.		...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Oats		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Rajputana—
...	...	25	30·62	20·52	29·06	...	...	61·56	61·56	214·27	72·66	...	...	*Eastern*— Ajmer
														Panjab—
...	...	...	25·62	19·06	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern*— Ferozpur
...	...	19·11	22·34	19·27	26·67	36·85	50	26·67	43·28	50	55·16	41·04	45·73	*Central*— Lahore
...	...	22·86	24·22	21·61	29·63	26·67	57·13	...	48·49	...	72·71	42·08	51·61	*South-eastern*— Delhi
...	...	...	...	19·53	25·42	...	...	..	...	...	47·5	44·43	50	*Submontane*— Amritsar
...	...	18·28	28·59	22·19	29·63	50	44·43	...	...	53·28	45·73	40	44·43	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
...	...	15	..	20·31	25·94	...	..	...	...	...	...	40	...	*Western*— Lyallpur
...	...	18·75	...	20·94	28·59	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	19·17	27·34	24·11	30	29·9	39·48	...	...	...	58·7	...	...	Peshâwar
...	...	...	26·87	20·52	29·69	...	60·99	...	...	...	50	28·65	45·78	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	23·75	34·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	23·12	27·5	40	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	50·62	Shikárpur
...	...	31·25	40	...	...	58·12	66·25	54·69	60	...	...	...	..	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	39·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	29·43	...	...	...	...	...	64·11	51·61	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	29·58	32·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Poona
														Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	37·81	...	...	55	62·5	...	...	.	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	28·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	..	34·58	46·82	...	64·84	..	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	..	...	...	23·75	28·12	40	47·5	...	..	...	60	...	...	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
...	..	..	.	25·75	35·81	34·75	42·94	...	...	72·37	58·94		...	*Western*— Nagpur
...	...	...	.	23·5	27·62	36·37	50	45	40	66·62	50	..	44·44	*Central*— Jubbulpore
...	...	.	...	22·5	32	31	45	35	...	...	..	...	...	*Eastern*— Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	...	...	28·12	37·19	37·5	46	..	...	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	..	...	26·5	39·37	29·75	40·5	...	..	75	61·56	.	..	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, central—
...	...	...	...	51·6	55·8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
26·3	32·2	..	...	...	...	34·9	43	...	...	...	...	...	..	Salem
														Central—
...	...	...	...	37	46	35·2	35·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	~	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Karnul
29·7	29·8	...	...	...	...	37·4	37·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central*— Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	35·4	41·6	...	...	56·6	54·9	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
29·9	29·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·7	73·8	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·9	48·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern*— Madura
														Mysore—
28	31·31	...	...	33	37	50	61·73	68·12	68·12	...	...	...	...	Mysore
28	34	...	...	36	44	60	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or Jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gúr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	69·33	66·67	457·13	355·57	55·16	58·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	4·58
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	...	...	453 59	376·25	44 37	50	16 67	16·67	...	100	133·28	91·25	...	10
Central—														
Lahore	59 27	64 01	457 19	400	45·73	57·13	14·79	15·02	84 22	114·27	133 33	122 97	10	12·5
South-eastern—														
Delhi	69 53	66·67	474·06	426·67	52 24	53·33	17·4	17·4	80	76·2	...	100	11·41	...
Submontane—														
Amritsar	65	61 56	470	395	43 59	53·33	14·37	14·06	60	...	...	90	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	..	89·01	426·67	426·67	44·53	53·33	15·31	15·36	...	...	133·33	100	13 33	13·33
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	421 25	367·5	38·75	48·75	15	15	80	80	...	90	...	...
Multan	..	...	450	376·25	42·34	...	15·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshāwar	...	57 66	426·67	320	51·2	64 63	15 31	15 30	...	...	120·11	106·67	...	5 1
Dera Ismael Khan	62 5	67·4	..	419 69	47·5	41 22	13·96	13 75	...	...	140	116 87	...	14·06
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karāchi	72 5	63·12	460	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	103·12	...	...	...
Shikārpur	...	..	455	357 5	...	51·25	...	...	60	57 5	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	.	430 to 480	375 to 412·5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnātak—														
Dharwar	32·84	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	75·26	75 26	.	..	..	131·25	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	.	508·75	421·04	...	...	..	..	154 37	119 32	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	441·67	...	76 67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	..	...	...	389·17	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	420	370	...	75	...	...	...	...	..	80	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	79 75	79 75	500	450	...	...	21·62	21·69	100	100	100	120	7·5	10
Central—														
Jubbulpore	61·5	59·25	440	350	...	...	22 25	23·5	114·25	84·19	106·62	84 19	5·75	6·69
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	450	370	..	...	20	20	130	200	100	75	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	409	410	...	...	18	19	95·25	80·69	92·75	86	...	8 19
Amrāoti	74 5	66·69	420	380	...	...	18	18	110	150	...	...	7·5	10
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	82 6	72·4	487·8	487·9	51·2	60 8	22·4	21	...	...	64	60 8	...	...
Salem	..	...	441 9	410 9	...	...	17 2	17·1	205·4	171·2	68·5	51·5	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	77·3	66·2	476 2	380 9	63·4	71 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	460·5	394 8	...	...	11·6	...	..	...	65·9	49	...	...
Karnul	..	.	..	..	...	...	.	..	115·2	74·1	74·9	49·4	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	5·3 3	36	...	...	15·7	15·7	.	...	.	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	77·2	59	526 7	428	71·2	57·7	12·8	12·8	70·8	82·3	76·4	47 8	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	466 7	316 6	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	474 3	416·6	...	...	17·5	18 2	118·2	144·2	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	84·1	75	473	466·6	...	...	12	11 8	106 8	106·8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	72	75·23	497·13	471·41	72·86	94·37	...	...	197·13*	205·68*	120	102·86	4·48	11·25
Bangalore	63	62	497 13	445·68	77·18	68·54	...	...	240*	205·68*	171·41	187·18	5·88	4 48

*Includes excise duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
4·23	3·59	7·29	4·53	...	...	27·92	40	100	125	85	85	2	2·22	Ajmer
														Panjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·62	5·78	...	...	85	85	90	90	2·31	2·37	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	...	7·97	19·11	31·35	140	180	140	200	2·53	2·37	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	13·33	18·33	6·15	6·67	17·76	30·78	80	80	150	110	2·12	1·57	Delhi
														Submontane—
...		...	...	...	8·40	16·25	27·6	120	125			2·5	2·41	Amritsar
														Northern—
	...	10	8·96	10	10	16·67	28·54	90	90	50	70	2·31	2·31	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...		4·37	5·62	20	25	100	100	140	140	2·63	2·14	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...				2·53	2·45	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	7·71	6·3	11·9	25·57	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·69	2·60	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	7·97	...	34·33	...	120	...	120	2·87	2·69	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
	...	...	...	...		...		155	...	...	...	2·03	2	Karáchi
				12·5	5	18·75	18·75		...			2·25	2·06	Shikárpur
...	...		...	11·25	7·97	23·75	40	140 to 240	160 to 200			2·25	3·25 to 3·75	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
		...	...	...	...	...						2·37	...	Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...			2	2	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	2·24	2·18	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-F. Deccan—
...		...	...	...		28·59	35·73	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·98	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		2·33	2·19	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	27·5				...	2·31	2·28	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...		8·5	10·69	...			...	50	60	90	90	1·87	2	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	3·37	3·81	30	40	60	50	70	75	1·75	2·06	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	45	...	...	35	40	2·25	1·91	Raipur
														Berar—
...		8·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	72	57	63	60	1·87	2·25	Akola
...		8	4	...		40	40	50	55	75	80	2·12	2·12	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, central—
...		4	6·3	11·9	11·9	108·8*		...	...	50	50	2·25	2·25	Coimbatore
7·6	7·8	...	...	...			...	80†	80†			2·08	2·16	Salem
														Central—
...	...	5·2	5·2	...		...	...	80†	80†	100	100	2·25	2·11	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...		2	1·96	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		2·5	2·11	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
3·6	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1·72	...	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	12·2	...	27·8	31·6	98·75†	65†	...	...	1·79	1·76	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130†	170†	...	...	2·1	1·86	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	13·7	...	39·7	46·2	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·13	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
6·4	5·4	...	...	12·5	12·5	17	16·9	...	...	40	40	3	1·5	Madura
														Mysore—
3·65	10	8·65	8·75	...	...	36·72	41·06	80	80	100	100	2·62	2·19	Mysore
5·88	7·34	...	...	...	...	38·8		160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2	2·03	Bangalore

*Superior quality
† Sheep or goats

C. W. E. COTTON,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 7, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1910 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	.	...		...	...		11 3	11 3	..	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	.		...	11 3	11 7	12 12	13 1	...	..	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13			8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	...	..	...	7 13	7 13	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 5	7 5	...		10 6	10 6	10 7	10 7	...	...	..	...
Maubin	...	.	..	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..		...	..	...	...	...		...		...	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	...	.	...	...
Henzada	...	..		...	8 5	8 6	11 2	11 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	..	...	..	..	7 10	7 6	9 2	9 6	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	..	10 1	10 1	11 12	11 12	.	...	...	..
Thayetmyo	.	...	.	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 4	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 5	9 5	..	...	10 3	9 8	11 10	10 15	19 —	19 —	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	.	..	10 2	10 8	11 11	11 11	...		..	...
Pakôkku	...	..	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 10	12 11		...	...	...
Meiktila	...	..	.	...	14 —	14 1	14 13	14 15	20 13	20 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 3		...	8 2	8 12	9 7	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	4 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	.	...	[illegible] —	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	..	...	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...		...	.	..	...	11 —	11 —	..	...	...	.
Noakhali	..	.	...	..			9 —	9 —	..	...	.	
Backerganj	...	.	...	..		...	10 8	10 8	..	...	...	..
Maimensingh	5 12	5 12	12 —	12 —	.	...	10 —	10 —	...	...		.
Tippera	...	...	...	.	6 2	6 4	9 12	10 —	.	...	..	..
Dacca	11	10 12	22 —	26 —		...	10 8	10 10	..	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	.	.	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna			...		7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	.	..		.
Rajshahi	12	10 8	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 4		.	.	
Malda	12 —	12 —		.	8 —	9 —	12 —	13 —		...	..	..
Bogra	12 6	12 —	...	...		...	12 6	12 —	...	..	..	
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 —	7 —		..	8 —	9	12 —	13 —	.	.	.	..
Dinajpur	10 13	11 2	...	..	..	...	12 9	13 3	.	...	..	
Rangpur	7 4	7 4	.	...		...	11	11 —	.	...	.	
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	..		..	8 4	10 8	10 8	12 4	..	...	...	..
Cachar	6 8	6 15	..		6 11	7 7	9 13	10 14	.	..	..	
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	..	..	3 8	3 4	8 4	8 4	...		...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	...	..	.	
Manipur	10 —	10 —	..	...	24 —	26 —	27 —	28 —	..	...	.	..
Nágá Hills	...	...	.	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	..	...	.	..
Lushai Hills	...	...	.	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —		...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12 —	12 —	...	..	4 8	4 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 6	..	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	.
Darrang	5 8	5 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	..	...	...	..
Nowgong	...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 — to 11 —	...	...	..	.
Sibságar		...	.	...	4 12	5 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	.	...
Lakhimpur	6 12	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 4	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	..	9 5	9 5	..	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 9	18 9	Pegu
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	..	6 15	6 15	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	..	...	5 11	5 11	16 5	16 5	5 6	5 6	17 13	17 13	Maubin
...	...	...	...	11 3	10 11	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	.	7 12	7 12	17 13	17 13	Henzada
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 12	...	..	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	..	...	8 2	8 2	..	..	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	22 9	22 9	7 14	7 14	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 11	19 —	22 3	9 5	10 5	17 —	17 —	Mandalay
...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 —	14 3	Bamo
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Pakôkku
...	...	.	...	17 11	17 11	23 —	23 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 3	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	..	...	4 —	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	7 2	10 14	Sandoway
...	...	..	..	...	2 10	...	...	4 —	...	15 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
.	...	.	..	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Chittagong
...	...	.	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	..	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	Backerganj
...		...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 6	17 6	Maimensingh
...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tippera
...	...	..	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	19 —	20 —	Dacca
...	..	.	..	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	..	.	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Pabna
..	...	...	...	20 4	19 14	...	...	12 —	9 12	19 14	19 14	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	..	.	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 14	...	...	15 —	15 —	19 8	19 8	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	14 6	12 10	...	...	11 6	10 13	19 —	18 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 —	...	.	9 11	10 —	20 —	20 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 4	12 —	12 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	25 —	26 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	13 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Nágá Hills
...	..	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	9 —	9 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 6	16 —	16 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	18 —	Darrang
..	...	...	...	10 —	8 — to 9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1910—*continued* [*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE Best sort		RICE Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna		...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	..	...	..
24 Parganas	.	...			...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 -	.	...		...	12 11½	13 1	.	...	...	..
Howrah	...					...	10 —	10 —				
Calcutta	10 [illegible]	10 —	16	[illegible] —		..	8 14	8 14	.	..	12 —	13 —
Hooghly		...		.			10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	11 —	11 7	[illegible] 12	16	.	...	10 10	10 10	...	..	..	..
Jessore	8 —	8 -	12	12 —	.	.	9 10	10 8	..	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	10 8	10 8		...	.	.	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	.	...		...	.	.	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	.
Birbhum	11 4	10 8	..	.		...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Murshidabad (Berhampore)	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —		...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 8	9 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	..
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	8	10 —	10 —		..	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	.
Orissa—												
Puri	9 13	9 3		.		..	10 8	13 2	.	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	..	...	...	.	11 2	11 5	...	...	...	..
Balasore	9 —	8 —			.		13 10	14 —	..	.	...	...
Sambalpur	10 12	10 12			.	..	14 4	14 4	..	...	...	..
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	9 [illegible]					10 —	10 —	...	...	..	
Mánbhum	9 —	9 8	10	[illegible]	..	.	13	12 .	...	..	16 —	16 —
Ránchi	9 8	9 12	16 —	15 —			10 —	10 8	.	..	...	...
Palámau	12 15	12 15	18	18 —	.	..	11 4	10 2	.	...	...	.
Hazáribágh	10 —	9 8	1[illegible] —	1[illegible] —	..	..	9 8	10 —	..	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	14 11	13 [illegible]	15 14	16 1[illegible]			1[illegible] 10	12 14		...	..	.
Gaya	12 7	12 15	19 [illegible]	16 15	.	.	12 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	17 5	15 6	...	...
Patna	12 4	12	18 1[illegible]	19 —		...	12 4	12 —	15 8	15 8	...	...
Shahabad*	...	20 [illegible]	..	17 —	..	.	.	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	13 6	13 —			.	..	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 8	20 4	19	...		12 -	12 10	...		...	
Darbhanga	12 1	12 1	20 14	17 9	...	...	12 10	12 1	...	..	..	.
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	20 -	20 —	.	.	9	9 —	..	...	...	...
Sáran	12 —	12 —	20 —	19 —	.		11 —	11 -	...	...	...	...
Champáran	12 8	12 8	21 —	21 —			11 —	11 —	...	..	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10	10 [illegible]	13 —	1[illegible] —	4 -	4 —	8 —	8 12	14 —	...	14 —	16 —
Benares	11 11	10 9	15 7	17 14	6 —	6 —	8 15	8 15	...	...	15 11½	15 11½
Ghazipur	11 11	11 —	1[illegible] 1[illegible]	18 [illegible]	5 7	5 12	11 4	11 12	...	.	15 1	15 11
Jaunpur	12 10	11 [illegible]	20 .	20 [illegible]	5 10	6 10	9 1	9 —	...	...	..	...
Allahabad	11 4	11 —	18 8	18 8	5 12	5 12	9	9 —	18 8	19 —	16 8	16 8
Central—												
Bánda	11 14	11 6	15 8	18 4	3 8	3 4	9 4	8 —	18 12	19 8	14 8	14 8
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur*	.	11 12	...	16 4	..	6 —	...	8 8	..	18 —	...	...
Jalaun*		11 -	...	17 —	...	5 —	...	7 —	...	17 —	...	...
Cawnpore	12 4	12	19 8	19 8	..		8 8	8 12	19 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Jhansi*	.	10 12	.	17 4	.	5 12		8 4	...	17 8	...	...
Etáwah	11 4	11 1	17 8	14 8	3 ..	3 -	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Farukhabad	11 11	11 12	13 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	4 3	4 3	9 2	9 2	..	16 4	14 11	14 11
Mainpuri	15 —	13 -	19 8	20 4	6 -	6 —	9 —	9 —	..	...	...	..
Etah	13 -	13 —	19 —	19 -	1 8	4 —	8 [illegible]	9 —	...	...	13 —	...
Western—												
Meerut	12 12	12 12	20 8	20 —	3 4	3 8	7 4	7 8	..	...	...	..
Agra*	..	11	..	16 8	...	7 —	.	8 —	...	16 —	...	14 —
Muttra	12 —	11 8	17 8	1[illegible] —	5 1	..	9 8	7 8	16 —	18 —	14 —	16 —
Aligarh	12 1	13 8	19 8	19 8	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 8
Bulandshahr*		13 8	...	19 12	.	3 —	..	9 —	.	15 —	...	15 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia*	.	10 12		17 8		7 —		10 12	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	13 8	12 12	22 -	21 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —
Gorakhpur*	...	13 .		20 11	...	7 11	.	9 14	...	14 6	...	14 13
Basti	14 8	13 14	23 —	23 12	6 12	6 8	10 —	10 2	...	...	...	...

*Not reported yet.

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Bagi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dál — Half-month of report	Arhar Dál — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	11 8 to 13 —	11 8 to 13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Howrah
...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	16 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 4	...	...	8 6	8 8	20 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 8	21 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	20 8	20 8	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 12	...	...	9 —	9 12	16 —	20 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 —	21 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	21 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	12 7	12 12	...	...	9 13	9 3	26 8	27 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	14 7	15 1	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	12 — and 13 —	12 — and 13 —	...		9 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...		8 — to 10 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	12 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	16	20 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Mánbhum
27 —	22 —	...	...	14	13 —	18 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	17 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	16 14	...	14 10	15 12	15 12	19 2	Palámau
19 —	18 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	...	...	13 10	13 10	21 —	21 —	Monghyr
...	...	12 5	12 5	17 3	16 14	...	...	12 7	12 9	20 8	21 2	Gaya
...	...	16 8	16 —	17 8	18 —	17 8	19 —	13 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	...	18 —	...	16 —	...	13 — to 14 —		21 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	18 —	18 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	19 —	20 —	12 10	12 10	19 12	20 8	Bhágalpur
20 14	20 14	...	...	18 11	17 9	19 13	19 13	13 3	13 1	19 12	19 12	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	17 8	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	13 —	12 —	17 —	16 8 to 17 —	18 4	18 8	16 —	15 — to 15 8	21 —	21 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 8	18 4	18 —	22 6	22 8	20 4	20 4	Champáran
												United Provinces
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	16	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	18 7	17 14	16 12	15 7	...	...	12 3	11 11	16 14	16 11	Benares
...	...	...	...	18 15	17 14	...	...	14 3	13 10	17 —	16 8	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	16 2	16 1	...	...	15 6	14 12	17 11	16 11	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	17 8	...	...	15 —	14 —	19 8	19 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	18 14	13 4	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 4	17 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	...	19 —	...	...	...	12 —	...	18 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	10 —	...	17 —	Jalaun
...	...	13 —	13 8	17 4	17 —	19 —	19 —	13 8	13 8	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	...	8 —	...	18 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	16 4	15 12	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 [illegible]	...	...	10 7	10 7	18 3	18 3	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	13 —	14 —	19 —	19 8	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	20 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 4	16 12	...	...	12 —	12 8	20 8	22 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	...	15 4	...	...	...	14 —	...	22 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	Muttra
...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 8	20 —	20 —	15 —	14 8	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	...	17 14	...	18 —	...	18 —	...	20 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	15 —	...	17 8	Ballia
21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	14 13	...	13 1	...	18 —	...	13 15	...	14 —	...	18 7	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	13 —	17 4	17 8	...	...	13 12	13 —	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1910—*continued* [*The figures*

DISTRICTS	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west												
Shahjahánpur	13 9	13 9	24 11	24 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Budaun	13 6	13 6	21 12	21 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 8	14 8	15 —	14 8	15 —
Pilibhit	14 14	14 9	23 6	23 6	4 9	4 9	10 6	10 6	...	...	..	..
Bareli*		13 2		22 6		3 6		7 10			...	..
Moradabad	13 4	13 2	22 12	20 12	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	16 2	16 2	13 4	13 4
Bijnor*		13 2		23 8		3 12	...	7 12		..	.	14 —
Muzaffarnagar	13 3	13 3	23 10	23 2	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	15 15	15 15	13 12	13 2
Saháranpur	13 4	12 14	23 6	22 5	3 3	3 3	6 14	6 14	15 6	15 15	13 13	14 14
Dehra-Dun	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Almora	10 —	9 12	15 —	14 8	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwál*		9 —		16 —	...	4 —	.	6 —	.	.	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	13 —	12 12	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 8		...	...	...
Sultanpur	13 4	13 —	22 8	22 8	9 4	9 4	10 —	10 —			.	...
Rae-Bareli	12 12	12 4	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Unao	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...		.	...
Lucknow*	.	12 8		22 8		4 —		9 8		18 —	...	16 8
Hardoi	14 —	12 12	23 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 4	12 4	20 8	20 8	...	..	8 8	8 —	15 12	18 —	15 8	16 8
Barabanki*		12 4	...	19 —	.	4 —	...	9 —		16 —	...	15 —
Gonda*	..	13 2	.	21 8	.	7 12	...	8 12	.	18 2	...	13 12
Bahraich	14 4	14 8	24 8	25 —	5 8	6 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	22 —	19 8	20 —
Sitapur	13 8	13 8	24 —	23	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Kheri	13 8	13 12	24 —	25 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 8	25 —	25 —	19 8	19 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	10 10	11 10	17 12	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 4	...
Bánswara	13 6	13 4	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	..	.		...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 13	13 1	19 3	21 1	7 3	7 —	8 —	7 13	20 13	21 1	11 10	11 5
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	15 12	15 11	26 4	26 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	.	.	...
Ajmer	11 —	11 4	17 —	17	5 14	5 14	7 8	7 8	14 8	15 —	13 —	13 —
Kishangarh	11 —	11 —	19 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	21 .	21 —	14 —	14 —
Bundi	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 14	16 14	12 8	12 8
Kotah	12 4	12 —	17 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 —	13 —	13 —
Jhalawar	11 11	11 3	18 —	18 —	6 11	6 11	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 11	11 —	11 —
Tonk	11 12	12 15	16 6	17 12	4 8	4 8	5 10	5 10	15 14	16 11	...	...
Jaipur	11 4	11 6	15 15	16 7	5 4	5 5	6 —	6 2	15 10	15 14	13 14	14 10
Karauli	11 14	11 13	15 5	15 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 10	15 10	14 1	13 14
Dholpur	11 12	11 7	16 2	16 —	5 4	5 —	5 12	5 8	16 3	16 6	15 8	15 10
Bharatpur	12 10	12 10	17 4	17 8	4 14	4 14	5 8	5 2	16 —	16 —	14 14	14 14
Alwar	12 14	12 12	17 15	17 9	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	18 3	18 8	18 3	18 8
Deoli	11 14	12 5	18 1	18 2	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	17 4	17 4	14 —	14 —
Nasirabad	11 8	11 —		...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16	16 —	12 —	12 —
Shahpura	12 —	12 —	19 11	19 14	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	17 —	17 —	13 —	13 —
Western—												
Bikaner	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8
Jaisalmer	9 6	9 6	.	...	4 11	4 15	7 13	7 13	13 —	12 8	12 6	10 6
Jodhpur	11 2 and 12 —	11 1 and 11 15	16 12	..	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	14 5	14 5	13 8 and 14 5	13 5 and 14 5
Bálmer	11 —	11 —		...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	..	13 12	14 9
Erinpura	11 5	11 5	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	18 —
Sirohi	12 — and 18 —	12 — and 18 —	22 —	23 —	5 —	4 8	7 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	14 —	15 —
Anádra	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Abu	10 8	10 4	16 10	17 4	4 12	4 12	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 8	11 8
Central India—												
Indore	9 8	9 8	16 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	17 —	17 —	13 —	14 —
Nimach	11 8	11 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 8
Gwalior*	.	10 4		...	...	5 — and 6 —	...	7 —	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	13 4	11 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	15 8	17 8	16 4	16 4
Ferozpur	14 —	14 4	..	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	17 8	17 8	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	14 12	13 12	22 12	22 12	...	...	7 12	7 8	16 4	17 12	15 4	15 4
Gujranwala	14 2	14 —	23 12	24 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	14 8	15 8	...	...
Gujrat	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —
Jhelam	13 8	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	15 —	15 —

* Not reported yet

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 12	18 4	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	19 8	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	14 8	15 —	...	17 12	18 —	18 8	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
..	...	.	.	21 6	21 6	...	..	15 9	15 9	19 8	20 2	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	..	17 6	...	...	..	17 10	...	20 2	Bareli
...	...	8 12	8 12	17 6	17 2	17 4	17 4	15 4	15 4	17 8	17 8	Moradabad
...	...	..	...		17 —	.	..	.	12 12	..	18 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	17 14	17 10	15 6	15 6	8 13	8 13	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
14 14	14 14	17 —	17 —	17 8	17 —	15 15	18 1	9 9	9 9	20 3	21 4	Sahárанpur
15 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	14 —	15 —	12 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	12 —	11 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tál
11 8	11 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Almora
...	15 —	.	15 —	...	8 —	...	...	..	6 —	...	10 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	.	.	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	.		16 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
16 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	15 1	15 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	..	.	13 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	...	..	...	17 8	..	19 —	..	16 —	..	19 —	Lucknow
17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	18 4	19 —	19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
..	...	15 8	16 8	16 4	16 4	18 14	19 8	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
...	...	...	14 —	.	16 8		16 —	.	16 —	..	18 —	Barabanki
	12 —	...	9 —	.	18 6	.	18 2	...	14 12	...	18 2	Gonda
...	...	14 —	14 8	19 4	19 8	18 8	19 8	15 8	14 —	18 8	18 8	Bahraich
19 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	18 8	18 8	19 —	19 —	15 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
24 —	24 —	...	...	18	18 —	26 —	24 —	18 —	17 —	19 —	20 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 14	16 10	15 12	16 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 8	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	18 —	Bánswara
...	...	10 —	9 12	14 6	14 13	20 13	11 14	8 6	7 13	18 —	17 9	Mewar (Udaipur)
22 —	22 —	.	...	22 —	22 3	23 4	24 10	.	...	18 —	18 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	17 8	16 —	16 8	...		24 —	24 —	Ajmer
...	...	..	...	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	Bundi
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	Kotah
...	...	...	..	15 —	14 11	21 —	21 —	7 4	7 4	17 —	17 —	Jhalawar
...	...		...	18 4	19 2	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 4	Tonk
...	...	10 15	11 2	16 7 and 17 —	15 11 and 17 8	15 10	15 14	20 14	21 4	24 9	24 15	Jaipur
..	...	15 —	...	15 —	15 —	...	..	13 12	15 —	19 6	19 6	Karauli
...	...	10 —	10 —	15 8¼	15 —	...	...	13 4	13 4¼	22 —	22 —	Dholpur
...	...	7 12	7 12	16 4	16 8	15 2	15 2	9 12 and 10 4	10 4	20 8	20 —	Bharatpur
...	...	14 —	14 —	18 1	17 13	16 11	16 12	25 8	24 8	22 10	23 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 14½	19 —	19 —	7 8	7 8	22 —	22 8	Deoli
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	...	.	9 —	9 —	23 —	24 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	17 5	17 8	17 —	17 13	...	...	21 11	23 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Erinpura
...	...	17 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	23 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Anadra
...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	14 2	14 2	8 12	8 12	20 —	20 —	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	...	12 —	...	14 14	...	...	...	12 12	...	20 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	20 12	20 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	14 4	14 4	20 8	19 12	...	21 12	10 14	10 10	25 —	25 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	20 12	20 4	17 —	17 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 8	19 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1910—*continued* [*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE Best sort		RICE Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Delhi	13 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 8	...	...
Rohtak	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 8	16 —	16 8
Karnál	12 8	12 ...	21 —	21 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	13 6	13 12	20 8	21 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	23 —	23 —	15 8	15 8
Ludhiána	13 8	11 8	23 —	24 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 8	19 —	17 —	17 8
Jalandhar	14 12	14 4	23 8	23 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	18 8	19 —	16 —	17 —
Hoshiárpur	14 12	11 12	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	15 —	15 —
Gurdáspur	16 —	16 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	15 —	15 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8
Siálkot	14 4	14 8	25 12	21 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 —	17 —	16 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 12	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kángra	15 —	14 —	23 —	28 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	13 —	12 8	21 12	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 12	16 8	16 12
Attock	13 5	13 —	22 —	21 ...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 8	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	14 8	15 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —
Jhang	13 12	13 8	19 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Lyallpur	14 8	14 8	21 —	21 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	17 8	...	17 8
Multan	11 —	14 —	21 8	22 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	17 8	17 —	15 8	15 —
Montgomery	13 6	13 4	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	15 —
Muzaffargarh	13 12	13 4	20	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 12	13 4	18 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	12 —	11 6	20 —	20 8	3 6	3 6	7 12	7 12	...	...	11 8	11 8
Peshávar	12 —	12 —	27 —	25 —	5 3	5 14	7 13	7 13	14 —	14 —	16 —	15 —
Kohát	14 1	13 6	21 1	19 1	4 10	4 10	9 4	9 4	15 5	15 5	20 8	19 2
Bannu	18 3	16 11	27 13	26 4	3 12	3 12	7 8	8 7	21 4	21 4	17 13	17 13
Dera Ismail Khan	14 6	13 12	18	19 6	3 10	3 10	6 4	6 8	18 2	21 8	16 4	16 8
Tochi	17 —	17 —	8 —	25 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	15	15 —	21 —	21	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Malakand	10 —	10 —	13 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	10 11	10 3	12 2	11 —	3 2	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	13 —	11 8
Hyderabad	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —
Shikárpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	14 —	15 —
Upper Sind Frontier	11 —	11 —			6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Quetta	9 6 to 9 11	9 6 to 9 11	13 1	12 9	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	13 12½	13 5	13 1	13 1
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 13	7 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 10	10 —	10 6	10 6	9 15	10 10
Alibág	6 7	6 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 7	10 7
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 12	8 12	12 4	12 4	10 10	10 10
Thána	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 11	12 4
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	8 15	8 15	...	...	8 5	8 12	8 12	9 4	12 2	12 10	11 8	12 6
Belgaum	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 8	9 —	12 7	12 7	12 13	12 13
Satara	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 6	7 12	7 13	8 9	12 11	12 11	12 2	12 13
Sholapur	8 15	8 15	...	...	6 7	6 7	9 —	9 —	14 13	14 13	15 4	15 4
Bijapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 7	8 7	14 —	14 —	15 10	15 10
Poona	8 12	8 2	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	13 3	12 —	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	15 2	15 2	14 —	15 6
Násik	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 14	8 14	...	...	14 10	14 10
Dhulia	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	9 1	8 2	...		6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	14 12	13 14	14 13	13 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 3	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 6	7 6	12 5	12 14	10 9	10 15
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 8
Baroda	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 —	10 8	10 5
Ahmadabad	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	14 —	12 —	12 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 8	11 8
Disa	11 —	10 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	11 8	11 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	16 —	10 8	11 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 11	9 11	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	15 9	15 9	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 3	10 11	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 15	9 8	18 —	18 —	...	...
Betul	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	8 12	7 15	19 8	17 6	...	...
Chhindwara	12 8	13 2	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 8	10 8	21 11	21 12	...	...
Nagpur	11 7	11 7	...	...	5 3	6 8	10 6	10 6	14 15	14 15	...	...
Wardha	10 8	10 —	...	...	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	14 15	13 13	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	16 —	16 —	13 8	14 8	13 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	18 —	18	17	17 —	14 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	9 8	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 —	...	16 —	16 —	18 10	13 14	20 8	20 8	12 —	12 —	27 —	27 —	Ambala
...	...	11 —	11 —	19	20 —	22 —	22 —	7 8	8 —	26 8	26 8	Ludhiána
...	...	12 —	12 12	19 4	19 —	23	22	...	...	27 —	25 —	Jalandhar
...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	20 —	20 —	..	.	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	19 —	19 —			24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	14 8	11 —	20 4	20 8	17 —	17 —	9 8	9 8	27 —	27 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	17 4	18 4	...	...	...		26 —	28 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	15 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Simla
...	...	...	..	16	16 —	...	22 —			21 —	21 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	18 4	17 12	22 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	19 —	8 —	8	26 —	26	Attock
												Western—
...	..	...	..	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	18 12	18 8	22 —	22 —	...	..	23 —	23 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	25 —	25 —	.	...	24 —	25 —	Lyallpur
...	...	14 8	14 —	18 8	19	21 —	20 8	..	..	24 —	24 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	13 4	19 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 12	16 12	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4			5 —	5 —	22 —	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	...	...	...	14 4	13 12	16 —	16 —	...	..	19 8	20 10	Hazara
...	...	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	19	13 —	13 —	25 —	25	Peshávar
...	..	..	...	17 7	17 7	19 2	17 14	...	..	25 8	25 5	Kohát
...	..	...	...	22 15	20 10	22 8	23 2	...	.	31 14	31 4	Bannu
...	...	..	...	19 6	19 8	18 —	18 —	7 8	7 8	28 —	27 8	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	23 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	16 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	12	12 —	17 —	17 —	..	...	19 —	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	..	...	11 1	10 6	...	...	...	..	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	.	..	.	16 —	14 —		...	8 —	9 —	26 —	26	Karáchi
...	.	...	...	13 —	12 —		...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	Hyderabad
..	...	..	...	9	9 —	...	.	6 8	6 8	26 —	26 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —		.	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 6½	11 14	11 14	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	10 7	10 7	...	...	8 9	8 9	19 3	19 3	Karwar
11 3	11 3	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 7	8 2	18 3	20 13	Ratnagiri
...	..	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	20 6	23 3	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	8 10	8 10	24 8	24 8	Thana
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 5	...	...	8 —	8 7	22 2	22 14	Dharwar
16 13	16 13	...	...	11 7	11 15	...	...	8 12	9 —	21 7	21 14	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	21 6	21 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 6	10 6	18 12	19 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	..	9 3	9 3	21 5	21 5	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 2	...	...	9 12	9 12	20 10	20 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 3	18 4	Ahmadnagar
16 10	16 10	...	...	13 7	12 11	..	...	10 5	10 5	23 10	23 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	20 2	20 2	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 13	18 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 3	8 3	25 7	25 7	Surat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 9	24 9	Broach
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
17 —	17 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	Deesa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	90 —	100 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
..	...	...	...	13 8	12 3	...	..	10 8	10 8	20 6	20 6	Nimar
...	...	...	...	16 10	15 12	..	...	13 8	11 14	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	.	..	15 4	15 4	...	..	8 6	8 6	15 4	16 15	Betul
...	..	...	..	16 14	16 14	...	...	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	12 2	10 14	...	...	11 14	11 14	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1910—concluded. (The figures

DISTRICT	Wheat: Half month of report	Wheat: Previous half month	Barley: Half month of report	Barley: Previous half month	Rice, Best sorts: Half month of report	Rice, Best sorts: Previous half month	Rice, Common: Half month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half month	Jawar or Cholum (Andropogon sorghum): Half month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half month	Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum): Half month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half month
Central Provinces—continued.												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12	12 —					7	6 —				
Saugor	12 13	12			(	(	3 —	—	13 3	11 ,		
Damoh	1 —	1				7	)	9 5	20 12	21 6		
Jubbulpore	1 —	12			( )	—	11	1 —			..	
Mandla	13 14	1 14	/	(-	5	1 4						...
Seoni	14 —	1 8			7	8	10	10 —				
Balaghat	10 3	10 _			,	(	1 _	1 2				
Bhandara	1	11 4					) 4	10 -	18 12	18 12		
Chanda	10	10			6	5 14	5 14	10 —	16 —	16 —		
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	12 15	11 10			8	8	1 12	13 12		..		
Raipur	11 4	11 4			7 8	7 8	11	11 4				.
Drug	13 13	13 13			10 13	11 _	11 5	11 10				
Berar—												
Buldana	10 —	10 —			11	6 1(	1 6	9 6	16 —	16 —		
Akola	(	8 6			6	(6	(13	7 15	14 3	14 3		
Amraoti	10	10 5			10	7 11	10 11	10 11	17 —	17 —		
Yeotmal	10 6	9 11			4	1 ,	9 11	9 14	15	18 3		
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad*	(1	(13	11 1	12 4			5 _	2	12 9	12 9	13 3	15 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar							9 12	9 12				
S. Canara							9 11	10 12				
South, central—												
Coimbatore							((	7 7	12 15	12 15	15 11	13 11
Nilgiris							((	((				
Salem							1	(13	11 12	11 12	9 15	9 15
Central—												
Bellary								_	12 12	12 1		
Anantapur							1	8 13	13 8	3 4		
Cuddapah							((	1 1	14 _	14 _	13 7	15 13
Kurnool							)	) 1	14 15	14 15		
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam							5 —	5 6				
Vizagapatam							5 6	5 6			13 15	14 14
Godávari							12	10 15	15 11	16 5		
East Coast, central—												
Kistna							9 1	9 14	13	13 8		
Guntur							9 16	9 4	12	1 9	_	13 —
Nellore							11	11	12 5	12 8		12 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras							1	7 —				
Chingleput							(1	5				
N. Arcot							9 11	9 14				
S. Arcot							5 _	5 4			11 10	11 10
Tanjore							5 (	5 11			10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly							_ 4	(13	13 _	12 6	10 15	9 9
Southern—												
Tinnevelly							9 14	9 14	14 15	14 15	11 10	11 10
Madura							9 1	9 1	12)	12 9	8 15	8 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	7	7 —	(5	(5	6 5	6 12	(5	8	11	14 —		
Bangalore	7 8	7 8	(12	6 12	(8	6 8	7 5	(8				
Kolar			7	(	5 1	1	8	5 —	12	12 —		.
Tumkur	7	(	7 —	7 —	6 4	(1	) —	8	..		..	
Hassan	8 —	8 —	7 —	8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9	.			
Kadur	7 —	7 —	(4	7 4	7	6 8	9 4	9 —				
Shimoga	6 —	(			6	6	8 8	8 5	15 —	15 —	.	
Chitaldrug	6 8	6 8	(8	6 8	(8	6 8	7 —	(—	16 —	16	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	) 12	12	) 8	8 —	8 —	11	12				
Aden	7 —	7 —			7 —	7	8 —	9 5	12 7	11 12	10 11	10 3

* Including Bolaram.

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half month of report	Kangni — Previous half month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half month	Arhar Dal — Half month of report	Arhar Dal — Previous half month	Salt — Half month of report	Salt — Previous half month	Districts
												Central Provinces—continued
												Central—
...	..		..	15 12	15 12			12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	.		...	16	17 1			12	12 —	18 5	18 5	Saugor
	...		...	17 3	16 14			8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Damoh
.	...		...	16 8	16 —			10 8	10 9	17 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
		..		20 6	20 6	..	..	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...				16 —	16 —		..	9	9 —	16	16 —	Seoni
	..	..		14 1	14 1			8 14	8 14	16 —	16 13	Balaghat
...				15 4	16 —			10 —	10 4	17 4	17 4	Bhandara
	.	...		11 6	13 5			11 6	11 6	21	21 —	Chanda
												Eastern—
.				16 —	16 —			12 13	11 10	14 3	14 [illegible]	Bilaspur
.		..		17 —	17 —		.	12 8	12 8	16 —	16	Raipur
				19 —	19 —			14 —	14 —	16 11	17 2	Drug
												Berar—
				13 13	13 13			10 3	10 3	21 13	21 13	Buldana
.				12 1	12 1			9 —	9 2	17 1	17 1	Akola
				14 —	12 —			12 10	12 10	18 —	18 —	Amraoti
				12 13	12 13			12 15	12 13	18 3	18 3	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
15 8	14 —			10 4	10 3			13 3	1[illegible] 5	14 —	14	Hyderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
										1[illegible] 1[illegible]	15 13	Malabar
...										19 8	22 3	S. Canara
												South central—
13 5	15 5									19 5	19	Coimbatore
										16 —	16 10	Nilgiris
13 11	14 1									15 14	16 8	Salem
												Central—
14 9	14 9									17 4	17 4	Bellary
14 14	14 6		.							19 5	19 5	Anantapur
15 5	15 15									21	21 [illegible]	Cuddapah
										18 8	17 [illegible]	Kurnool
												East Coast, north—
15 11	15 11										24 —	Ganjam
15 15	15 11									20	20	Vizagapatam
16 8	17 11									24	24	Godavari
												East Coast, central
14 11	15 11									2[illegible]	2[illegible]	Kistna
11 13	11 13								.	23 8	20 8	Guntur
13 14	13 11									20 3	2[illegible]	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 1	13 4									25 10	28 3	Madras
10 10	10 10									26 1[illegible]	20 10	Chingleput
13 [illegible]	13 5									23 1[illegible]	25 11	N. Arcot
15 4	13 5									24 15	2[illegible] 1	S. Arcot
11 13	11 13									23 4		Tanjore
13 5	13 5									21 12	21 1[illegible]	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	14 13		.	...						27 10	27 1[illegible]	Tinnevelly
14 13	14 13				..		.			23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
14 —	14 —			8 4	8 8			8 —	8	17 —	17	Mysore
14 —	14 —	.		9 12	9 12	.		6 8	6 8	16 12	16 12	Bangalore
13 —	13 —			8 8	8 8			6 8	6 8	18	18	Kolar
15 —	15 —			8 —	8 —			7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...		8 —	8 4	..		8 —	8 —	18 —	20	Hassan
16 —	16 8	...		8 —	8 —	..	..	6 8	6 12	18 —	18 —	Kadur
17 —	18 —			8 —	8 —			7 —	7	18	18 —	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	7 12	7 12		.	8 —	8 —	12	12 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
16 8	16 8		.	13 8	13 12			7 8	7 8	18 —	17	Coorg
..			..	11 3	11 3		...	11 3	11 3	32	32 —	**Aden**

C. W. E. COTTON,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

Calcutta, July 7, 1910

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

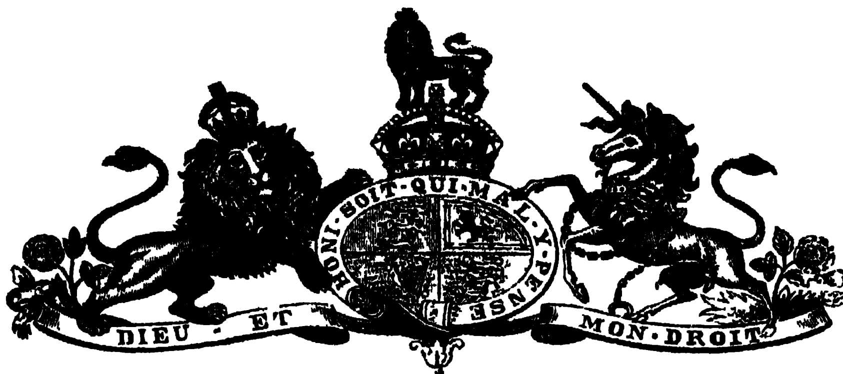
	In the three months, April to June, of									
	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	6[illegible]	[illegible]5	73	97	80	8[illegible]	1,2[illegible]	96	1,17	1,10
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	51	[illegible]6	64	73	6[illegible]	68	[illegible]	1,[illegible]2	1,28	2,03
Spirits and liqueurs	16,38	1[illegible],[illegible]3	17,76	1[illegible],14	[illegible]0,00	16,48	22,70	23,55	23,23	27,27
Wines	85	93	87	85	94	90	95	95	90	1,52
Opium and its alkaloids*	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Petroleum	14,15	14,5[illegible]	13,4[illegible]	11,[illegible]8	10,52	9,18	13,03	12,84	13,95	12,58
Silver, bullion and coin (*a*)	5,66	14,02	10,63	11,65	10,51	10,6[illegible]	13,36	18,58	15,06	43,98
Sugar (countervailing duties 1899)	65	11,92	[illegible]6	5	..	.			..	1
Sugar (countervailing duties 1902)		—	11	-						
Tobacco (*a*)	4[illegible]	51	52	56	73	76	93	8[illegible]	1,2	5,67
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	[illegible]78	2,9[illegible]	2,97	3,21	4,09	4,33	4,[illegible]6	5,01	4,77	5,33
Sugar (ordinary duties)	7,3[illegible]	[illegible],50	5,6	7,81	4,15	13,10	7,08	[illegible],2[illegible]	7,66	9,48
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	[illegible]27	3,[illegible]3	2,7[illegible]	2,5[illegible]	2,55	4,77	3,47	3,25	3,42	4,03
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods grey	12,3	1[illegible],7[illegible]	13,0[illegible]	11,87	15,73	10,88	16,56	12,29	14,07	12,84
" white	8,[illegible]2	4,91	5,05	6,07	7,[illegible]3	6,[illegible]	9,15	8,67	5,00	7,13
" coloured	4,98	4,[illegible]8	6,15	6,73	7,2[illegible]	7,35	7,77	6,6[illegible]	4,87	8,54
Other goods	37	27	38	[illegible]2	71	73	65	90	62	1,00
Metals (excluding silver bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	5,82	[illegible],29	7,70	[illegible]97	6,[illegible]4	7,58	9,20	14,04	9,88	13,17
Oils (excluding petroleum)	33	4[illegible]	[illegible]6	21	25	51	45	48	20	36
Manufactured articles	13,23	1[illegible],80	[illegible],35	16,22	17,60	17,05	20,13	22,48	20,54	23,76
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	[illegible],1[illegible]	[illegible],04	2,02	2,3[illegible]	2,49	2,4[illegible]	2,81	4,29	3,19	3,49
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,05,47	1,18,92	1,05,03	1,12,31	1,13,89	1,18,53	1,35,51	1,47,29	1,31,13	1,83,31
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	3,12	3,86	4,15	4,09	4,77	4,82	5,78	6,16	5,94	6,22
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	[illegible]1,01	23,17	2[illegible],47	32,94	30,53	35,14	31,04	23,15	25,56	31,62
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	[illegible]10	2,38	2,35	2,45	2,15	2,50	[illegible],58	2,36	2,78	2,70
GRAND TOTAL	1,34,70	1,58,33	1,41,90	1,51,79	1,51,34	1,60,99	1,74,91	1,78,96	1,65,41	2,23,85
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	38,56	30,41	36,4[illegible]	36,26	38,23	41,27	48,75	40,63	42,93	54,84
Bengal — Exports	3,10	4,09	3,98	4,49	5,77	3,44	2,67	1,40	2,84	4,64
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	8	17	23	16	28
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—		—	—	..		.	2	...
Bombay — Imports	40,66	50,64	40,46	46,65	44,41	44,79	51,18	60,14	50,56	82,83
Bombay — Exports	81	1,22	59	79	54	44	43	70	86	55
Sind — Imports	11,98	12,55	8,86	8,93	10,12	12,60	11,19	15,48	11,32	16,88
Sind — Exports	62	38	26	44	35	77	1,13	26	63	42
Madras — Imports	8,71	8,75	10,33	9,16	10,52	9,12	12,16	14,10	13,04	13,66
Madras — Exports	1,36	1,80	1,97	1,84	1,27	1,79	3,03	3,15	1,44	1,36
Burma — Imports	8,56	7,57	9,79	11,31	10,61	10,67	12,06	16,71	13,12	14,82
Burma — Exports	15,12	25,68	22,67	25,38	22,60	2[illegible],70	23,78	17,64	19,77	24,65

* The duty on all aloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(*a*) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

C. W. E. COTTON
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 6, 1910



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March 1910

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1668 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 18th July 1910:—

No. 372 of 1910.—George Barrett McMullen, engineer, residing at 185 Dearborn street, Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in sugar producing products and process of producing the same.*

No. 373 of 1910.—Thomas James Francis Ryland, engineer, of 252 Camberwell New road, London, England, and Edward Stanislaus Louis, engineer, of 57 Penwortham road, Streatham, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to expanding pulleys.*

No. 374 of 1910.—Ole Mikael Johan Olsen, builder, formerly of Church street, Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia, but now of Lervik, Bergen, Norway. *Improvements in brushes.*

No 375 of 1910 —Frank Humphris, engineer, of Barton Peveril, Eastleigh, Hampshire, England. *Improvements relating to toothed driving gear.*

No 376 of 1910.—S. T. Dutton, signal engineer of the East Indian Railway Company, Calcutta *Apparatus forming a combined block instrument recorder and train register for use on double and single line railways.*

No. 377 of 1910.—Louis Beauclerc Goldman, gentleman, of Downsleigh, Lucastes Avenue, Haywards Heath, Sussex, England. *Improvements in aerial machines.*

No. 378 of 1910 —Otis Angelo Mygatt, manufacturer, of Church street, New York, United States of America. *Improvements in pressing glass enclosures and apparatus therefor.*

No. 379 of 1910 —Harold Williamson Lake, of the Firm of Haseltine, Lake & Co., Chartered Patent Agents, of 7 and 8 Southampton Buildings, London, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in and relating to yarn clearers for spinning machines or the like.*

No. 380 of 1910.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11 Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England. *An improved variable speed gear applicable to vehicles and other mechanisms.*

No. 1669 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 443 of 1909.—William Henry Lock, a director of the Printing Machinery Company, Limited, of 188 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for casting stereotype printing plates.* (Specification filed 5 July 1910.)

No. 476 of 1909.—John Ashford, superintendent of the Central Workshop, Public Works Department, Amritsar, Punjab. *Improvements in and relating to weir shutters.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 632 of 1909.—John Collins Dallas, engineer, of 47 Middle road, Barrackpore in Bengal, British India. *Improvements in automatic flushing apparatus for latrines.* (Specification filed 5 July 1910.)

No. 643 of 1909.—Ignaz Etrich, engineer, of Oberaltstadt in the kingdom of Austria. *Improvements in foot step bearings for spindles.* (Specification filed 5 July 1910.)

No. 644 of 1909.—Ignaz Etrich, engineer, of Oberaltstadt in the kingdom of Austria. *Driving device for the spindles of spinning machines.* (Specification filed 5 July 1910.)

No. 661 of 1909.—Richard Wybrants Coryton, engineer, of Akra, Bartola P.O., Bengal, British India. *New or improved method of and apparatus for cleaning eri silk and other pierced cocoons.* (Specification filed 8 July 1910.)

No. 188 of 1910.—Dr. Indoo Madhub Mallick, M.A., M.D., of 4/2 Boloram Bose's 1st lane, Bhowanipore, Calcutta *Improvements in receptacles whether portable or stationary in which food or the like may be cooked or kept warm.* (Specification filed 1 July 1910.)

No. 258 of 1910.—William Stepney Rawson, electrical engineer, of 23 Fitzroy Square, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in burning magnesite.* (Specification filed 5 July 1910.)

No. 266 of 1910.—Allan Macpherson, plumber and gas fitter, of 73 Main street, Newmilns, Ayrshire, Scotland. *Improvements in and relating to plant for the generation and storage of carburetted petrol and like gas.* (Specification filed 9 July 1910)

No. 275 of 1910.—Samuel John Herbert Wilkes, engineer, and George Wilkes, commercial traveller, both of the Yews, Stechford, near Birmingham, England. *Improvements in nut locks.* (Specification filed 7 July 1910.)

No. 277 of 1910.—Henry Selby Hele-Shaw, consulting engineer, of No 64 Victoria street, Westminster, London, S.W, England. *Improvements in and connected with hydraulic apparatus.* (Specification filed 7 July 1910.)

No. 1670 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 92 of 1898.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in apparatus for interlocking railway points and signals.* (From 25 August 1910 to 25 August 1911.)

No. 110 of 1898.—George Labram. *A method and apparatus for separating diamonds from earthy matters.* (From 25 August 1910 to 25 August 1911.)

No. 111 of 1898.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in railway signal interlocking apparatus.* (From 25 August 1910 to 25 August 1911.)

No. 70 of 1900.—Eugene Sandow. *Improvements in dumbells for physical culture exercises.* (From 31 July 1910 to 31 July 1911)

No. 261 of 1900.—Peter Cooper Hewitt. *Improvements in electric lighting.* (From 31 October 1910 to 31 October 1911.)

No. 456 of 1902.—Frederic Fowler Farlow. *Improved automatic wash away signalling apparatus for railway bridges culverts and blocked tunnels.* (From 25 August 1910 to 25 August 1911.)

No. 6 of 1903.—Peter Cooper Hewitt. *Improvements in the method of and means for obtaining unidirectional current from a single-phase or poly-phase alternating current source.* (From 10 August 1910 to 10 August 1911.)

No. 218 of 1904.—Charles Walke. *Improvements in the rollers of cotton gins.* (From 22 August 1910 to 22 August 1911.)

No. 525 of 1904.—Charles Walke. *Improvements in the ghannie or Indian oil mill.* (From 11 August 1910 to 11 August 1911.)

No. 543 of 1904.—George Jones Atkins. *Improvements in or connected with the pole or electrodes of electrolytic apparatus and the like.* (From 28 July 1910 to 28 July 1911.)

No. 1 of 1905.—Arthur Boyd Price. *Improvements in taps which may be used for water closets or as ordinary bib cocks and the like.* (From 15 August 1910 to 15 August 1911.)

No. 42 of 1905.—George Christian Schmidt. *Improvements in and connected with appliances for raising and lowering ships' boats.* (From 25 July 1910 to 25 July 1911.)

No. 151 of 1905.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde. *An improved bib cock.* (From 12 July 1910 to 12 July 1911.)

No. 202 of 1905.—James Gresham, Harry Edward Gresham and George Kiernan. *Improvements relating to brake mechanism for trains and vehicles.* (From 18 November 1910 to 18 November 1911.)

No. 559 of 1905 Francis Henry Crittall. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of expanded metal.* (From 1 August 1910 to 1 August 1911.)

No. 260 of 1906.—William Tice. *Improvements in septic tanks.* (From 17 July 1910 to 17 July 1911.)

No. 293 of 1906.—International Telegraphic Call Company. *Improvements in signal selecting apparatus.* (From 15 December 1910 to 15 December 1911.)

No. 300 of 1906.—Peter Cameron Douglas Castle *Improvements in the manufacture of gum tragasol from locust bean kernels.* (From 3 August 1910 to 3 August 1911.)

No. 445 of 1906.—William Hatfield Dodge *Improvements in caps or closures for bottles, jars, cans or other receptacles.* (From 30 October 1910 to 30 October 1911.)

No. 1671 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 100 of 1906.—Lazaridas Aptekman. *Improvements in tobacco-cutting machines.* (Specification filed 11 April 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 370 of 1898.—Auguste Collette Fils and Auguste Boidin. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by means of mucedineæ.* (Specification filed 14 April 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.*).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price R a.
(*a*) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(*b*) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(*c*) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(*d*) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " " " 1909	1 0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1910 are:—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery.* R a. p.	*Retail rate* For any quantity below *6 lbs. in one delivery.* R a. p.
16-oz. tins	5 0 0	6 0 0
8 " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
4 " "	1 4 0	1 8 0

Carriage or postage extra. Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery	8-8 per lb
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11-8

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8	per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11	"

Quinine is sold in 1 oz, ¼ lb, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are.—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE NO. 12.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, will receive and open tenders at Quetta, at 12 noon on Monday, the 1st August 1910, for supply of 1,205,000 lbs "Potatoes hill and plain of regulation sizes" to be delivered at the Ration stands in Quetta from 1st September 1910 to 31st August 1911.

The earnest money deposit to accompany the tender is R945.

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedules of conditions on payment of R1 per set can be obtained on application to the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta.

P. C. SAUNDERS, Captain,
Offg. Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA,
The 5th July 1910.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th July 1910.

LIABILITIES.	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,19,349	14	10			
Public Deposits at Branches	88,34,316	5	3	1,81,53,666	4	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				18,10 80,373	7	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,54,396	4	9
Sundries				15,38,637	11	4
RUPEES				23,86,27,073	11	7

ASSETS	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities .				2,16,29 640	0	0
Other authorized Investments				56,61 316	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,70,33,944	1	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . .				3,50,01 876	13	9
Bills discounted and purchased				2,43,19,633	12	3
Balances with other Banks				44,44,721	15	8
Bullion				..		
Dead Stock				21,85,848	12	10
Stamps				12,250	13	5
Sundries				3,95,113	3	7
				13,06,85,345	9	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	* 6,81,88 159	0	0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	† 3,97,53 569	2	3	10,79,41,728	2	3
RUPEES				23,86,27,073	11	7

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R9,92,025 0 0
† Do. do do. R4,00,995 0 0

R13,93,020 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 21st July 1910.

N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 53·61.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1910

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS — of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS — of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS — of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 30th June 1910	47,77,700	1,37,46,800	5,78,75,400	1,99,88,800	1,01,55,600	26,97,300	13,44,63,900	6,933	5,000		500	38,800	2,500	53,733	...	29,500	29,500	13,93,24,833
Add—																		
Amount of transferred to in London					.		.										...	..
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...				.	..			.	.	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	..
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th July 1910	...	...	65,04,000		1,000	..	65,05,000	...		...	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	65,05,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1910	..		2,00,000	1,500	...	.	2,01,500									..	..	2,01,500
	47,77,700	1,37,46,800	9,45,79,400	1,99,90,300	1,01,56,600	26,97,300	14,11,70,400	6,933	5,00		500	38,800	2,500	53,733	..	29,500	29,500	14,60,51,333
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...		7,04,000	25,000	..	5,000	7,34,000	.		..	...		.	...	...	.	...	7,34,000
Balance on 15th July 1910	47,77,700	1,37,46,800	9,38,75,400	1,99,65,300	1,01,56,600	26,92,300	14,04,36,400	6,933	5,000		500	38,800	2,500	53,733		29,500	29,500	14,52,97,333

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1910 Enfaced from India 12,042 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,899 lakhs.
" 16th May 1910 " 31st " " ditto 3 " ditto 13 "
" 1st June " " 15th June " ditto 1 lakh ditto 88 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 1 " ditto 6 "
" 1st July " " 15th July " ditto 67 " ditto 7 "

12,114 lakhs. 12,013 lakhs.
12,013 "

Balance against India 101 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th July 1910.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH JULY 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.												
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta . .	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	180	11	17	16	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	200	...	15	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	2

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 20th July 1910.

II B

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 18th July 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th July 1910.

	Total Amount of Notes in Circulation.*			Reserve.										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (Purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	4,68,14,520	20,35,53,220	25,03,67,740	13,29,33,383	*66,81,360	7,86,970	6,36,75,000		...	...	9,00,99,046	2,00,00,000	32,40,76,659	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,24,24,292.
Cawnpur		2,69,53,630	2,69,53,630	5,02,0[illegible],173	52,45,260				...	...	...	...	5,54,53,433	
Lahore	...	3,86,30,355	3,86,30,355	2,30,44,893	94,40,730		...	...	...	...		...	3,24,85,623	
Bombay	1,57,93,460	*14,07,83,050	15,65,76,510	3,98,49,376	3,40,26,599	...			...	...	...	...	7,38,75,975	
Karachi		1,28,10,310	1,28,10,310	29,79,500	4,00,005		...	...	...		...	...	33,79,505	
Madras	66,40,050	5,89,48,915	6,55,88,965	2,65,93,520	18,74,895	...		...				...	2,84,68,415	
Rangoon		*2,80,63,645	2,80,63,645	5,90,66,365	19,08,795		...	...	...	...		...	6,09,75,160	
	6,92,48,030	50,97,43,125	57,89,91,155	33,46,75,210	5,95,77,644	7,86,970	6,36,75,000	...	...	...	9,00,99,046	2,00,00,000	57,87,14,770	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			3,76,385	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									1,00,000	
Total Circulation R			57,86,14,770	Total Reserve R									57,86,14,770	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th July 1910.

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th July 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees.

R. W. GILLAN,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for May 1910, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1910-11.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate for 1910-11.	Receipts in May 1910.	Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1910.
	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	23,19,000	6,276	24,478
II.—Opium	22,000	2,202	3,731
IV.—Stamps	5,47,000	36,602	74,587
V.—Excise	3,00,000	19,917	45,314
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,000	75	220
VII.—Customs	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,38,000	3,958	8,234
IX.—Forest	2,00,000	7,594	10,26[illegible]
X.—Registration	43,000	2,772	5,778
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	12,000	13	25
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	14,331	24,733
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	21,000	2,908	3,753
XVII.—Police	75,000	6,685	14,777
XIX.—Education	1,000	48	91
XX.—Medical	1,000	40	79
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	1	5
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	11,000	1,554	2,708
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	1,568	1,888
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,29,000	4,107	11,280
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	1,07,000	11,366	20,474
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	40,40,000	1,22,017	2,52,419
Add—Debt Accounts	...	46,66,782	1,03,03,197
TOTAL	...	47,88,799	1,05,55,616
Opening Cash Balance	...	15,79,685(*a*)	12,31,471 (*b*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	63,68,484	1,17,87,087

(*a*) On the 1st May 1910. (*b*) On 1st April 1910.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF ACCT. GENL., PUNJAB.,
LAHORE;
July 1910.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for May 1910, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1910-11.

EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1910-11.	Disbursements in May 1910.	Disbursements from 1st April to 31st May 1910.
	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	32,000	2,963	5,298
2.—Assignments and Compensations	19,000	222	503
3.—Land Revenue	6,07,000	38,919	1,03,400
6.—Stamps	21,000	981	2,056
7.—Excise	18,000	704	1,259
8.—Provincial Rates	...	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	64	124
11.—Forest	97,000	4,486	7,521
12.—Registration	10,000	800	1,619
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	..	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	3,38,000	20,608	40,394
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,68,000	47,297	88,526
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,47,000	9,115	16,849
20.—Police	16,80,000	1,40,005	2,95,295
22.—Education	1,24,000	3,972	8,985
23.—Ecclesiastical	38,000	2,944	6,546
24.—Medical	2,00,000	10,666	19,319
25.—Political	31,71,000	2,68,281	5,17,641
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	70,000	2,269	3,676
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	64,000	4,073	7,652
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,21,000	7,977	19,697
30.—Stationery and Printing	84,000	5,980	9,530
32.—Miscellaneous	34,000	3,426	4,987
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	40,000	563	962
45.—Civil Works	1,02,000	693	1,964
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,86,000	5,77,008	11,63,803
Add—Debt Accounts	...	41,68,355	90,00,163
TOTAL	...	47,45,363	1,01,63,966
Balance on 31st May 1910	...	16,23,121	16,23,121
GRAND TOTAL	...	63,68,484	1,17,87,087

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
July 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 34 OF 1910.

In the matter of C. A. David, butler of No. 64, 46th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. A. David, butler, son of C. Anthony, deceased, residing at No. 64, 46th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of July 1910, against the said C. A. David.

RANGOON;
The 5th day of July 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 35 OF 1910.

In the matter of Kepathulla, tailor, residing at No. 18, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kepathulla, tailor, residing at No. 18, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of July 1910 against the said Kepathulla.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON;
The 5th day of July 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 22 OF 1910.

In the matter of Ahmed Adam Ghachee, Piecegoods Merchant of Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Hajee Sakoor Hajee Kasim of Hajee Vally Mahomed Suleman Brothers and Company, a creditor of Ahmed Adam Ghachee, on the 10th day of May 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Ahmed Adam Ghachee was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 5th day of July 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON;
The 12th day of July 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 37 OF 1910.

In the matter of Kong On, Building Contractor of No. 35, Barr Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kong On, Building Contractor of No. 35, Barr Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kong On.

RANGOON;
The 15th day of July 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 38 OF 1910.

In the matter of K. Veerasawmy Naidu, son of K. Venkatasawmy, residing at No. 28, Tsekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K Veerasawmy Naidu, son of K. Venkatasawmy, residing at No 28, Tsekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K Veerasawmy Naidu.

RANGOON;
The 16th day of July 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 14th July 1910.

No. 91.—Mr. H St. J Kenny, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th June 1910.

S. G. BURRARD, Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 19th July 1910.

No 8.—Mr. F. C. Pilcher, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, attached to No. 4 (late 18) Party, not having availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him from 30th April 1910 in this office Notification No. 5, dated 8th April 1910, the leave is hereby cancelled.

W. J. BYTHELL, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

ERRATUM.

Bangalore, the 13th July 1910.

For Southern Circle Notification No. 5, dated 7th June 1910, granting privilege leave to Babu Ganesa Aiyar, please *read* No. 5A.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th July 1910.

No. 76.—Third class Assistant Surgeon A. D. Campbell, I.S.M.D, is appointed to the medical charge of the Indo-European Telegraph Steamship "Patrick Stewart" with effect from the 13th May 1910.

The 14th July 1910.

No. 77.—The services of third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Kshetra Gopal Mukharji of the Bengal Provincial establishment are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of Port Blair, for employment as Junior Medical Officer of Bamboo Flat, with effect from the 17th April 1910.

The 16th July 1910.

No. 78.—The services of 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant Saiyid Sulaiman, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March 1910.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st July 1910.

No. 15-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 6th July to 19th July 1910 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ambala Kutchery	Punjab	14th July 1910	Opened.
Ambala Railway Station	"	14th " "	Closed.
Barara	"	1st " "	"
Pwinbyu	Burma	13th " "	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Adraj Moti	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	11th July 1910	Opened.
Beliaghata	Eastern Bengal State Railway	10th June 1910	Closed.

The following alteration in the name of a Radio Telegraph (Wireless Telegraph) Office is notified :—

"Sandheads" instead of "Pilot-Vessel, Sandheads".

H. C. N. PRANCE,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (Act III of 1909).

Number.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the Adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
236—1910	John Over	European	No. 12, Goa Street, Fort	Guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.	31st	June	1910	1st	July	1910
238—1910	Cursondas Ramdas Thucker	Hindu	No. 25, Vithalwady	Assistant in the All India Agency Company, Limited.	1st	July	"	2nd	"	"
239—1910	John Lobes	Eurasian	No. 123, Frere Road	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office.	2nd	"	"	2nd	"	"
240—1910	Tookaram Dhurma Khunde	Hindu	No. 30, Byculla	Fitter in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
241—1910	Shanker Gowru Wadke	Do.	Jitekar's Chawal, J. J. Hospital	Lately coppersmith and now unemployed.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
242—1910	Bhagoobai *alias* Mariambai Jogtun	Mahomedan	Kamathipura 5th Lane	Brothel keeper	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
243—1910	Saleh Moses Israi	Jewish	No. 38, New Nagpada	Clerk in the employ of E. Y. Turki.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
244—1910	Khimji Nathu Thucker	Hindu	No. 54, Vurgady	Lately Hack Victoria Keeper and now unemployed.	5th	"	"	5th	"	"
245—1910	Dhunjishaw Framji Wadia	Parsee	No. 20, "K" Building, Fort Street.	Clerk in the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	5th	"	"	5th	"	"
237—1910	Vazir Raji Jeva *alias* Vazir Raji Gowli.	M	No. 9, Falkland Road	Servant in the employ of Rehembai, widow of Dossan Raji.	1st	"	"	6th	"	"

246—1910	Haji Mahomed Joosub Memon and Joosub Haji Mahomed Memon.	Do.	Nos. 51 and 53, Colsa Molla	Trading in Bombay under the name style and firm of Haji Mahomed Joosub and in Jafrabad under the name, style and firm of Joosub Haji Mahomed as dealers in chunam, dry fish and coal ash.	6th	"	"	6th	"	"
247—1910	Eliah Silleman Mazgaokar	Jewish	Dubra Gully, Khuduk	Carpenter in the Government Dockyard.	6th	"	"	6th	"	"
248—1910	Jamsetji Sorabji Mooga	Parsee	Grant Road	Clerk in the Manekji Petit Mills.	6th	"	"	6th	"	"
249—1910	Balkrishna Ramji Soorway	Hindu	No 65, Baboola Tank Road	Dealer in tobacco	6th	"	"	7th	"	"
251—1910	Sittaram Gopalset Patankar and Bhawoo Gopalset Patankar	Do.	No. 16, Mohim Bazar	Formerly goldsmiths and now goldsmiths in the employ of Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein.	7th		"	7th	"	"
250—1910	Shaik Abdul Karim Goolam Hoosein	Mahomedan	No 17, Kamatipura 3rd Lane	Fitter in the employ of Goolam Hoosein Mahomed Doma.	7th	"	"	7th	"	"
252—1910	Jamba *alias* Jahoo Mahadoo Patel	Hindu	No. 197, Port Trust Land, Mandvi, Koliwada	Lately fisherman and now unemployed.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
253—1910	Keshonji Parshotum Lohana	Do.	Nos 500—510, Lalwad	Dealer in piece-goods	Sth	"	"	8th	"	"
254—1910	Ambaram Sewram Joshi	Do.	Gulalwadi	Formerly boarding house-keeper and now unemplyed.	8th	"	"	8th	"	"
255—1910	Vishwasrao Ramchandra Kothare	Do.	No 90 Kandewadi	Lately doing business in partnership with Trimbakrao D. Sanay (since deceased) as Commission Agent under the name and style of V. Soan & Co., and now doing business as speculator in cotton under the name and style of V. Soan & Co.	9th	"	"	9th	"	"
256—1910	William Isaacson	European	Colaba	Formerly carried on business as hair dresser under the name of the Universal Hair Dressing Saloon on his own account and thereafter in partnership with Burjorji Sorabji and also as Painting Contractor in partnership with the said Burjorji Sorabji under the name of W. Isaacson & Company.	9th	"	"	9th	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (Act III of 1909)—*contd.*

Number.	NAMES.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day	Month	Year.	Day	Month.	Year.
257—1910	Ramrao Govindrao Karnick	Hindu	Jowji Buildings, Grant Road	Formerly clerk in the National Bank of India, Ltd, and now unemployed.	11th	July	1910	11th	July	1910
258—1910	Frederick William Quinless	European	Nos 21-22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort	Telegraphist in the Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.	11th	"	"	11th	"	"
259—1910	Khunderao Bhasker Matre	Hindu	No. 1251 Parel Village	Clerk in the employ of F Stephens.	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
260—1910	Dorabji Hormusji Vasania	Parsee	No. 18, D Kharas Chawl, Parel.	Lately dealer in milk and now unemployed	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
261—1910	Beramji Pallonji Vesoona	Do.	Fort	Boarding house-keeper	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
262—1910	Framroz Bapuji Dadyburjore	Do.	No. 56. Cowasji Patel Street	Formerly clerk in the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. and now unemployed.	13th		"	13th	"	"
263—1910	Narsidas Jayshunkar Joshi	Hindu	Nos 27, 29 and 31, Khetwadi	Lately proprietor of Brass Foundry and now Mehta in the employ of Parbashankar Pitamber	14th	"	"	15th	"	"
264—1910	Edward Vincent Everett	European	No 160, Sankli Street, Byculla	Sorter in the Sea Post Office	15th	"	"	15th	"	"
265—1910	Caridade Pins	Eurasian	Bank Street, Fort	Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department	15th	"	"	15th	"	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under section XVII of the said Act, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of July 1910.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND THE SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

In supersession of previous notifications it is hereby announced that the course in English for the L. T. Examination in 1911 and 1912, will consist of the following books:—

L. T. Examination, 1911.

Tennyson—The Holy Grail (Idylls of the King).
Walter Raleigh—Shakespeare (English Men of Letters).

L. T. Examination, 1912.

Tennyson—The Princess.
Huxley—On Education.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 18th July 1910.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

ADDENDUM.

Quetta, the 11th July 1910.

No. 1931-R.—In paragraph (b) of Notification No. 986, dated the 31st March 1910, insert the words "Officer or" between the words "Volunteer" and "Non-Commissioned Officer."

By Order,

H. B. ST. JOHN, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent, Governor General.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 12th July 1910.

No. 1005—1216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to impose in the Cantonment of Nasirabad the following tax:

Nature of Tax.	Amount.
For every dog of the age of six months or more, payable by the persons owning or having charge of such dog, within the limits of the Nasirabad Cantonment.	One rupee per calendar year.

Provided that no such tax shall be leviable—

(*a*) From any Warrant or Non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces, provided also that, in the case of any British Warrant or Non-commissioned officer or soldier, this exemption shall not be applicable unless such Warrant or Non-commissioned officer or soldier belongs to a recognised Regimental Kennel Club.

(*b*) From any persons not residing for more than thirty days in the year within Cantonment limits.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (2) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to apply to the Cantonment of Nasirabad the following rules being provisions adapted from the Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, 1886, for the recovery of the dog-tax imposed by Notification No. 1005, dated 12th July 1910 :—

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, 1886, Section 49.

1. The dog-tax shall be paid by the persons liable for the same either in person or by agent at the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, on or before the 1st day of May in each financial year for which the tax is leviable.

Section 50.

2. For all sums paid on account of the dog-tax a receipt stating the amount and the tax on account of which it is paid shall be given by the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, to the person making the payment.

Section 153.

3. Any arrears of the dog-tax may be recovered on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the Cantonment, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within those limits belonging to the person from whom the money is claimable.

Section 55 (1).

4. The Secretary, Cantonment Committee, shall, on the 1st March of each year, cause an assessment list of all persons owning dogs within the limits of the Cantonment, and on whom the tax is to be imposed, to be prepared, containing—

(a) The names of the persons liable to pay the tax.

(b) The residence of such persons.

(c) The number of dogs in possession of such persons.

(d) The amount of the tax assessed by the Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, may require owners of dogs to furnish him with a return showing the number of dogs in their possession.

Section 51 (1).

5. An appeal against the assessment list shall lie to the Cantonment authority.

The order of the appellate authority shall be final.

Section 52 (1).

6. No appeal shall lie in respect of the tax unless it is made within two months from the time when the demand for the tax is made.

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor if the appellant satisfies the Officer before whom theappeal is preferred that he has sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the amount of the tax is deposited with the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, before the appeal is preferred.

The 15th July 1910.

No. 1024—1147.—Pandit Brij Jivan Lal, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in this office Notification No. 560—1147, dated 3rd May 1910, from the 11th May 1910 to 27th June 1910.

The unexpired portion of the leave from the 28th June to 10th July 1910 is hereby cancelled.

By order,

R. E. HOLLAND,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Pusa, the 16th July 1910.

No. 139.—Mr. C. S. Misra, B.A., First Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, who was granted an extension of five weeks' privilege leave in this Department's Notification No. C.-1532, dated the 28th June 1910, returned to duty one day earlier and took over charge of his duties in the forenoon of 9th July 1910.

One day's privilege leave, of which he did not avail himself, is hereby cancelled.

B. COVENTRY,

Offg. Inspector General of Agriculture in India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 14th July 1910.

No. 156.—Mr. E. McCurley, Superintendent of the *Cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 110, dated 14th June 1910

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, dated at Solon, this 15th day of July 1910

Number, Rank, and Name—7177, Private, Frederick Williamson
Age—26 years 6 months
Height—5 feet 4 inches
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, auburn; eyes, blue
Trade—Coal trimmer
Date of enlistment—29th April 1902
Place of enlistment—Huddersfield, Yorks
Parish and County in which born—St Andrews, Huddersfield, Yorks.
Date of desertion or absence—12th July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Solon, Simla Hills
Marks—Not known
Eight years' service (1 year to count)

J. H. B. WILSON, Captain Adjt., for Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, dated at Quetta, this 16th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—7951, Lance Corporal, J. P. Hunt
Age—25 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown
Trade—Printer
Date of enlistment—22nd September 1904
Place of enlistment—Dover
Parish and County in which born—Camberwell, London, Surrey.
Date of desertion or absence—10th July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Quetta
Marks—Hand dots left forearm
Under 6 years' service.

F. F. W. DANIELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Dalhousie, this 15th day of July 1910

Number, Rank, and Name—8783, Private, William James Bowser.
Age—24 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Fitter's mate.
Date of enlistment—31st December 1907
Place of enlistment—London
Parish and County in which born—Newington, London, Surrey
Date of desertion or absence—13th July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Dalhousie.
Marks—Scar front of neck
Under 3 years' service.

C. WANLISS, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Dalhousie, this 15th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—8898, Private, William Baukham.
Age—21 years
Height—5 feet 4 inches
Colour of - Complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Van Guard
Date of enlistment—30th April 1908
Place of enlistment—Stratford
Parish and County in which born - Bow, London, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—13th July 1910
Place of desertion or absence—Dalhousie.
Marks—Bracelet, etc, left forearm.
Under 3 years' service

C. WANLISS, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 18th July 1910.

No. 28—Mr E H Keelan, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 4th July 1910.

W D WAGHORN, Major, R E.,
Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th July 1910.

No. 16—Messrs W M McGregor, Assistant Storekeeper, and H W. Meakins, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th July 1910

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 14th July 1910.

No. 1235-*S-Ap.*—Mr. F H. Hebberd, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 33 days, with effect from the 1st July 1910.

The 18th July 1910.

No 1259-*S-Ap*—Mr A. F. D'Penha, Assistant Mail Officer, Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office, pay R150—200, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, pay R200-300, with effect from the 11th July 1910 and until further orders, *vice* Mr. J. D. Pereira, on combined leave.

No. 1263-*S-Ap*—Mr Mukund Rao Govind Paonaskar, Postmaster, Ajmer, pay R200—300, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 9th July 1910 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Thakur Ramsingh, Postmaster, Amraoti, pay R150—200, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Ajmer, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Mukund Rao Govind Paonaskar, or until further orders.

No. 1267-S-Ap.—Babu Satinath Mukerji, Postmaster, Gaya, pay R200—300, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 5 days combined with furlough for 1 year 2 months and 21 days with effect from the 2nd July 1910 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Chater, Postmaster, Bankipore, pay R150—200, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Gaya, during the absence on combined leave of Babu Satinath Mukerji, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that the marginally noted articles of Treasure, namely, stone idols, valued at about R110, were found at the beginning of January 1910 by the son of one Tota Chandrappa, a ryot of Ravinuthala, Ongole Taluk, while excavating in Government poramboke lying between the village tope and the dharmadayam tamarind tope in the village of Ravinuthala.

Articles	Approximate value.
1 Nandi idol	R100
3 Panavattam 1 Dwarasakha 7 Lingams. 10 Small idols, (All of stone)	„ 10.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Guntur at his office at Guntur on 1st December 1910 in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

(ILLEGIBLE)
for Acting Collector.

GUNTUR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 12th July 1910

TREAURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that in July 1909 treasure consisting of silver coins of the total amount of R300 was found in the village of Kalimalam, in the Tindivanam Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency in the house of Doraisami Udaiyan who purchased the same from Rukmani Ammal in May 1907.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Friday, the 25th day of November 1910, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

(ILLEGIBLE)
for Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 11th July 1910.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 12th November 1909 treasure consisting of the undermentioned jewels and valued at R19-13-0 was found in S. No. 153-H in the village of Komalur in the Tirukkoyilur Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on

Friday the 25th day of November 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

		R	a.	p.
Silver Kadagam	2	0	8	0
Silver Bangles (hollow)	2	2	0	0
" " (solid)	2	1	0	0
Silver Tayattu	1	0	1	0
Gold Kogai	1	0	4	0
Gold Necklace	1	8	0	0
Gold Tandavetti	2	5	0	0
Gold Beads	36	3	0	0
		19	13	0

(Illegible,)
for Collector

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th July 1910.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that about the beginning of June 1909, treasure to wit, one perumal idol of copper and bell metal, of the estimated value of R64—8, was found in the village of Kattu Edayar, in the Tirukkovilur Taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency, in the house belonging in common to Moth iya Pillai, Ramasami Pillai and Muniaya Pillai.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Thursday, the 1st day of December 1910, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law

(Illegible),
for Collector

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 16th July 1910.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st July 1910.

The Hon'ble The Chief Justice of Bengal has, under Article 655, Clause 6, of the Civil Service Regulations, granted leave to Mr K Shelley Bonnerjee, Receiver, High Court, from 1st August to 6th November 1910

By order,
W. R. FINK,
Registrar.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th July 1910.

No. 53.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 55 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,

North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that before a warrant is issued by a Civil Court for the arrest of an employé of the Telegraph Department, notice shall be given to the superior officer designated in column 2 of the subjoined list for the period specified in column 3 of the list :—

Division to which employe belongs.	Superior Officer to be advised.	Period of Notice.
Rawalpindi Division of Telegraphs.	Superintendent of Telegraphs, Rawalpindi Division at Rawalpindi.	Seven days.

Simla, the 16th July 1910.

No. 57-C.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that in consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of Peshawar City, in the Peshawar District, shall be charged for a period of one year with the cost of maintaining additional police as follows :—

No.	Rank.	Grade.	Pay of grade.	Monthly cost.	Annual cost.
			R	R	R
1	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	1st	500	500	6,000
1	Inspector	4th	150	150	1,800
1	Sub-Inspector	2nd	80	80	960
1	Ditto	3rd	70	70	840
1	Ditto	4th	60	60	720
1	Ditto	5th	50	50	600
2	Head Constables . . .	1st	20	40	480
4	Ditto	2nd	17-8	70	840
6	Ditto	3rd	15	90	1,080
120	Foot Constables	...	9-8	1,140	13,680

	R
Salary	27,000
Clothing	1,320
Foot Equipment	264
Rewards	137
1-10th of R 27,000 on account of contingencies	2,700
Pensionary charges	2,900
Hutting	4,160
Horse allowances of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors at R15 per mensem each .	900
Exchange compensation allowance on Assistant Superintendent of Police's pay .	375
Local allowance of Assistant Superintendent of Police at R150 per mensem .	1,800
Local allowance of 12 Head and 120 Foot Constables at R2 per mensem each .	3,168
Extra local allowance for present strength of 23 Head and 250 Foot Constables at R1 per mensem each	3,276
TOTAL .	48,000

Nathia Gali, the 13th July 1910.

No. 764-N.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 1 (3) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1907 (VIII of 1907), read with section 6 (1) (*b*) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend sections 3 to 32 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the North-West Frontier Province.

The 14th July 1910.

No. 773-N.—M. Muhammad Azim Khan, Tahsildar 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd July 1910.

The 15th July 1910.

No. 792-*N*.—*Erratum*.—In this Administration Notification No. 598-N., dated 2nd July 1910, after the words "Magistrates of the 3rd class within the limits of the" read "Abbottabad, Kohat and Bannu" etc.

The 18th July 1910.

No. 808-*N*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governer General in Council the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to add the following proviso to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the new Petroleum Rules published in Notification No 62 dated 17th April 1909:—

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° F, the license may contain in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

By order, etc.,

H. N. BOLTON,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

INSPECTING OFFICER, FRONTIER CORPS, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Simla, the 13th July 1910.

No. 107-*M.-Camp*.—Captain T. Milne, 55th Coke's Rifles, Wing Officer, Northern Waziristan Militia, is granted privilege leave of absence for 90 days, under the provisions of paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th June 1910

No. 109-*M.-Camp*.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave on medical certificate out of India, under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, the leave to have effect in India from the afternoon of the 27th May 1910, the specified period to count from the date of embarkation.—

Major R. S. Paul, 126th Baluchis, Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia. One year.

Pension Service.—22nd year commenced 30th January 1910.

No. 111-*M.-Camp*.—Consequent on the grant of one year's leave on medical certificate out of India to Major R S. Paul, 126th Baluchis, Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia, the following acting promotions are ordered in that Corps, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th May 1910 —

(1) Major G. Dodd, 27th Punjabis, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant.
(2) Captain G. B. Brown, 58th Rifles, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.
(3) Captain A G. Shea, 51st Sikhs, Adjutant and Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Commander.

A. R. DICK, Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathiagali, the 9th July 1910.

No. 7.—In Notification No. 6, dated 23rd June 1910, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, dated 2nd July 1910, pages 1001 to 1004, on page 1004 for "Deputy Commissioner" read "Collector."

The 14th July 1910.

No. 8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Cantonment Act (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to publish for general information the following schedule of the boundaries of the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment :—

Schedule of boundaries.

No. 1 Boundary Pillar is situated on the Western Road boundary of the Nowshera-Mardan Road, 1,450 feet South of Mile Post 4. Bearing to South-East corner of the Main building of the Dairy 350° 59′ distance 915 feet. Bearing to South-East corner of R. H. A. Bk. No. 4, 320° 25′0″ and distance 5,714 feet.

(*N. B.*—Magnetic variation is 3° 10′ East.)

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.		Direct horizontal distance in feet.
		Deg.	Min.	
1 to 2	From pillar No. 1 the boundary runs West to pillar No. 2.	271	17	1,000
2 to 3	From pillar No. 2 boundary runs North-West to pillar No. 3.	330	37	2,498
3 to 4	From pillar No. 3 boundary runs North-West to pillar No. 4.	303	50	5,085
4 to 5	From pillar No 4 boundary runs North to pillar No. 5.	...	16	5,070
5 to 6	From pillar No. 5 boundary runs North to pillar No. 6.	359	25	2,935
6 to 7	From pillar No. 6 boundary runs North to pillar No. 7.	359	55	2,001
7 to 8	From pillar No. 7 boundary runs North to pillar No. 8.	1	15	1,691
8 to 9	From pillar No. 8 boundary runs East to pillar No. 9.	89	44	3,131
9 to 10	From pillar No. 9 boundary runs East to pillar No. 10	89	44	3,695
10 to 11	From pillar No. 10 boundary runs North-East to pillar No. 11.	58	38	1,156
11 to 12	From pillar No. 11 boundary runs East to pillar No. 12.	90	9	4,067
12 to 13	From pillar No. 12 boundary runs South to pillar No. 13.	180	6	2,202
13 to 14	From pillar No 13 boundary runs South to pillar No. 14.	180	6	1,753
14 to 15	From pillar No. 14 boundary runs South to pillar No. 15.	180	6	1,961
15 to 16	From pillar No. 15 boundary runs South to pillar No. 16.	189	43	306
16 to 17	From pillar No. 16 boundary runs West to pillar No 17.	278	13	502
17 to 18	From pillar No. 17 boundary runs South to pillar No. 18	180	27	3,698
18 to 19	From pillar No. 18 boundary runs South-West to pillar No. 19.	267	23	2,096
19 to 20	From pillar No. 19 boundary runs South-West to pillar No. 20.	222	37	1,283
20 to 21	From pillar No. 20 boundary runs West to pillar No. 21.	266	15	817
21 to 22	From pillar No. 21 boundary runs West of South to pillar No. 22.	193	15	517
22 to 23	From pillar No. 22 boundary runs South-West to pillar No. 23.	215	1	685
23 to 24	From pillar No. 23 boundary runs West to pillar No. 24.	271	27	290
24 to 25	From pillar No. 24 boundary runs South to pillar No. 25.	179	20	798
25 to 26	From pillar No. 25 boundary runs East of South to pillar No. 26.	173	1	582
26 to 27	From pillar No. 26 boundary runs East of South to pillar No. 27.	172	17	1,512
27 to 28	From pillar No. 27 boundary runs East of South to pillar No. 28.	172	5	2,505
28 to 29	From pillar No. 28 boundary runs South South-East to pillar No. 29.	165	2	112
29 to 30	From pillar No. 29 boundary runs West to pillar No. 30.	271	10	851
30 to 31	From pillar No. 30 boundary runs West to pillar No. 1.	271	7	100

The 16th July 1910

No. 9—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Kalabagh Bannu Railway.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land

District	Pargana	Mauzah	Area in acres.	Direction	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Bannu	Laki	Laki Sahab Khel Langar Khel Hindal	60 65		North and South—Village Land East and West—Railway Land	Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
Ditto	Ditto	Dabak Mandra Khel	35 90		North and South—Dabak Mandra Khel Land. East and West—Railway Land	
Ditto	Ditto	Salar Khel	17 99		North and South—Salar Khel Land East and West—Railway Land	
Ditto	Ditto	Chowki Jind	144 93		North and South—Chowki Jind Land East and West—Railway Land	
		Total	259 47			

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Bannu is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 10—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Bannu Kalabagh Railway

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District	Pargana	Mauza	Area in acres	Direction	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Bannu	Bannu	Fatima-khel	78 42		North—Kohat Road and Military land South—Dera Ismail Khan Road East and West—Village land.	In the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of Section 6, Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Bannu is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

E. DEL. YOUNG, Lt, R.E.,
for Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Simla, the 18th July 1910.

No. 01146-*E I F*.—Lieutenant G E Sopwith, R.E, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Malakand Division, Upper Swat River Canals, was allowed under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 2 days, with effect from the 19th January 1910

W. E T. BENNETT,
Offg Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 25th June 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395		1	1	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr (notified area)	4,114	2	.	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	2	.	...	..	3	...	2	2	25	63	2
3	Hazára	Buffa (notified area)	7,029	2	4	6	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	2	1		1	45	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	.	1	47	9	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	15	14	29	48	31	17	...	...	...	33	...	6	...	9	2	4	6	21	34	5
6	Peshâwar	Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	2	...	2	3	2	1	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	11	16	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	12	2	14	7	5	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	.	2	1	1	2	[illegible]	20	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	3	7	4	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	36	21	8
9	Bannu	Lakki (notified area)	5,218	...	1	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	10		9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	5	12	7	2	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	22	13	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	6	6	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	12
13	Mardan Sub-Division.	Becketganj-Khwajaganj (notified area)	5,566	2	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	19	37	13
		Total	183,882	49	33	82	84	50	34	..	1	...	56	...	7	.	20	7	10	17	23	24	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 25th June 1910.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 82 births were registered (49 males and 33 females), giving a birth-rate of 23 *per mille* of population; 84 deaths were registered (50 males and 34 females), giving a death-rate of 24 *per mille* of population.

A. L. DUKE, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 13th July 1910.

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Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 11, Correlations of Areas of Matured Crops and the Rainfall By Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., at R2-8.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part 8. By George C. Simpson, D.Sc. (Illustrated by 2 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price R3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1910.

Monthly Weather Review for September 1909 to March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part IV. By Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 40 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

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Tables for the reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. Quarto. Cloth binding R2.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. B 050350 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., and last endorsed to Revd. J. J. Dias, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JOHN JOSEPH DIAS,
Residence—Uan, *via* Bhayandar

Re Llewellyn Fernie Philbrick, deceased.

Pursuant to Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Vict. Cap. 35, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Llewellyn Fernie Philbrick, late of Sandhurst House, Farningham, in the County of Kent, a Commander in His Majesty's Indian Marine (who died on the 24th day of August 1908 and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 15th day of September 1909 to me the undersigned James Adolphus Collins, the lawful Attorney of Bertie Raymond Philbrick, the natural and lawful brother of the said deceased who now resides in Canada) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to me the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of August next after which date I shall as such Attorney for the said Bertie Raymond Philbrick as aforesaid proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to such claims of which I shall then have had notice; and I will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands I shall not then have had notice.

J. A. COLLINS,
1, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W. C.,
Attorney and Solicitor for the above named
Bertie Raymond Philbrick

Dated the 13th day of May 1910

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act—1882

and

In the Matter of the Calcutta Company, Ld, in liquidation.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 30th day of May 1910, on the petition of Heeralal Agarwalla and Bungshidhur Agarwalla carrying on business under the name and style of Heeralal Agarwalla & Co. and Thansing Askaran and Roop Chand carrying on business under the name and style of Thansing Karam Chand, judgment creditors of the abovenamed Company, it was ordered that the said Calcutta Company, Limited, be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act, 1882.

Dated the 19th day of July 1910.

FOX & MANDAL,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 30] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS (in hundredweights) of COTTON (raw), WHEAT, RICE (including paddy), GRAM and PULSE, LINSEED, RAPE and MUSTARD SEED, JUTE, and TEA, into certain ports in May 1910, and from 1st January to 31st May 1910 and in the corresponding period of 1909

Whence exported	COTTON, raw										Whence exported
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL		
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	
	Imports in May										
By Rail and River—											*By Rail and River—*
E. B. and Assam	5,980	8,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,980	8,104	E. B. and Assam
Bengal	6,072	7,872	1	.	..	...	...	...	6,073	7,872	Bengal
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,830	1,420	11,369	6,516	...	...	..	...	13,199	7,936	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	1,184	...	6,455	514	25,812	5,428	.	...	33,451	5,942	Panjab
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	29,639	14,028	...	...	29,639	14,028	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Raj. and C. India	1,422	1,008	40,666	85,369	...	434	.	...	42,088	86,811	Raj. and C. India
Bombay	204	1	256,538	417,025	.	...	1,770	2,043	258,512	419,069	Bombay
Cent. Provs. and Berar	7,170	14,271	24,978	108,243	.	...	...	...	3[illegible],148	122,514	Cent. Provs. and Berar
Nizam's Territory	...	.	69,861	68,375	...	.	11,967	12,069	81,828	80,444	Nizam's Territory
Madras	976	...	16,081	6,574	...	.	90,579	126,312	107,636	132,886	Madras
Mysore	...		464	1,595	..	...	3,405	1,106	3,869	2,701	Mysore
TOTAL	24,838	32,676	426,413	694,211	55,451	19,890	107,721	141,530	614,423	888,307	TOTAL
By Sea—											*By Sea—*
E. B. and Assam	11,754	11,487	.	...	..	...	..	...	11,754	11,487	E. B. and Assam
Bengal	...	...	38	963	...	...	1,786	...	1,824	963	Bengal
Bombay	2,725	2,473	2,005	2,894	32	27	2,100	2,975	6,862	8,369	Bombay
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..		19,901	2,656	...	...	..	...	19,901	2,656	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Madras	6,972	2,289	6,236	577		...	...	...	13,208	2,866	Madras
Burma	13,353	...	192	...	...	...	..	...	13,545	...	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	253,013	273,525	159	...	...	...	253,172	273,525	Non-Br. Ports in India
Foreign countries	10	...	10,901	1,517	...	...	8	..	10,919	1,517	Foreign countries
TOTAL	34,814	16,249	292,286	282,132	191	27	3,894	2,975	331,185	301,383	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	59,652	48,925	718,699	976,343	55,642	19,917	111,615	144,505	945,608	1,189,690	TOTAL IMPORTS
	Imports to end of May										
By Rail and River—											*By Rail and River—*
E. B. and Assam	33,487	35,651	...	.	...	..	...	...	33,487	35,651	E. B. and Assam
Bengal	10,678	13,000	1	...	..	...	...	...	10,679	13,000	Bengal
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	87,855	84,524	172,192	138,061	6,376	1,085	...	...	266,423	223,670	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
Panjab	16,924	30,992	123,267	103,772	315,589	446,410	...	.	655,780	581,174	Panjab
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	2,020	...	...	...	245,616	314,588	...	...	247,636	314,588	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Raj. and C. India	12,799	15,000	295,553	700,867	...	2,171	...	...	308,352	718,038	Raj. and C. India
Bombay	390	563	1,831,846	2,905,832	...		7,334	15,165	1,839,570	2,921,560	Bombay
Cent. Provs. and Berar	69,701	125,236	1,423,230	1,965,469	..	...	...	...	1,492,931	2,090,705	Cent. Provs. and Berar
Nizam's Territory	198	...	257,566	547,918	...	.	24,782	34,531	282,546	582,419	Nizam's Territory
Madras	1,600	761	30,772	18,382	...	.	216,977	258,177	249,349	277,320	Madras
Mysore	..	...	1,793	6,035		.	10,567	6,420	12,360	12,455	Mysore
TOTAL	235,652	305,727	4,136,220	6,385,336	767,[illegible]81	764,254	259,660	314,293	5,399,113	7,770,610	TOTAL
By Sea—											*By Sea—*
E. B. and Assam	42,244	55,638	..		...	.	...	...	42,244	55,638	E. B. and Assam
Bengal	7	...	610	5,201	...		10,696	6,530	11,313	11,821	Bengal
Bombay	14,724	8,404	10,653	12,781	47	187	13,657	56,681	39,081	78,053	Bombay
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	311	...	81,634	83,127	...	1	...	...	81,945	83,128	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
Madras	13,434	4,217	12,549	5,486	...	...	...	...	25,983	9,703	Madras
Burma	34,178	...	593	...	...			...	34,771	...	Burma
Non-Br. Ports in India		...	740,175	925,039	542	...	...	..	740,717	925,039	Non-Br. Ports in India
Foreign countries	1,007	23	49,878	9,087	2,074	...	15	...	52,974	9,110	Foreign countries
TOTAL	105,905	68,282	896,092	1,040,811	2,663	188	24,368	63,211	1,029,028	1,172,492	TOTAL
TOTAL IMPORTS	341,557	374,009	5,032,312	7,427,147	770,244	764,442	284,028	377,504	6,428,141	8,943,102	TOTAL IMPORTS

N.B.—Provinces named in the first and last columns include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" include the ports of Madras, Pondicherry (exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara. The last eight ports were added from 1st April 1909

Whence exported	Wheat: Calcutta 1909	Calcutta 1910	City of Bombay 1909	City of Bombay 1910	Karachi 1909	Karachi 1910	Total 1909	Total 1910	Rice (includ: Calcutta 1909	Calcutta 1910	Karachi 1909	Karachi 1910
Imports in May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	10,052	9,601					11,652	9,601	30,226	28,166	...	.
Bengal	67 778	42,3[illegible]7	.	4			67,778	4[illegible],311	405,401	405,697		..
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,032 [illegible]9	580,087	280,870	239,797	282,665	269,365	1,596,464	1,089,249	26	318	...	..
Panjab	820		34 820	23,603	2,119,823	1,095,009	2,155 463	1,119,272	49	48	3,009	292
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..				174 4-1	33,370	174,421	33,370	..		85,490	66,100
Raj. and C India	15,947		75,543	25,035	6,03[illegible]	1 730	98 129	20,765	7	...		
Bombay			71,016	11,829			71,616	11,829		84	..	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	48,665	13,236	334 875	166,053			383,540	179,289	6,574	10	..	...
Nizam's Territory		.	727	65			727	65				...
Madras							...		761	80	...	..
Mysore	...		..			..			.		..	..
Kashmir	...										1	..
TOTAL	1,176,791	645,231	798,451	460,446	2,583,548	1,400,074	4 558,790	2 511,751	443,044	434,403	88,500	66,392
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	.		.		.			..		.		
Bengal									8,548	8,941		.
Bombay	..		10,225	4	221	9	10,446	13			5,447	756
Sind and Br Baluchistan			17,685	52,477			17,685	52,477		.	407	1,904
Madras		..			..				..	.	...	2
Burma	...		...						1,108 448	252,082	..	...
Non-Br. Ports in India			79,833	30,284	9,037	290	98,930	30,574				...
Foreign countries	30	125	1 070		.	...	1,100	125	2,365	53		...
TOTAL	30	125	108,813	8 765	9,315	299	118,161	83,189	1,119,661	261,076	5,854	2,662
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,176,821	645,356	907,264	549,211	,592,866	1,400,373	4,676,[illegible]51	2,594,940	1,562,705	695,479	94,354	69,054
Imports to end of May												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	20,630	18,628		...			20,630	18,628	1,180,955	1,228,338	...	...
Bengal	218,404	169,287	302	14			218,706	169,301	3,294,816	3,995,414		...
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2 416,032	2,003,272	394,158	337,749	341,933	459,516	3,152,123	2,800,537	720	1,046		...
Panjab	22,812	42,289	46,650	242,380	2 304 206	3,987,702	2 373,677	4,272,371	437	391	15,500	1,726
Sind and Br. Baluchistan			...		291,072	183,091	291,07[illegible]	183,091	4	..	600,267	493,502
Raj. and C. India	21,386	2,023	144,227	111,06[illegible]	7,137	17,495	172,750	130,580	22		110	.
Bombay	511	145	444,121	87,487		...	444,632	87,632		92	...	...
Cent. Provs and Berar	244,553	222,053	667,115	461,600	.	..	911,668	683,662	53,429	3,349		...
Nizam's Territory	...		9,948	1,325			9,948	1,325		...		
Madras	.			56				56	2,830	369	...	..
Mysore				36		.		36		.	...	...
Kashmir	..					1,333		1,333		.	1	.
TOTAL	2,944 328	2,457,697	1 706,530	1 241,718	2,[illegible]44,318	4,649,137	7,595,206	8,348,552	4,533,213	5,228,909	615,87[illegible]	495,228
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	..	..		.						.		.
Bengal						..			45,906	118,024	...	140
Bombay	4		32,577	10,748	406	82	32,987	10,830	14	82	14,906	2,949
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		199,509	251,059		96	199,509	251,155	.		12,753	37,557
Madras			15	46			15	46	55	.	...	2
Burma	1,640					..	1,640		4,944,944	1,147,466	910	...
Non-Br. Ports in India		.	334,473	158,194	18,466	2,794	352,939	160,988		.	55	
Foreign countries	175,432	131	20[illegible],044	1,504		..	377,476	1,637	4,196	134	..	...
TOTAL	177,076	133	768,618	421,551	18,872	2,972	964,566	421,656	4,995 115	1,265,706	28,624	40,648
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,121,404	2,457,830	2,475,148	1,663,269	2,963,220	4,652,109	8,559,772	8,773,208	9,528,328	6,494,705	644,[illegible]	535,876

† One maund of paddy is

(INCLUDING PADDY)†				Gram and Pulse								
Madras ports		Total		Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total		Whence exported
1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	
Imports in May												
												By Rail and River—
...		30,226	28,166	32,342	20,207	..	.		...	32,342	20,207	E. B. and Assam
474	..	405,875	405,697	232,463	281,960	...	...	.	..	232,463	281,960	Bengal
...	27,935	26	28,253	102,692	78,342	32,170	42,332	1,412	1,403	136,274	122,077	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
...		3,058	340	6,763	651	68,596	68,766	46,394	43,182	121,753	112,599	Panjab
..		3 ,490	66,100	...		...	...	84,575	66,689	84,575	66,689	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	7	..	4,849	284	54,813	32,886	345	6,351	60,007	39,521	Raj. and C. India
15	36	15	120	3	4	32,570	44,151	17		32,590	44,155	Bombay
21	43	6,595	53	15,003	633	63,882	46,332		..	78,885	46,965	Cent. Provs. and Berar
1,213	75	1,213	75	..	...	4,192	1,218			4,192	1,218	Nizam's Territory
146,722	100,885	147,483	100,965	2,114				.	...	2,114		Madras
41	118	41	118	..		...	...		.			Mysore
...	...	1	...				..	...				Kashmir
148,486	129,092	680,030	629,887	396,229	382,081	256,223	235,685	132,743	117,625	785,195	735,391	Total
												By Sea—
9	.	9						..	.		.	E. B. and Assam
15,070	124,099	24,818	133,040	250	652		.	.		250	652	Bengal
16,267	11,168	21,714	11,024			2,377	1,989	204	608	2,581	2,597	Bombay
3,753	517	4,160	2,421		...	8,212	8,660	59		8,271	8,660	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
2,143	8 098	2,143	8,100	6,892	6,572	.				6,892	6,572	Madras
832,496	1,018,725	1,940,944	1,270,807	5,560	2,049	333	.	..	...	5,893	2,049	Burma
..	1		1		...	1,765	2,983	967	1,187	2,732	4,176	Non-Br. Ports India
2,849	451	5,214	504	5,626	15	7,922	1,786	.		13,548	1,801	Foreign countries
873,487	1,163,059	1,999,002	1,426,797	18,328	9,288	20,609	15,424	1,230	1,795	40,167	26,507	Total
1,021,973	1,292,151	2,679,032	2,056,684	414,557	391,369	276,832	251,109	133,973	119,420	825,362	761,898	Total Imports
Imports to end of May												
												By Rail and River—
...	...	1,180,955	1,228,338	63,412	61,631		...	...	...	63,412	61,631	E. B. and Assam
10,990	96,206	3,305,806	4,091,620	1,151,928	1,328,204	62	3	...	...	1,151,990	1,328,207	Bengal
...	27,972	720	29,018	486,342	516,294	234,203	151,393	3,182	4,203	723,727	671,890	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
642	9	16,579	2,126	23,910	29,202	131,925	306,934	111,239	383,262	267,074	719,398	Panjab
.	...	600,271	493,502	...	.	...	..	128,037	124,494	128,037	124,494	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	132		13,961	5,127	179,393	179,246	3,402	36,062	196,756	220,435	Raj. and C. India
231	591	231	683	2,857	843	288,892	401,782	17	87	291,766	402,712	Bombay
21	75	53,450	3,424	109,034	50,097	378,504	193,837	.	..	487,538	243,934	Cent. Provs. and Berar
3,200	901	3,200	901	14	972	28,839	6,386			28,853	7,358	Nizam's Territory
545,154	467,311	547,984	467,680	3,334	2,046	5			.	3,339	2,046	Madras
953	369	953	369	...	...	...		.				Mysore
..	...	1	..	..	...	..		...		...		Kashmir
561,191	593,434	5,710,282	6,317,661	1,854,792	1,994,416	1,241,823	1,230,581	245,877	548,108	3,342,492	3,782,105	Total
												By Sea—
9	4,238	9	4,238	.	...		...	...			...	E. B. and Assam
53,188	292,910	99,094	411,074	691	1,610	224	. .	180		1,095	1,610	Bengal
106,414	203,193	121,334	206,224	2	11	32,592	14,283	4,138	3,163	36,732	17,457	Bombay
13,484	63,526	26,237	101,083	..	...	21,033	26,415	60	116	21,093	26,531	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
31,081	48,975	31,136	48,977	13,361	14,917	25	23	..	37	13,386	14,977	Madras
2,923,066	3,833,367	7,868,920	4,982,833	19 569	12,161	1,178	205	.		20,747	12,366	Burma
1,826	19,342	1,881	19,342	...		62,192	51,464	11,504	5,315	73,696	56,779	Non-Br. Ports India
92,005	3,139	96,201	3,273	50,233	2,213	73,397	4,306	1,229	222	124,859	6,741	Foreign countries
3,221,073	4,470,690	8,244,812	5,777,044	83,856	30,912	190,641	96,696	17,111	8,853	291,608	136,461	Total
3,782,264	5,064,124	13,955,094	12,094,705	1,938,648	2,025,328	1,432,464	1,336,277	262,988	556,961	3,634,100	3,918,566	Total Imports

taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

Whence exported	Linseed						Rape and Mustard Seed					
	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total		Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910
Imports in May												
Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	25,050	30,746	...	...	25,050	30,746	58,055	87,402	...	...	58,055	87,402
Bengal	278,047	495,414	..	1,257	278,047	496,671	116,811	59,853	...	...	116,811	59,853
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	131,367	183,049	32,210	140,602	163,577	323,[illegible]51	130,382	143,879	184,250	174,056	314,632	317,935
Panjab	...	...	3,618	8,783	3,618	8,783	2,265	8,637	5,293	23,706	7,558	32,343
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	10,628	...	113,336	129,866	123,964	129,866	2,258	5,496	22,226	8,998	24,484	14,494
Bombay	...	8	36,924	24,364	36,924	24,372	..	...	73,366	25,254	73,366	25,254
Cent. Provs. and Berar	10,426	2,564	101,823	71,799	112,249	74,363	106	655	4,747	978	4,853	1,633
Nizam's Territory	..	..	46,255	21,080	46,255	21,080	...	...	55	93	55	93
Madras	...	...	1,634	661	1,634	661	...	27	...	...	...	27
Mysore	...		54	15	54	15	...	...	...	...	.	...
Total	455,518	711,781	335,854	398,427	79[illegible],372	1,110,208	309,877	305,949	289,937	233,085	599,814	539,034
Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...		..	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,151	...	2,151
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,445	2	9,445	2
Madras	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	..	10,623	4,645	10,623	4,645	...	...	179	365	179	365
Foreign countries	20	...	262	19	282	19	1	...	...	...	1	..
Total	20	...	10,885	4,664	10,905	4,664	1	...	9,624	2,518	9,625	2,518
Total Imports	455,538	711,781	346,739	403,091	802,277	1,114,872	309,878	305,949	299,561	235,603	609,439	541,552
Imports to end of May												
Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	59,057	114,061	...	...	59,057	114,061	152,299	482,866	...	...	152,299	482,866
Bengal	793,288	1,677,015	160	2,232	793,448	1,679,247	644,679	704,214	545	286	645,224	704,500
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	289,056	808,230	75,994	436,897	365,050	1,245,127	643,803	667,638	445,598	1,015,188	1,089,401	1,682,826
Panjab	...	..	8,595	12,266	8,595	12,266	9,650	10,059	18,543	134,372	28,193	153,431
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	106,865	24,945	237,114	330,356	343,979	355,301	15,987	12,102	97,932	75,901	113,919	88,003
Bombay	...	8	208,465	250,238	208,465	250,246		...	209,799	237,642	209,799	237,642
Cent. Provs. and Berar	67,710	87,021	402,770	523,341	470,480	610,362	20,684	14,055	78,455	53,163	99,139	67,218
Nizam's Territory	...	...	269,053	322,527	269,053	322,527	...	..	260	200	260	200
Madras	..	...	22,289	3,528	22,289	3,528	452	3,504	..	...	452	3,504
Mysore	...	...	412	90	412	90	...		...	...	...	..
Total	1,315,976	2,711,280	1,224,852	1,881,475	2,540,[illegible]28	4,592,755	1,487,554	1,903,438	851,132	1,516,752	2,338,686	3,420,190
Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	..					...	...	.	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	2,151	129	2,151
Bombay	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	1,182	22	17	22	1,199
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	327	726	327	726	...	...	21,299	3,290	21,299	3,290
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	530	...	...	...	530
Burma	...			...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	.	29,761	36,075	29,761	36,075	...	...	7,338	1,836	7,338	1,836
Foreign countries	20	...	1,223	403	1,243	403	2	...	1	...	3	..
Total	20	...	31,312	37,204	31,332	37,204	131	1,712	28,660	7,294	28,791	9,006
Total Imports	1,315,096	2,711,280	1,256,164	1,918,679	2,572,160	4,629,939	1,487,685	1,905,150	879,792	1,524,046	2,367,477	3,429,196

Jute						Tea						Whence exported
Calcutta		Chittagong port		Total		Calcutta		Chittagong port		Total		
1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	
Imports in May												
												By Rail and River—
246,077	187,828	3,677	8,414	249,754	196,242	32,898	24,752	4,896	9,003	37,794	33,755	E. B. and Assam
77,240	120,464	...	...	77,240	120,464	1,451	7,830	6	1,277	1,457	9,107	Bengal
772	463	...	...	772	463	210	10	...	...	210	10	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
...	...	...	..	...	...	24	81	...	...	24	81	Panjab
..	...	...	.	...	...	.	..		..	...	...	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	...	.		..	...	4	...	...	...	4	Raj. & C. India
	...	...	...	.	..	1	64	..	..	1	64	Bombay
	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	...	1	1	Cent. Provs. and Berar
..	...	...	.	.	...		..	...	..	.	...	Nizam's Territory
...	...	...	...	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	Madras
.		...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	Mysore
324,089	308,755	3,677	8,414	327,766	317,169	34,585	32,742	4,902	10,280	39,487	43,022	Total
												By Sea—
.	...	...	...	...	..	21	15	.	...	21	15	E. B. and Assam
10,068	8,386	...	...	10,068	8,386	...	...	..	.	...	...	Bengal
...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay
...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	..	...	...		..	27	14	...	...	27	14	Madras
.	...	...	...	..		1	...		.	1	...	Burma
	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	Non-Br. Ports in India
29	25	.		29	25	9	7	..	...	9	7	Foreign countries
10,097	8,411	..	...	10,097	8,411	58	36	...	..	58	36	Total
334,186	317,166	3,677	8,414	337,863	325,580	34,643	32,778	4,902	10,280	39,545	43,058	Total Imports
Imports to end of May												
												By Rail and River—
5,452,413	3,106,664	119,454	129,323	5,571,867	3,235,987	139,518	165,588	9,462	44,665	148,980	210,253	E. B. and Assam
1,215,222	1,072,794	...	...	1,215,222	1,072,794	10,798	14,072	20	1,284	10,818	15,356	Bengal
13,678	18,486	...	.	13,678	18,486	742	269	...		742	269	U. P. of Agra and Oudh
...	..	..	...	...	.	28	184	...	.	28	184	Panjab
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		.	..	...	Sind and Br. Baluchistan
	...	...	...	...	..	..	4		...	...	4	Raj & C. India
...	..	..	...	...	...	1	71	.	..	1	71	Bombay
1,182	276	..	...	1,182	276	2	50	..	...	2	50	Cent. Provs. and Berar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	.	Nizam's Territory
9	...	...	...	9	...	1	6	..	..	1	6	Madras
	...	...	.	...		.		...	...		..	Mysore
6,682,504	4,198,220	119,454†	129,323	6,801,958	4,327,543	151,090	180,244	9,482†	45,949	160,572	226,193	Total
												By Sea—
...	354	6,522	...	6,522	354	1,652	1,006	.	...	1,652	1,006	E. B. and Assam
44,965	63,786	...	...	44,965	63,786	..	41	...	.	..	41	Bengal
..	...	...	...	...	...	.		..	...	..	...	Bombay
.	...	...	..	...	...				..	..		Sind and Br. Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	67	30	..	.	67	30	Madras
...	...	...	..		...	1	3		.	1	3	Burma
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	Non-Br. Ports in India
51	39	...	...	51	39	78	139	...	..	78	139	Foreign countries
45,016	64,179	6,522	...	51,538	64,179	1,798	1,219	.	...	1,798	1,219	Total
6,727,520	4,262,399	125,976	129,323	6,853,496	4,391,722	152,888	181,463	9,482	45,949	162,370	227,412	Total Imports

† Comprise the import figures from February 1909

C. W. E. COTTON,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. MAXWELL.
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 22, 1910.



The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 11th July, 1910.

No. 296.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for rules 12, 17 and 18 in part I of the rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries, etc., published with the Home Department notification no. 465, dated the 6th November 1909 :—

Rule 12.—The size of each grave, whether of masonry or not, is ordinarily limited to 9' × 4', and the area of ground to be enclosed to 11' × 7' by external measurement. The local Government may, however, relax these limits at its discretion.

Rule 17.—No monument of *masonry* standing higher than 3 feet from the ground level shall be erected without the sanction of the local Government.

Rule 18.—No cenotaph more than 6 feet square at the base shall be erected without the sanction of the local Government.

The 15th July, 1910.

No. 321.—The Ven'ble the officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta and Bishop's Commissary in charge of the Diocese has appointed Mr. J W. Langford James, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. H. A. Stokes, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th July, 1910.

No. 991.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in this Department notification no. 778, dated the 31st May 1910, for the guidance of the Administrator General of Bengal, namely:

(*i*) In rule 12, for the word "shall", the word "may" shall be substituted.

(*ii*) In paragraph II (*c*) of the First Schedule annexed to the rules, for the word "so", the word "show" shall be substituted.

(*iii*) In paragraph II (*g*) of the said Schedule, item (*i*) shall be omitted, and the following items (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*), (*v*) and (*vi*) shall be re-numbered (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*) and (*v*) respectively.

(*iv*) In paragraph III of the said Schedule, for the word "a", after the word "when", the word "no" shall be substituted.

The 14th July, 1910.

No 995.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Carnduff, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th August 1910.

MEDICAL.

The 15th July, 1910.

No. 809.—The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough on private affairs for five months in continuation, under paragraph 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II:

Captain R. M. Carter, I.M.S., Pension Service—ninth year, commenced 29th January 1910.

No. 813.—Captain T. F. Owens, I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1910, during the absence on leave of Major J. A. Black, M.B., I.M S., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 14th July, 1910.

No. 711.—The services of Lieutenant H. F. E. Childers, 32nd Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 15th July, 1910.

No. 1315.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Rameswaram in the Ramnad Division of the Ramnad District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Adi Amavasai Festival.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Madura, Madura East, Silaiman, Tiruppuvanam, Tiruppachetti, Muttanendal, Manamadurai, Parttibannur Road, Paramakkudi, Pandikannoi, Sattirakkudi, Ramnad, Valantaravai, Uchippuli, Mandapam, Pamban Beach. Pamban, Thangachimadam, Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 25th July to the 10th August 1910 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Adi Amavasai Festival at Rameswaram.

A. EARLE,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PORT BLAIR.

The 29th June, 1910.

No. 6 of 1910-11.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907 (III of 1907).

H. A. BROWNING, *Lieut.-Col.,*

C. C. & Superintendent, Port Blair.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 12th July, 1910.

No. 790—101—5.—Lieutenant R S Wahab, I.A, is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, on probation, with effect from the 4th July 1910.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July, 1910.

No. 73.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer officers who, in the first instance were temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department, are confirmed in the Department with effect from the date on which they respectively joined their appointment:

United Provinces.

MacGeorge, Captain J. B.
Hogg, Captain P. G. H.
Forsyth, Captain H. W. E.
Graeme, Lieutenant J. A.
Pollock, Lieutenant H. C.
Bamberger, Lieutenant C. D. W.
Haig, Lieutenant W. de H.

Punjab.

Garforth, Lieutenant W.
Sopwith, Lieutenant G. E.

Bombay.

Townsend, Lieutenant F. H. E.
Johnston, Lieutenant D. S.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th July, 1910.

No. 1364-*I.-B.*—In pursuance of section 5, clause (*b*), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 364-I.-B., dated the 21st February, 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, as applied to, or in force in Berar, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.
2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.
3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.
4. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.
5. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 13, 14, 16 and 17.
6. The Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
7. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.
8. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.
9. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.
10. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.
11. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.
12. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.
13. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.

Local Laws.

14. The Berar Forest Law, 1886, sections 9 and 28.

No. 1464-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Herr Rudolf Maas as Acting Consul for Germany at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. F. Feez.

No. 2233-*Est.-A.*—The services of Mr. W. Fanshawe, Indian Educational Service, are placed at the disposal of the Council of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, with effect from the 6th June, 1910.

No. 2237-*Est.-A.*—Mr. J. R. Cornah, Assistant Principal of the Aitchison College at Lahore, is granted special leave for three and a half months, with effect from the 31st March, 1910, under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2238-*Est.-A.*—Mr. J. M. Ashcroft, Assistant Head Master of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Principal of the Aitchison College at Lahore, with effect from the 14th April, 1910.

The 12th July, 1910.

No. 557-*F.*—The services of Fakir Saiyid Iftikhar-ud-din, late British Agent at Kabul, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as British Agent at Kabul.

The 13th July, 1910.

No. 1477-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1233-G., dated the 6th June, 1910, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore as Consul-General for Bolivia at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 1481-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Maxwell K. Moorhead as Consul for the United States of America at Rangoon.

No. 1482-*E.B.*—In consequence of the misconduct of Hkun Hsang Ton Hung, Sawbwa of the State of North Hsenwi in the Northern Shan States, the said Sawbwa is hereby deprived of the title and decoration of *Kyet thaye saung shwe Salwe ya Min*, which were conferred upon him as a personal distinction in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1033-E.B., dated the 26th June, 1897.

The 14th July, 1910.

No. 1488-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 708-G., dated the 14th April, 1910, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. A. R. Leishman as Vice-Consul for Chile at Chittagong, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 1491-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 711-G., dated the 14th April, 1910, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. C. Kauffeld as Vice-Consul for Chile at Rangoon, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 1496-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. E. Adams, as Acting Consul for Belgium at Aden, *vice* Mr. E. Somerville Murray and during the absence of Mr. G. M Gordon.

The 15th July, 1910.

No. 2268-*Est.-A.*—The leave granted to Mr. F. P. Rennie, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, in Foreign Department Notification No. 526-Est., dated the 19th February, 1909, which was subsequently extended by five months by the Secretary of State for India, is hereby extended by a further period of six months on Medical Certificate, with effect from the 12th March, 1910.

No. 2272-*Est-A*—Captain G. Dodd, Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Wana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th May, 1910, and until further orders.

No. 1512-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Campbell Ward Rhodes as Vice-Consul for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta.

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th July, 1910.

No. 3640 *F. O. & A.*—Mr. G. T. Scully, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 18th June 1910.

Mr. A. M. Young, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, has been appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. T. Scully or until further orders.

The 12th July, 1910.

No. 3670-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. G. A. Pinto, Chief Superintendent, Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 6 weeks with effect from the 14th June 1910.

Mr. Sunder Singh, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in that office with effect from the 22nd June 1910, and until further orders.

The 13 h July 1910.

No. 3684-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. U. L. Majumdar has been appointed to officiate as Acountant-General, Bengal, with effect from the 26th June 1910, and until further orders.

The 14th July, 1910.

No. 3691-*F. O. & A.*—The privilege leave for five weeks granted to Mr. A. C. Gupta, Assistant Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, in Notification No. 2872-F. O. & A., dated the 3rd June 1910, has been extended by eight days.

Mr. A. C. Gupta has been posted as Assistant Comptroller-General, with effect from the 20th June 1910.

The 15th July, 1910.

No. 3717-*F. O. & A.*—The services of Mr. P. C. Mole, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mr. J. M. Hartley, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. S. C. Tomkins, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr. C. H. James, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

No. 1123-*Accts.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance).

Simla, the 7th/11th July, 1910.

With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has decided that the system of recruitment of officers of the Indian Army for the Military Accounts Department shall be discontinued, and that in future civilians only will be recruited for the Department, who will be appointed by the Secretary of State for India under the rules and conditions notified below.

2. The appointments in the Military Accounts Department and the rates of pay at present sanctioned for future entrants are stated below :—

No.	Grade.	Pay per mensem.	Remarks.
(3)		Rs.	
	Military Accountant General	2,500	Exchange compensation allowance is not admissible.
	Controllers of Military Accounts	2,200	
	Military Accountants, 1st class	1,650	
48	Military Accountants, 2nd class	300–50–1,250 1,250–50/2–1,500	
Total 57			

The arrangements and salaries described in this Resolution are, however, subject to revision according to the requirements of the service.

3. The initial pay of probationers will be Rs. 300, to be raised to Rs. 350 on passing one of the two departmental examinations and to Rs. 400 on passing both. Thereafter their pay will be fixed according to the general time scale, Rs. 300 being taken as the starting point. Thus if an officer should succeed in passing both his departmental examinations after a year he would draw Rs. 400, but would not rise to Rs. 450 till he had completed 3 years' service. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period considered reasonable will involve loss of appointment.

4. The pay of the Military Accountants, 2nd class, on the new scale will, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 3 above, rise from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,250 a month by annual increments of Rs. 50 during their first 20 years of service; and thereafter by a biennial increment of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 1,500. All time spent on leave with allowances, on foreign service, on deputation or on special duty, will, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, count as service towards increments. The Government of India, however, reserve to themselves the right of withholding or withdrawing such increments on account of misconduct or inefficiency.

5. No officer on the time scale will be allowed any acting allowances unless appointed to officiate in the grade of Military Accountant, 1st class, or in any higher appointment, when acting allowances will be regulated by the Civil Service Regulations; nor will an officer be allowed to officiate in the

grade of Military Accountant, 1st class, unless he is considered fit, in every respect, to be a Controller of Military Accounts.

6. Promotion to the appointments of Military Accountant General and Controllers of Military Accounts and to the grade of Military Accountant, 1st class, will be made by strict selection.

7. A local allowance of Rs. 250 a month is given to the officer holding the appointment of Military Deputy Accountant General.

8. The grant of leave and leave allowances, travelling allowances and pension, to civil officers, will be regulated by the Civil Service Regulations.

9. If a sufficient number of military officers now serving in the Department desire to elect the new scale of pay and promotion, the option of doing so will be allowed them (to be exercised within a year from the date of this Resolution). The choice once made, will be final. Military officers electing the new conditions will be brought on to the time scale of the new List, and will, for the purpose of increments on that scale, be credited with all their service in the Department and be allowed to count their increments starting from the initial salary of Rs. 500 on which they joined the department, *e.g.*, an officer with five years' service will on transfer to the new scale begin on the stage of Rs. 750, *i.e.*, Rs. 500 initial salary *plus* Rs. 50 for each completed year's service. Their names would, however, be retained on the old list for the purpose of regulating the promotion of officers who choose to remain under the existing conditions. Leave, pension, travelling and other allowances, now admissible to military officers will continue to be regulated by military rules.

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Military Accountant General, the several Controllers of Military Accounts and Deputy Controllers of Military Accounts in Independent Charge, and to each military officer of the Military Accounts Department.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th July, 1910.

No. 5041—3.—Mr. H. H. Hood, an Assistant Collector, Class II, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 23rd July 1910 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th July 1910.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 603.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

" *London Gazette," dated 21st June 1910, pages 4379, 4380, 4383, 4384 and 4385.*

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War Office, Whitehall,

21st June 1910.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Native Officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 1st April 1910 :—

Subadar-Major Tura-baz Khàn, Sardar Bahadur, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

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India Office,

June 21, 1910.

The KING has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, and Indian Army Departments :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Charles Edward Halkett Connell, 80th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 2nd May 1910.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 8th January 1910.

Kenneth McLeod, 31st Punjabis.

Dated 7th February 1910.

James Lloyd Murphy, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Dated 15th February 1910.

John Eustace Cruickshank, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Dated 23rd March 1910.

Fitzroy Augustus Beauclerk Johnstone, The 101st Grenadiers.

Dated 1st May 1910.

Charles Robert Lloyd, Supply and Transport Corps.

John Francis Parkin, 113th Infantry.

Dated 4th May 1910.

Harry Lawrence Ainsworth, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Philip Allan Raymond Pritchard, 46th Punjabis.

Joseph Thomas Kirby, Supply and Transport Corps.

George Summerson Skinner, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Alister Mackenzie Forteath, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Gerald Charles Wale Willis, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Sydney Buxton Pope, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

George Dudley Ruadh MacMahon, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Frank Etheridge, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Alfred Frank Murray Slater, 10th Jats.

Archibald Nelson Gavin Jones, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Raoul Donald Carnegy McLeod, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Robin Burn Strickland Dunlop, 27th Light Cavalry.

Dated 8th May 1910.

William Bannatyne Macleod, 121st Pioneers.

Frederic Harry Burn Passy, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Ralph Edwin Hotchkin Griffith, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.
Geoffrey Norton Thompson, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.
Thomas Arthur Atkinson Wilson, 4th Cavalry.
George Philip Morris, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
Henry Hallett Batten, 33rd Punjabis.
William Francis Richmond Webb, 22nd Punjabis.
George Walker Cochran, 81st Pioneers.
Robert Jaffray MacBrayne, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Philip Wood, 89th Punjabis.
James Laurence Higgin, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Barton Edward Anderson, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Charles Stuart Hamilton Robarts, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
Cecil Arthur Brown, 84th Punjabis.
George Gould, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Robert Heath Anderson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
Wilfred Bertram Baker, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
John Dymoke Scale, 87th Punjabis.
Charles Percival Fenwick Warton, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Arthur Edwin Bradshaw, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Robert Rowat Hart, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.
Rodney Foster, Surve Department.
George Chamberlain Cooper 121st Pioneers
Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Arthur Hastings Stuart-Menteth, 24th Punjabis.
Thomas Milne, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
John Pickering Thompson, 35th Scinde Horse.
Clement James Boyce, Supply and Transport Corps.
Gerald Alexander Gaselee Shepherd, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Cuthbert Gurney Hoare, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
William Henry Barnett, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
William Henry Aloysius Lloyd, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Charles Home Kingston Kirkwood, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Rawdon James Macnabb, 38th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
Frederick Walter Arbuthnot Wells, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Kenneth Oswald Goldie, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
Eric Conway Irwin 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Frederick George Kunhardt, 74th Punjabis.
John Edward Carey, 98th Infantry.
Robert Jim McCleverty, 47th Sikhs.
Edward Lorimer, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Wilfred Stuart Dayrell, 72nd Punjabis.
John Livesay, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Alastair Fitzhugh MacLean, 33rd Punjabis.
Grenville John George Hanson, 69th Punjabis.
Roger Cochrane Wilson, 114th Mahrattas.
Robert James Burton Yates, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Reginald David de la Cour Corbett, 48th Pioneers.
Noel Mervyn Radcliffe Radcliffe-Smith, 44th Merwara Infantry.
John Acheson Staines Daniell, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Nathaniel Ogle, 67th Punjabis.
Arnot Edward Joseph Connell-McDowell, 116th Mahrattas.
Macleod Wylie, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Charles Hugh Stockley, 66th Punjabis.
William Philip Hammond, 18th Infantry.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, F.R.C.V.S. Dated 7th December 1909.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain to be Commissary, with honorary rank of Captain.

Henry Augustin Boyd, Military Works Services. Dated 17th February 1910.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissary, with honorary rank of Captain.

George Frederick Silvester, Military Works Services. Dated 17th February 1910.

Conductor to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Vaughan Edwin Lambert, Military Works Services. Dated 17th February 1910.

ERRATA.

The name of Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston is as herein stated, and not as shown in the London Gazette of the 11th February 1910.

The names of Captain Willoughby Lugard Hogg and Thomas Dalby Hutchison Hackett are as herein stated, and not as shown in the London Gazette of 22nd March 1910.

The names of Major Horace George Thomson Costley, Captain William Malcolm Thomson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, and Captain James Alexander Cruickshank, Indian Medical Service, are as herein stated, and not as shown in the London Gazette of the 3rd May 1910.

The KING has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Montague Ernest O'Donoghue. Dated 11th May 1910.

Major George Edgar John Perry. Dated 3rd May 1910.

Major George William Lilly. Dated 5th June 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Stuart Erskine Bain. Dated 5th April 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Durrell Pank. Dated 17th May 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Symonds Percival Ricketts, M. B. Dated 10th June 1910.

" Supplement, dated 24th June 1910, to the London Gazette," dated 23rd June 1910, pages 4475, 4476, 4477, 4478, 4479 and 4480.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.,
June 24, 1910.

The KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the day set apart for the Celebration of His late Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

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To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders :—

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Major-General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson, K.C.S.I., C.B., Indian Army, Extra Equerry to His Majesty The King.

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Lieutenant-General Alfred Robert Martin, C.B., Indian Army, Commander, 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions :—

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Major-General Edward Charles William Mackenzie-Kennedy, Indian Army, Brigade Commander, Belgaum Brigade.

Major-General Hamilton Bower, Indian Army, Brigade Commander, Assam Brigade.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Frederick Campbell, D.S.O., Indian Army, Brigade Commander, Garhwal Brigade.

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INDIA OFFICE,

24th June 1910.

The KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the day set apart for the Celebration of His late Majesty's Birthday, to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

To be Companions :

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Surgeon-General Charles Pardey Lukis, M D., F.R.C S., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

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INDIA OFFICE,

24th June 1910.

The KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the day set apart for the Celebration of His late Majesty's Birthday, to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

To be Knights Commanders :

Major-General Robert Irvin Scallon, C B, C.I E., D S O., Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

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To be Companions :

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Colonel Roderick Macrae, M B, Indian Medical Service (retired), lately Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Grey, lately Commandant, Punjab Light Horse.

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WAR OFFICE,

24th June 1910

The KING has approved the following appointments to honorary rank in the Army :—

As Lieutenant-General.

His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jang, of Hyderabad, G.C B, G C.S I.

As Colonel.

His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur, of Mysore, G.C.S.I.

As Lieutenant-Colonel.

Honorary Major Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh, C.I E, Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers

The undermentioned Native Officers on the Retired List of the Indian Army to be granted honorary rank as follows :—

As Captains.

Risaldar-Major Shadi Ram, Sardar Bahadur, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Subadar-Major Samueljee Issajee, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Bombay Infantry.

Risaldar-Major Shaikh Hussain, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Bombay Cavalry.

Subadar-Major (Honorary Lieutenant) Narayan Swami, Sardar Bahadur, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Subadar-Major Mir Bakhsh, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Subadar-Major Mulliapah, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Madras Pioneers.

Risaldar-Major Jagat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 16th Bengal Lancers.

Subadar-Major Pir Bakhsh, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, 30th Bombay Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shaikh Abdullah, Sardar Bahadur, 26th Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Ghulam Hussain, Sardar Bahadur, 28th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar-Major Mahtab Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 23rd Punjab Pioneers.

Subadar-Major Hussain Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 15th Madras Infantry.
Subadar-Major Gulab Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 25th Madras Infantry.
Subadar-Major Rajathlingum, Sardar Bahadur, Madras Sappers and Miners.
Subadar-Major Darsan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 11th Bengal Infantry.
Subadar-Major Jai Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
Subadar-Major Budda, Sardar Bahadur, Merwara Battalion
Risaldar-Major Wajid Ali, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Sayyid Amir, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers.
Risaldar-Major Muhammad Baksh, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.
Risaldar-Major Ghulam Mustafa Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Bengal Cavalry
Subadar-Major Jagan Nath Pande, Sardar Bahadur, 25th Bombay Infantry
Subadar-Major Lehna Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 45th Sikhs
Subadar-Major Sayyid Yakub, Sardar Bahadur, 27th Madras Infantry
Subadar-Major Shaikh Ismail, Sardar Bahadur, 7th Bombay Infantry.
Subadar-Major Matbar Sing Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar-Major Mir Alam, Sardar Bahadur, 28th Punjab Infantry.
Subadar-Major Muhammad Aulum, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Madras Infantry
Subadar-Major Bhola Sing, Sardar Bahadur, 32nd Punjab Pioneers.
Subadar-Major Shaikh Amir, Sardar Bahadur, 25th Madras Infantry.
Subadar-Major Ballu Sing Khattri, Sardar Bahadur, 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles.
Risaldar-Major Mathura Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Ghulam Hussain, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Madras Lancers
Subadar Major Shaikh Ahmad, Sardar Bahadur, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent
Risaldar-Major Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 15th Bengal Lancers
Subadar-Major Shaikh Ahmad, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers.
Subadar-Major Shaikh Mahtabdin, Sardar Bahadur, 31st Madras Infantry.
Subadar-Major Abdul Aziz, Sardar Bahadur, 25th Madras Infantry.
Subadar-Major Ratan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Hazara Mountain Battery
Subadar-Major Sohanu, Sardar Bahadur, 37th Dogras
Subadar-Major Muhammad Ibrahim, Sardar Bahadur, 10th Bombay Infantry.
Risaldar-Major Mir Allam Khan Sardar Bahadur, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
Risaldar-Major Lehna Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Central India Horse
Risaldar-Major Lal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 14th Bengal Lancers
Subadar-Major Sheikh Kasim, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (now 94th Russell's Infantry)
Subadar Major Tezu Khanka, Sardar Bahadur, 1-1st Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar-Major Wazir Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 15th Sikhs
Subadar-Major Shaikh Wali Ahmad, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent
Subadar-Major Nand Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 23rd Punjab Pioneers
Subadar-Major Kalu Thapa, Sardar Bahadur, 13th Bengal Infantry.
Subadar-Major Amir Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 13th Bombay Infantry
Subadar-Major Kandhai Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent
Subadar-Major Ram Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 28th Bombay Pioneers
Subadar-Major Ganga Sewak Pande, Sardar Bahadur, 23rd Bombay Infantry.
Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Punjab Infantry.
Risaldar-Major Kadam Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 4th Cavalry.
Subadar-Major Sayyid Jalal, Sardar Bahadur, 21st Madras Pioneers.
Risaldar-Major Mahrab Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent
Subadar-Major Sulaiman Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Madras Infantry
Subadar Major Pitambar Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 11th Bengal Infantry.
Subadar-Major Shaikh Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, 28th Bombay Pioneers.
Subadar-Major Mirza Ibrahim Beg, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Bombay Infantry.
Subadar-Major Arbela, Sardar Bahadur, 20th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar-Major Rur Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 29th Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Muhammad Saib, Sardar Bahadur, 77th Moplah Rifles.

Subadar-Major Daud Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 15th Madras Infantry.

Subadar-Major Birbal Nagarkoti, Sardar Bahadur, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Risaldar-Major Hafiz Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Subadar-Major Hira Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Subadar-Major Shah Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, 25th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar-Major Gopal Ram Lama, Sardar Bahadur, 2-2nd Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar-Major Kala Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 56th Rifles.

As Lieutenants.

Subadar Govindu, Sardar Bahadur, 15th Madras Infantry.

Subadar Arsla Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 20th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Raj Juna Shiu, Sardar Bahadur, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Risaldar Kanchan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Subadar Jiwan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 4th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Fattu, Sardar Bahadur, Kohat Mountain Battery.

Risaldar (Honorary Risaldar-Major) Abdullah Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Aden Troop.

Subadar Mooneswami, Sardar Bahadur, 15th Madras Infantry.

Risaldar Bishn Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Subadar Sudh Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Lall Mast, Sardar Bahadur, 29th Bombay Infantry.

Subadar Faizulla Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Pirthi Chand, Sardar Bahadur, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Risaldar Magar Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 38th Central India Horse.

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INDIA OFFICE,

23rd June 1910.

The KING has approved the appointment of Honorary Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Mysore, to be Honorary Colonel of the 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry. Dated 24th June 1910.

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"London Gazette," dated 24th June 1910, pages 4487 and 4489.

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WAR OFFICE,

Whitehall, 24th June 1910.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) John G. Ramsay, C.B., Indian Army, a Brigade Commander in India, to be Major-General, *vice* Sir S. B. Beatson, K.C.S.I., C.B. Dated 17th May 1910.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 604.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :-

Captains to be Majors.

13th July 1910.

Arthur Robert Burton, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Arthur Wilson Chitty, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay, Supernumerary List.

Hugh Edward Herdon, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Reginald O'Bryan Taylor, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Robert Thomas Christopher Calvert, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Francis Dean Davidson, 99th Deccan Infantry.

George Geoffrey Prendergast Humphreys, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

John Stewart Mortimer Harcourt, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Lieutenant to be Captain

12th July 1910.

Hugh Stoddart, 11th Rajputs.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No 605.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

1st September 1909.

Robert Henry Bott, M. B, F. R. C. S.

7th March 1910.

Edmund Brodie Munro, M B.

William Edward Rees Williams, M. B.

Sorabji Jamasji Bhathena.

Frederick O'Dowda Fawcett.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, INDIA.

No. 606.—Sergeant William John Kent, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Andrew Aitken, retired, with effect from the 10th June 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 607.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Dafadar (Salutri) Azmatullah, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated 1st July 1909

No. 608—The following promotions are made —

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs

Jemadar Ramchandar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st June 1910.

Havildar Gajraj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th April 1910.

38th Dogras.

Havildar Pars Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Kor Singh, transferred to the 31st Punjabis, with effect from the 23rd April 1910.

82nd Punjabis.

Color-Havildar Faqir Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Rustam Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1910

Havildar-Major Muhammad Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Bostan Khan (I), transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1910.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Havildar Sourinayagam to be Jemadar, *vice* Varid, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd May 1910.

90th Punjabis.

Color-Havildar Chiragh Din to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th June 1910.

Jemadar Hashim Ali Khan to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Nathu Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Chaughatta Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th June 1910.

Jemadar Girao Misir to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Drigpal Sukul to be Jemadar, *vice* Harpal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th June 1910.

96th Berar Infantry.

Jemadar Dharam Singh to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Sukh-Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh, discharged, with effect from the 16th June 1910.

29th Punjabis.

No. 609.—In Army Department Notification No. 460, dated the 3rd June 1910, *for* "8th May 1910" *read* "9th May 1910".

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 610.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Ressaidars.

Abbe Ram of the Delhi District.

Dittu Ram of the Hoshiarpur District.

Ahmad Ali Khan of the Hoshiarpur District.

No. 611.—The following promotions are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Risaldars.

Jemadar Faujdar Singh of the Amritsar District.
" Indar Singh of the Jullundur District.
" Sher Mohamed Khan of the Hoshiarpur District.
" Pat Ram of the Hissar District.
" Raja Ram of the Ambala District.
" Khan Bahadur of the Ferozepore District.
" Raghunath Pershad Singh of the Gorakhpur District.
" Chaudhri Ladha Khan of the Gujarat District.
" Mohamed Aslam Khan of the Peshawar District.
" Ganpat Singh of the Gurgaon District.

To be Ressaidars.

Jemadar Hardwari of the Hissar District.
" Prem Nath Das of the Gorakhpur District.
" Satar Mohamed of the Jullundur District.
" Ganda Singh of the Ambala District.
" Roda Ram of the Ambala District.
" Dewat Ram of the Rohtak District.
" Dost Mohamed Khan of the Attock District.
" Nur Din of the Lyallpur District.
" Mohamed Amir Baksh of the Multan District.
" Dilbagh Singh of the Lyallpur District.
" Suchet Singh of the Gurdaspur District.
" Ajit Singh of the Amritsar District.
" Mohamed Ali of the Lahore District.
" Ata Ullah of the Lahore District.
" Mohamed Hazir Khan of the Lahore District.
" Sardar Sujjan Singh of the Lahore District.
" Khan Dauran Khan of the Gujranwala District.
" Umar Daraz Khan of the Rawalpindi District.
" Hazura Singh of the Ambala District.
" Sadanundan Singh of the Sultanpur District.
" Ajodhya Pershad Pathak of the Gonda District.
" Chaudhri Amar Singh of the Bulandshahr District.
" Fateh Singh of the Ferozepore District
" Chaudhri Iltifat Hussain of the Bara Banki District.
" Bhagwan Singh of the Ambala District.
Pardumman Singh of the Ludhiana District.
" Dewa Singh of the Amritsar District.
" Harnam Singh of the Hoshiarpur District.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 612.—Major Cyril Edward Wood, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), is permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 25th August 1910.

No. 613.—Major Charles Annesley Wilbraham Ford, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, is transferred by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the temporary Half-pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 28th July 1910.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 614.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely :—

Section 33 shall be renumbered 33 (1) and the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

(2) A copy of every order made under sub-section (1) (*b*) shall be sent by the General Officer Commanding the Brigade to the General Officer Commanding the Division.

No. 615—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published as required by section 27, sub-section (1) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 17th August 1910.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely —

1. In section 256, for the words "Cantonment Magistrate" the words "Cantonment Authority" shall be substituted.

2. For section 258 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"258. (1) Every application made under section 256 shall, if the procedure prescribed by that section and section 257 has been duly observed, be referred by the Cantonment Authority to the Executive Engineer.—

(*a*) for verification of the plan referred to in section 257, clause (*a*); and

(*b*) for report as to whether the land is in the vicinity of a fortified place; whether the land is, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, likely to be required for any public purpose, and whether there is any departmental objection to the application being sanctioned.

(2) On receipt of such verification and report as aforesaid, the application shall be submitted to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

(3) If the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would not be objectionable, either as regards the health or comfort of the troops or in any other respect, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the Officer Commanding the Division for sanction;

Provided as follows —

(*a*) Where the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is not the Officer Commanding the Division, the application shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division through the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any

(*b*) The Cantonment Authority, the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment, the Officer Commanding the Brigade, or the Officer Commanding the Division, as the case may be, may reject the application:

(*c*) If the land is in the vicinity of a fortified place or is applied for by a railway company, the application shall not be sanctioned without the express orders of the Governor-General in Council, obtained through such channel as the Governor-General in Council may direct

(*d*) If the land is applied for for purposes of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, or if it is intended to set apart for occupation by civil officers the house to be erected on the land, the application shall not be sanctioned without the concurrence of the Local Government."

3. In section 259 (4), for the words "Cantonment Magistrate" the words "Cantonment Authority" shall be substituted.

4. In section 260, for the words "Cantonment Magistrate" the words "Cantonment Authority" shall be substituted.

5. In clause (3), for the words "in his office" the words "in its office" shall be substituted.

JUDICIAL.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

No 616.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, sub-article (1) of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Military Department Notification No. 568, dated the 31st May 1895, as subsequently amended, namely :—

To the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested* the following shall be added, namely :—

"Attendants on Camels, Non-Silladar Cavalry."

No. 617—In pursuance of Article 1, sub-article (3) of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to the Form of Attestation for non-combatants published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No. 241, dated the 12th March 1909, as subsequently amended, namely .—

Non-Combatants—Under the "Conditions of Service," paragraph 3, clause IV, sub-clause (*i*), after the word "Syces" shall be added the words "and Attendants on Camels, Non-Silladar Cavalry".

No. 618—In pursuance of Article 1, sub-article (3) of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), as amended by the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894 (Act XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Army Department Notification No 278, dated the 8th April 1910, namely —

After the words "Applicable to syces of Government mules attached to Silladar Cavalry regiments" a comma shall be inserted and the following words added "and to syces of British Units, Native Mountain Batteries and Non-Silladar Cavalry regiments".

R. I SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July 1910.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 6th and 12th July 1910 .—

Corps.	Rank and name	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
The 101st Grenadiers	Major Geo Murray Rolland, V.C	8th July 1910 .	Nagpur	...	Was Adjutant, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.
1st Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	2nd Lieutenant Charles Edward Litchfield.	10th July 1910 ...	Srinagar ...	...	.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1910.

No. 190.—Major R. S. Muter, R E, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, attached to Inspection Circle No 3, Lucknow, until further orders.

The 15th July, 1910.

No. 192—With reference to Railway Board Notification No 140, dated the 19th May 1910, Mr. E. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer and Assistant Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that railway, with effect from the 13th June 1910.

No. 193.—Mr. C. F. Langer, in class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Storekeeper on that railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, with effect from the 1st April 1910, and until further orders.

The 14th July, 1910.

No. 191.—The following is published for general information:

No. 974-R. T., dated the 6th July 1910.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Modifications of rule 161, Chapter XII, and rules 198, 200, 201, 215, 217 and 218, Chapter XIII, and the addition of rule 201-A to Chapter XIII, Part I, of the General Rules of 1906, for working open lines of railway.

READ

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's Notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-A.}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's Notification No. 20, dated the 30th January 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. R T. $\frac{121\text{-A.}}{5}$, dated the 29th January 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No. 97, dated the 24th April 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 85-R. T., dated the 17th April 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No. 102, dated the 1st May 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 76-R. T., dated the 22nd April 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No 105, dated the 9th May 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 148-R T., dated the 3rd May 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No. 135, dated the 6th June 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 330-R. T., dated the 30th May 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No. 136, dated the 7th June 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 296-R. T., dated the 27th May 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No 141, dated the 11th June 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 346-R. T., dated the 1st June 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No. 150, dated the 18th June 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 383-R. T., dated the 10th June 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No. 172, dated the 15th July 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 585-R. T., dated the 9th July 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No. 239, dated the 27th September 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 1070-R. T, dated the 26th September 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No. 311, dated the 23rd November 1907, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 1379-R. T, dated the 18th November 1907.

Railway Board's Notification No 11, dated the 17th January 1908, and Railway Board's Circular No. 100-R. T, dated the 16th January 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 157, dated the 27th May 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 903-R T., dated the 22nd May 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 40, dated the 14th February 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No 277-R. T., dated the 8th February 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No 47, dated the 21st February 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 315-R. T., dated the 14th February 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 55, dated the 21st February 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 361-R. T., dated the 18th February 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 54, dated the 21st February 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 365-R.T., dated the 18th February 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 62, dated the 28th February 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 414-R. T., dated the 22nd February 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 63, dated the 28th February 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 433-R. T., dated the 26th February 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 69, dated the 5th March 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No 452-R. T, dated the 28th February 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 70, dated the 5th March 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 459-R. T, dated the 2nd March 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 108, dated the 16th April 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 638-R. T, dated the 9th April 1908.

Railway Board's Notification No. 152, dated the 22nd May 1908, and Railway Board's Resolution No. 875-R. T., dated the 18th May 1908.

Read also—

Railway Board's letter No. R. T. $\frac{21\text{-K.}}{11}$, dated the 31st July 1906, to the President, Indian Railway Conference Association

Railway Board's letter No 220-R. T., dated the 29th January 1908, to the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. 765, dated the 18th May 1908, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Railway Board's letter No. 987-R. T., dated the 30th May 1908, to the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. 4613, dated the 8th October 1909, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. 11784, dated the 29th December 1909, from the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Railway Board's letter No. 343-R T., dated the 7th March 1910, to the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. R C. 13-1024, dated the 18th March 1910, from the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bengal-Dooars Railway.

Letter No. 730, dated the 11th May 1910, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Railway Board's letter No. 800-R T., dated the 3rd June 1910, to the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association

Letter No. 841, dated the 7th June 1910, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Letter No. 866, dated the 13th June 1910, from the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Resolution.—The Railway Board having sanctioned in their letter No. 987-R. T., dated the 30th May 1907, read in the preamble above, the introduction on Indian Railways of a standard set of forms for Line Clears and Caution Orders, the revision of certain of the rules in Chapters XII and XIII of Part I of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of Railway has become necessary.

2. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the adoption, by the administrations of all lines of railway administered by the Government, of the modifications and the addition specified in the annexure hereto in the General Rules for working open lines of railway, which were promulgated with Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-A}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and as modified by the Railway Board's Circular No. 100-R. T., dated the 16th January 1908.

3. The administrations of the several railways, not administered by Government, noted on the margin,* having applied for the adoption of the modifications and the addition, cited in paragraph 2 above, to the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway as modified by the Railway Board's Circular No. 100-R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, which rules and modifications were sanctioned for adoption on the Assam Bengal Railway, the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the Bezwada Extension Railway, and on such portions of each of the marginally† noted railways as are situate in British territory, respectively, in the following Railway Board's Resolutions:—

* (1) Assam-Bengal Railway.
(2) Bengal-Dooars Railway.
(3) Bengal-Nagpur Railway
(4) Bengal and North-Western Railway.
(5) Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagad Porbandar Railway
(6) Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
(7) East Indian Railway
(8) Great Indian Peninsula Railway
(9) His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways
(10) Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway
(11) South Indian Railway.

† Bengal-Dooars Railway.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
South Indian Railway.

Nos. 76 and 277-R. T., dated, respectively, the 22nd April 1907 and 8th February 1908;

Nos. 1379 and 433-R. T., dated, respectively, the 18th November 1907 and 26th February 1908.

Nos. 296 and 452-R. T., dated, respectively, the 27th May 1907 and 28th February 1908;

Nos. 1070 and 638-R. T., dated, respectively, the 26th September 1907 and 9th April 1908;

Nos. 585 and 364-R. T., dated, respectively, the 9th July 1907 and 18th February 1908;

Nos. 148 and 365-R. T., dated, respectively, the 3rd May 1907 and 18th February 1908;

Nos. 383 and 459-R. T., dated, respectively, the 10th June 1907 and 2nd March 1908;

Nos. 35 and 111-R. T., dated, respectively, the 17th April 1907 and 22nd February 1908;

Nos. R. T 121-A./5 and 875-R. T., dated, respectively, the 29th January 1907 and 18th May 1908;

Nos. 296 and 452-R. T., dated, respectively, the 27th May 1907 and 28th February 1908;

Nos. 330, 316 and 315-R. T., dated, respectively, the 30th May 1907, 1st June 1907 and 14th February 1908;

No. 903-R. T., dated 22nd May 1908;

read above, the Railway Board, in exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, also sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the modifications and the addition cited in paragraph 2 above, on the Assam Bengal Railway, the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the Bezwada Extension Railway, and on such portions of each of the railways noted on the margin as are situate in British territory.

Bengal-Dooars Railway.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway
South Indian Railway.

4. The Railway Board also desire that the administrations of the several railways not administered by Government, which have not applied, will submit formal applications for the adoption of the said modifications and addition on their respective lines.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Circular, with the accompanying modifications and amendments, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy of the amended General Rules be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin, for information and necessary action, and to the Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1 to 7, and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Public Works Department.
The Agents, Assam-Bengal, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Burma, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway Companies.
The Agent and Manager, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company through the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad).
The Managers and Engineers-in-Chief, Bengal-Dooars, and Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railways.
The Manager and Executive Engineer, Morvi Railway.
The Chief Engineer, Cutch State Railway.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.

F. A. HADOW,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

[Enclosure to Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board) Circular No. 974-R. T., dated the 6th July 1910.]

Modifications of rule 161, Chapter XII, and rules 198, 200, 201, 215, 217 and 218, Chapter XIII, and the addition of rule 201-A. to Chapter XIII, Part I, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with Railway Board's Circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-A}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Rule 161, Chapter XII.—*For this rule and the Note thereto substitute the following rule :—*

161. (1) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, a Caution Order detailing the mileages between which such precautions are necessary, the reasons for taking such precautions and the speed at which the train should travel, shall be handed to the Engine Driver at the stopping station immediately short of the place where special precautions are needed, or at such stations as may be prescribed by the authorised officer.

(2) Clause (1) of this rule does not apply in the case of long continued repairs, when fixed signals are provided at an adequate distance short of such place and have been notified by the Traffic Department to the running staff concerned.

Rule 198, Chapter XIII.—*For this rule substitute the following rule :—*

198. The Engine Driver shall not take his train from a station unless he has in his possession, as his authority to proceed, either—

(*a*) a token for the section taken from an electrical instrument, or

(*b*) a Line Clear ticket duly signed by the Station Master, or

(*c*) a document prescribed in this behalf by special instructions.

Rule 200, Chapter XIII.—*Cancel sub-rule (4) of this rule, and also the Note.*

Rule 201, Chapter XIII.—For this rule and note, substitute the following rule :—

201. (1) *When the authority to proceed is a line clear ticket, it shall, except under special instructions, be in the following form :—

Pro. No

————————— Railway.

Up/Down—Line Clear.

No. of train————

Date ———— 191 .

Time———H——— M.

From

Station Master ————

To

Driver of No. ———— Up/Down

The line is clear and you are hereby authorised to proceed to————.

————

Private No.———*

Station Master.

* This entry may be omitted or modified to suit the requirements of those administrations which do not use a 'private number' or which use a 'private code' instead.

(2) Each such ticket shall bear a serial number which shall be recorded in the Train Register Book, the numbers for the down direction being clearly distinguished from those for the up direction.

Chapter XIII.—*After rule 201, add the following rule as rule No. 201-A.* :—

201-A. (1) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, a Caution Order detailing the mileages between which such precautions are necessary, the reasons for taking such special precautions, and the speed at which the train should travel shall, in addition to the token mentioned in rule 198 (*a*), or the Line Clear ticket mentioned in rule 198 (*b*), be handed to the Engine Driver at the stopping station immediately short of the place where special precautions are needed or at such station as may be prescribed by the authorised officer.

Caution Order.

(2) Clause (1) of this rule does not apply in the case of long continued repairs when fixed signals are provided at an adequate distance short of such

place and have been notified by the Traffic Department to the running staff concerned.

Rule 215, Chapter XIII.—*From the third and fourth lines of this rule, omit the words* or Line Clear and Caution ticket.

Rule 217, Chapter XIII.—*For this rule substitute the following rule :—*

217. Except under special instructions, the Line Clear ticket referred to in rule 215 shall be in one or other of the following forms, and each ticket shall bear a serial number :—

Form No. 1.

Pro. No.——

——————Railway.

$\frac{\text{Up}}{\text{Down}}$ Line Clear.

No of train———— —

Date———— 191 .

Time———— H.———— M.

From

Station Master ———

To

Driver of No.——— $\frac{\text{Up}}{\text{Down}}$

The line is clear and you are hereby authorised to proceed to—— ——

Private No.————*

Station Master.

* This entry may be omitted or modified to suit the requirements of those administrations which do not use a 'private number' or which use a 'private code' instead.

Form No. 2.

Pro. No.——

—————— Railway.

$\frac{\text{Up}}{\text{Down}}$ Line Clear.

No. of train – –

Date——191 .

Time H.——M.

On arrival of No.——

$\frac{\text{Up}}{\text{Down}}$ the line will be clear to ——————

No. $\frac{\text{Up}}{\text{Down}}$ arrived complete at——hours.

From

Station Master,——,

To

Driver of No.—— $\frac{\text{Up}}{\text{Down}}$

The line is clear and you are hereby authorised to proceed to————

Private No. ——*

Station Master.

* This entry may be omitted or modified to suit the requirements of those administrations which do not use a 'private number' or which use a 'private code' instead.

Rule 218, Chapter XIII.—*For this rule and the Note thereto, substitute the following rule:—*

218. (1) Whenever, in consequence of the line being under repair or for any other reason, special precautions are necessary, a caution order detailing the mileages between which such precautions are necessary, the reasons for taking such special precautions and the speed at which the train should travel shall, in addition to the line clear ticket mentioned in rule 215, be handed to the Engine Driver at the stopping station immediately short of the place where special precautions are needed or at such stations as may be prescribed by the authorised officer.

(2) Clause (1) of this rule does not apply in the case of long continued repairs where fixed signals are provided at an adequate distance short of such place and have been notified by the Traffic Department to the running staff concerned.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July, 1910.

No. 42.—The Governor General has been pleased, under rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the Gazette of India in English, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information. It is proposed to introduce the Bill at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General to be held on Friday, the 5th August, 1910:

NO. 11 OF 1910.

A Bill to provide for the continuance of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the continuance of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907; It is hereby enacted as follows:— VI of 1907.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Continuing Act, 1910.

Continuance of Act VI of 1907.

2. The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907, shall be continued until the thirty-first day of March 1911, and shall then expire, unless further continued. VI of 1907.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN May 1907 the Governor General in Council was constrained, in the interests of law and order, to make and promulgate, under section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, Ordinance No. 1 of 1907 with the object of regulating the holding of meetings in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Assam. It was subsequently necessary, for the preservation of the peace and for the protection of the law-abiding members of the community, to incorporate in the general law a measure for the prevention of seditious meetings and to

take power to bring its provisions into operation in any part of India as occasion might require. This measure was passed into law as Act VI of 1907 which received the assent of the Governor General in Council on the 1st November 1907, and as by section 9 its duration was limited to three years from the date of passing, it will cease to have operation after the 31st October 1910.

2. In November 1907 the Act was extended to the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam where it was enforced in the district of Bakarganj In January 1910 it was extended to Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces and was enforced in March 1910 in three districts in Eastern Bengal and Assam and in June 1910 in one district in the Punjab. Where put into actual operation it has been effective in stopping several meetings, which, it was feared, if held, would have given rise to disturbances, and, even where it has not been enforced, its moral effect as a preventive measure has been invaluable. On the unanimous advice of Local Governments, the Government of India are convinced that the continuance of the Act for the present is essential to the preservation of the peace, and they propose that it should be continued in force up to the 31st March 1911.

3. The Bill now published has accordingly been prepared with the object of giving effect to this proposal.

J. L. JENKINS.

The 11th July, 1910.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 14th July 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The cyclonic storm which was in Lower Sind on the 7th July moved westwards into Baluchistan and disappeared after giving heavy rain in Sind, moderate rain in Gujarat and probably local rain in Baluchistan its disappearance was followed by a break in the rains over a large tract of country. The Bay monsoon gave very little precipitation outside Eastern Bengal and Assam, while the Bombay current produced no rain of importance in the northern half of the peninsula and in the central parts of the country, but occasioned fairly general rain in the United Provinces and the Punjab. The rainfall of the week was thus on the whole below the average it was in excess in Eastern Bengal, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan, the Madras Deccan and Madras Southeast; normal in the Punjab, Hyderabad South and Mysore, and in defect in all the other divisions.

2. Unusually low day temperatures have prevailed in Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab.

3. *Burma.*—Rainfall was fairly general in Lower Burma and in the northern districts, but the central parts of the province were almost rainless. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature was in excess at some places in Lower Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa—Widespread rain fell in Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in Bengal Cloud was moderate to heavy.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces—Rainfall was fairly general in the United Provinces, but only a few falls occurred in Central India and the Central Provinces. Skies were heavily clouded in the extreme northwest of the United Provinces and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

Northwest India—Heavy rain was reported from lower Sind on the 8th and 9th, and light to moderate rain from the North-West Frontier Province and Gujarat, but during the remainder of the week rainfall was confined to the Punjab and Kashmir. Dense cloud covered the west of the division at the beginning of the week, and on most days skies were moderately to heavily clouded in the southern and eastern districts and in the west Himalayas. Maximum temperature was in defect over a large area, especially in Sind and the North-West Frontier Province

The Peninsula.—There was very little rain even on the west coast, and skies were only lightly clouded over the greater part of the peninsula Temperature was in excess in parts of Madras.

4. The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

July 8th. Bhamo 2·08", Karachi 6·08", Hyderabad (Sind) 1·82", Jacobabad 1·00", Mount Abu 2·45" and Bhuj 1·76".

„ 9th. Mymensingh 2·17", Bogra 2·53", Peshawar 1·85", Dera Ismail Khan 1·42", Hyderabad (Sind) 3·13" and Mount Abu 2·52".

„ 10th. Dinajpur 3·02", Ranchi 2·07", Gorakhpur 2·50", Bahraich 3·10" and Jagdalpur 3·30".

„ 11th. Mymensingh 4·13", Jalpaiguri 3·40", Dehra Dun 2·18" and Hanumkonda 3·41".

„ 12th. Jalpaiguri 2·02" and Patna 2·13".

„ 13th. Silchar 7·16", Dehra Dun 1·96", Delhi 2·21" and Murree 1·65".

„ 14th. Chittagong 10·57", Narayanganj 2·28", Mymensingh 1·92", Ambala 1·60", Lahore 1·86" and Sialkot 1·36".

5. The rainfall for the whole period from the 28th April to the 14th July is in defect by 20 per cent or more in Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and Madras Southeast; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in Central India West, Gujarat, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and Madras Coast North. It is nearly normal over the greater part of the country.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for * week ending on 14th July 1910.			Rainfall data from 29th April 1910 to 14th July 1910.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·3	4·0	−1·7	34·6	43·6	−9·0	−21	−18
Lower Burma	1·5	7·1	−5·6	52·3	56·9	−4·6	−8	+2
Upper Burma	0·7	1·6	−0·9	18·1	16·3	+1·8	+11	+18
Assam	5·2	3·7	+1·5	39·8	39·0	+0·8	+2	−2
Eastern Bengal	7·5	4·1	+3·4	39·0	35·8	+3·2	+9	−1
Bengal	1·4	2·6	−1·2	21·2	22·6	−1·4	−6	−1
Orissa	0·7	2·9	−2·2	16·1	20·4	−4·3	−21	−13
Chota Nagpur	2·0	3·1	−1·1	18·5	18·6	−0·1	−1	+6
Bihar	2·0	2·9	−0·9	17·6	17·4	+0·2	+1	+8
United Provinces, East	1·6	2·3	−0·7	9·6	12·3	−2·7	−22	−20
United Provinces, West	1·4	3·3	−1·9	7·7	12·7	−5·0	−39	−33
Punjab, East and North	2·1	1·8	+0·3	8·5	7·5	+1·0	+13	+12
Punjab, South-west	0·6	0·7	−0·1	2·9	2·9	0	0	0
Kashmir	0·1	0·3	−0·2	1·8	2·8	−1·0	−36	−35
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·8	0·5	+1·3	5·0	1·9	+3·1	+163	+136
Baluchistan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·4	0·6	−0·2	−33	−40
Sind	4·2	0·8	+3·4	7·1	1·6	+5·5	+344	+263
Rajputana, West	0·1	0·9	−0·8	3·9	3·8	+0·1	+3	+31
Rajputana, East	0·2	2·3	−2·1	7·9	6·7	+1·2	+18	+75
Gujarat	0·9	2·7	−1·8	14·4	10·1	+4·3	+43	+84
Central India, West	0·6	1·8	−1·2	13·2	9·9	+3·3	+33	+57
Central India, East	0·1	3·2	−3·1	9·9	14·1	−4·2	−30	−10
Berar	0	2·8	−2·8	12·3	11·2	+1·1	+10	+46
Central Provinces, West	0·4	3·7	−3·3	17·2	15·5	+1·7	+11	+42
Central Provinces, East	0·9	4·1	−3·2	18·8	16·3	+2·5	+15	+47
Konkan	0·9	8·5	−7·6	46·5	46·4	+0·1	0	+20
Bombay Deccan	0·3	1·4	−1·1	9·7	9·1	+0·6	+7	+22
Hyderabad, North	0·1	1·7	−1·6	9·2	8·8	+0·4	+5	+29
Hyderabad, South	1·5	1·6	−0·1	8·3	8·4	−0·1	−1	−3
Mysore	0·8	0·8	0	6·7	8·9	−2·2	−25	−27
Malabar	1·8	5·4	−3·6	41·4	49·3	−7·9	−16	−9
Madras, South-east	0·7	0·4	+0·3	3·1	4·4	−1·3	−30	−41
Madras Deccan	1·2	0·9	+0·3	4·8	6·1	−1·3	−21	−31
Madras Coast, North	0·5	1·3	−0·8	10·7	8·2	+2·5	+30	+48

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 14th July 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 9th July 1910.

Burma.—Moderate or heavy rain fell in the maritime districts, the northern districts and the Shan States. No rain or only slight showers fell in the dry zone and adjacent districts where more rain is wanted for sowing of winter crops especially in Lower Chindwin and Pakokku. Fodder is reported to be becoming scarce. Ploughing and sowing for rice crops are progressing favourably in Lower Burma and in the northern districts. There are no important changes in prices of unhusked rice which remain generally near normal in local markets but low in irrigation districts. The price of cleaned rice in the Southern Shan States has fallen but is still high.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The rainfall was comparatively light but fairly well distributed. More rain is wanted in parts of Chittagong for winter rice while more sun is required in Lakhimpur for tea. Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of autumn rice and jute are progressing. Plucking of tea continues. Prospects of jute, autumn rice, winter rice and sugarcane are good. Red spider and green fly are still prevalent in some tea gardens. The average price of common rice has risen by one per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Mymensingh, Chittagong, Noakhali, the Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar.

Bengal.—Rain was general all over the Province, the fall being heavy in Cuttack, Angul, Puri, Ranchi and Cooch Behar and also in Darjeeling and Sambalpur; moderate in Bankura, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and light elsewhere. Transplantation of winter rice has commenced and is going on in some districts but more rain is wanted for the purpose in the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore and in the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency divisions and for paddy seedlings in Shahabad. Sowing of autumn crops still continues. Sugarcane and jute are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in Nadia, Murshidabad, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Manbhum and Singhbhum and has fallen in Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Palamau. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, Murshidabad, Jessore, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Angul, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—The rainfall was very irregular during the week and generally inadequate. Two-thirds of the districts report the need for rain. Agricultural operations in them are being retarded, especially in rice growing districts. The situation does not yet justify cause for alarm but cultivators in some districts are becoming apprehensive and traders in a few places are holding up stocks in anticipation of high prices. Standing crops so far are good and provided adequate rain falls shortly prospects of the autumn crops will be satisfactory. Food and fodder supplies are ample everywhere. There is a brisk demand for field labour and the general condition of the agricultural population is good. Twenty-four districts report sporadic cattle disease but the general state of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices do not show any marked tendency to rise.

Punjab.—Good to moderate rain has been received in all districts except Lyallpur. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The sugarcane crop in Lyallpur is below average. Sowings of autumn crops continue. Prices are settled. There is a noticeable fall in the price of wheat in Sialkot where it has fallen from 14½ to 16 seers per rupee. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Complaints

of a short canal water-supply, on account of rotational closures, are received from the Samundri tahsil of the Lyallpur district.

North-West Frontier Province.—Copious rain fell during the week all over the Province ranging from 2 inches in the Peshawar district to 5·46 inches at Bannu. Rain and hill torrents did immense damage to bridges and roads in Dera Ismail Khan where almost all irrigation dams have been swept away, water channels destroyed and several villages inundated. The floods in Dera Ismail Khan have also breached the Paharpur canal in several places. The Tochi and Kurram rivers in the Bannu district have also flooded. Crops on the river bank in the Nowshera tahsil of Peshawar are also somewhat damaged by floods. The condition of standing crops is generally average. Autumn sowings are in progress. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good except in one village of the Charsadda tahsil and in two villages of the Nowshera tahsil. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are fluctuating Prices are:—wheat 14 to $17\frac{11}{16}$, maize 17 to $23\frac{1}{16}$, gram $17\frac{7}{8}$ to 27 and *bajra* 16½ to 18 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rain during the week was good. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 12 to 20 and maize from 14 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—It rained twice during the week which did good to autumn crops. The rain also did good to the *alsi* crop There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. The autumn crop is in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—General rain fell during the week. The maximum fall was 583 cents in Banswara and the minimum 31 cents in Jodhpur. Operations in connection with autumn crops continue Cattle disease is still reported from places in Banswara. Prices have risen in Tonk by 13 chattaks, in Kishangarh by 1 seer, in Alwar and Bharatpur by 4 chattaks and in Dholpur by 12 chattaks. Prices are steady or falling elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial and insufficient in Baghelkhand and general and sufficient elsewhere. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are steady.

Central Provinces.—Heavy rain fell in Bhandara and Balaghat during the week amounting to 6 and 10 inches respectively. In the remaining districts the rainfall was light to moderate ranging from 40 cents in Buldana to 4½ inches in Drug. More rain is needed in Saugor and Jubbulpore. Sowings of autumn crops continue but operations were delayed owing to incessant and heavy rain in Bhandara and Balaghat. Germination is generally satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices.—The price of *juar* remained steady in twenty-one districts, gram in nineteen, wheat in eighteen and rice in fifteen. Rice fell in Mandla and *juar* rose in Yeotmal by 2 seers per rupee.

Feudatory States.—During the week heavy rain was received in Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Kanker, Raigarh and Sirguja amounting to between 6 and 13 inches. Six other States also had rain ranging from 67 cents to 4 inches. Sowing of autumn crops is in progress but a break is necessary. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Fluctuation in prices is unimportant.

Bombay.—The rain during the week was heavy in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, West Khandesh, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur, good in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, East Khandesh, Nasik and Palanpur, moderate in parts of Sukkur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Baroda and slight in parts of Sholapur and Satara. The rainfall was general and

beneficial but more rain is needed in parts of Sukkur, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. A break is needed in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach and West Khandesh. Sowing of autumn crops is generally progressing but is retarded in parts of Kanara and West Khandesh owing to excessive rain and in parts of Belgaum for want of rain. Transplantation is in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Kanara, Poona, Satara and Savantvadi but is retarded in parts of Thana and Ratnagiri for want of sufficient rain. Sowing of cotton is in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Baroda. The fodder-supply is adequate except in parts of Sukkur and Hyderabad. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient except in parts of Dharwar. Irrigation water is adequate except in parts of Poona, Bijapur and Dharwar. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have fallen in Ahmedabad, West Khandesh and Bijapur, have risen in Karachi and the Upper Sind Frontier and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 27 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 7 to 26 per cent; in the Konkan 2 to 26 per cent; in the Deccan 10 to 30 per cent and in the Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall during the week was 92 cents. Most districts received, on an average more than 1 inch except Raichur and Gulbarga which received 2 and 23 cents respectively. The heaviest falls occurred in Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad Autumn sowings are proceeding generally except in parts of Raichur. The sprouts of autumn crops are generally in good condition but have been damaged by insects in parts of Gulbarga and Warangal. Lands are being prepared for spring crops in parts. Water scarcity is reported in three talukas and cattle disease in eight. Fodder scarcity prevails in five talukas. Prices:—wheat and coarse rice 6¼ and *juar* 12¾ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 11 seers while yellow *juar* is not available. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Karimnagar and Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains are steady. Standing crops are in good condition. More rain is needed in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 6 inches 49 cents. Ploughing for and transplanting of rice continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in the Vizagapatam Agency, Malabar, South Canara, the Nilgiris, and Ganjam; heavy in the Vizagapatam littoral; good in Godavari, Kistna, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly and light to fair elsewhere Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair and have been benefited by recent rains, but some in parts of Bellary require rain and some in parts of Coimbatore are withering. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is insufficient in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in one and has risen in seven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in three and has risen in eleven. *Cholam* is stationary in six districts, has fallen in three and has risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in four and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 14th July 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 9th July 1910, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	60	51
		Ahmedabad Town	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Kaira District		...
		Broach Port	..	..
		Bulsar Port	2	...
		Surat District	22	14
		Mahi Kantha Agency	...	...
		Bassein Port	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	.	...
		Thana "	...	..
		Uran Port	...	...
		Agashi Port	..	...
		Bandra "	5	2
		Thana District	1	1
	Central	East Khandesh District	...	...
		Nasik District	.	...
		Poona City	.	...
		Poona District	...	.
		Satara "	5	5
	Southern	Kolaba District	8	6
		Dabhol Port	..	2
		Bankot "	..	...
		Ratnagiri District	...	1
		Belgaum "	8	9
		Dharwar District	...	...
		Savantvadi State	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	12	13
		Karachi District	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political Charges	Mandvi Port	4	3
		Cutch State	...	...
		Verawal Port	4	4
		Kathiawar Agency	1	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country		.
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Billimora Port	...	...
		Baroda State	...	..
		Savantvadi State	.	...
		TOTAL	132	110
Madras Presidency	...	Coimbatore Town	2 (b)	2 (b)
		Coimbatore District	35 (a)	32 (a
		Madura District	4	4
		Salem District	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Madras City	..	...
		TOTAL	42	39
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	24	53 (c)
		24-Parganas District	...	..
		Nadia District	.	...
	Burdwan	Howrah District	...	
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Midnapore District	..	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...
		Darbhanga District	8	7
	Patna	Patna District	...	...
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	11	8
		TOTAL	43	68

(a) One imported. (b) Imported. (c) Including 31 of the week ending 2nd July 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Meerut	Meerut City	.	...
		Meerut District	1	1
		Saharanpur District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Aligarh City	...	...
		Hathras „	...	...
		Aligarh District	..	...
		Bulandshahr District	3	3
	Agra	Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	...	...
		Etawah City	...	..
		Etawah District	...	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Furrukhabad City	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Agra City	...	...
		Agra District	...	...
		Etah „	...	...
	Rohil-khand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor „	..	...
		Budaun „	...	...
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Moradabad City	..	...
		Moradabad District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	..	...
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	...	...
		Fatehpur District	...	...
		Cawnpur City	...	...
		Cawnpur District	...	...
		Jalaun „	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Ballia District	11	11
		Jaunpur City	...	...
		Jaunpur District	...	...
		Ghazipur „	...	...
		Mirzapur „	...	..
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	2	1
		Azamgarh District	..	...
		Gorakhpur City	...	...
		Gorakhpur District	...	...
		Basti District	7	6

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Lucknow	Unao District	...	...
		Rae Bareli District	...	...
		Gonda "	...	...
		Hardoi "	10	10
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	...	...
		Sultanpur "		...
		Fyzabad City	2	1
		Fyzabad District	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	...	...
		Partabgarh "	...	...
		TOTAL	36	33
PUNJAB	Delhi	Gurgaon District	...	...
		Hissar "	...	...
		Delhi District	.	...
		Rohtak "	...	
		Karnal "	...	...
		Ambala "	1	1
		Ludhiana "	...	...
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Jullundur City		...
		Jullundur District	.	.
		Hoshiarpur "	1	1
		Ferozepur "	6	6
	Lahore	Montgomery District	...	
		Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	106	85
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	17	17
		Gurdaspur "	.	5
		Gujranwala "	47	47
		Sialkot "	19	18
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	13	13
		Jhelum "	5	3
		Gujrat "	...	...
		Jhang District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	...	...
		Attock District	...	2
	...	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	96	89
		Kapurthala State	8	...
		Maler Kotla State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	..	Kalsia State	...	...
		Faridkot State	...	...
		Jind State	...	...
		Nalagarh State	...	...
		Bilaspur State	..	...
		TOTAL	314	287
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	32	31
		Akyab District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Pegu District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District		...
		Prome District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	21	20
		Maubin "	...	1
		Pyapon "	2	2
		Henzada "	11	11
		Myaungmya "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Thaton "	...	...
		Toungoo "	5	5
		Moulmein Town	9	8
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	8	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...
		Minbu "	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	3	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Katha "	...	...
		Bhamo "	...	...
		Myitkyina "	1	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo "	...	...
		Sagaing "	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Meiktila District	...	...
		Yamethin "	..	...
		Kyaukse "	...	...
		TOTAL	95	82

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	3
		TOTAL	...	3
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Nagpur	Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Nagpur District	...	...
		Wardha "	...	...
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	...	...
		Chhindwara District	...	..
	Berar	Akola District	5	2
		Buldana "	...	...
		Amraoti "	...	...
		TOTAL	5	2
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	8	8
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	10	4
		Mysore City	2	2
		Mysore District	12	6
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	5	3
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	15	12
		TOTAL	53	35
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	...	...
		Raichur District	...	...
		Aurangabad District	...	...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Gulbarga District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	...	...
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jaora State	...	...
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	...	...
		Malwa State	...	...
		Rewa State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Mewar State	77 (a)	54 (a)
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	..	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	4 (b)	4 (b)
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur "	...	...
		Partabgarh City	...	...

(a) Occurred in March and April 1910.
(b) Figure for the week ending 8th July 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Kishangarh State	.	...
		Alwar City	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli State	...	...
		Karauli City	...	..
		Bharatpur State	..	..
		Ajmer District	..	...
		Deoli	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	...	...
		TOTAL	81	58
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar Cantonment		.
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR		Jammu District	...	.
		Mirpur ,,	...	...
		Kathua ,,	..	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	...	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Sibi	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	...	...
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	801	717

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March 1910

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th July 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1646 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 11th July 1910:—

No. 351 of 1910.—Rosalie Lancaster-Sutton, spinster, care of Bank of Upper India, Limited, Delhi. *Improvements in punkah pulling attachments for hot air petrol, electric or other fan motors.*

No. 352 of 1910.—Rice Gas Engine Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey, United States of America, and having an office at Jersey city, in the county of Hudson, state of New Jersey aforesaid. *Improvements in starting and reversing mechanism for gas engines.*

No. 353 of 1910.—William Bernard MacCabe, chief engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, presently residing at No. 4 Esplanade Row East, of Calcutta, British India. *Improvements relating to the construction of road and the like surfaces.*

No. 354 of 1910.—John Dixon Abbott, engineer, c/o The East India Tramways Company, Limited, Karachi. *Change speed and reversing gear.*

No. 355 of 1910.—Alfred Eldred Waldimer Sharpe, late mechanic of the Carriage and Wagon Department, E. I. Railway, 129 Dhurrumtollah street, Calcutta. *An improved type of dust shield for axle-boxes of railway rolling stock.*

No. 356 of 1910.—V. Krishnamachari, record-keeper, office of the University of Madras, residing at 4/1 Sunkuvar street, Triplicane, Madras, S. E. *Typewriting in devanagari (which covers sanskrit, marathi, and hindi), guzarathi, tamil, telugu, kanarese and malayalam characters.*

No. 357 of 1910.—Henry Berry, hydraulic engineer, of Croydon Works, Hunslet, and George Hutchinson Mann, mechanical engineer, of 58 Sholebroke Avenue, Chapeltown road both of Leeds, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in valves and valve gear for internal combustion engines.*

No. 358 of 1910.—Charles Dutton, signal superintendent, London Brighton and South Coast Railway, Engineer's Office, London Bridge Station, London, England, and McKenzie & Holland, Limited, railway signal engineers and contractors of 58 Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in signalling and interlocking for railways and tramways.*

No. 359 of 1910.—William Wilson Hamill, engineer, of 405 West Princes street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Improvements in vaporizers and carburetters for internal combustion engines.*

No. 360 of 1910.—Societe Des Telegraphes Multiplex, systeme E. Mercadier, 60 Rue Caumartin, Paris. *Mono-telephone relay.*

No. 361 of 1910.—Rahimtoola Ismail, lock and safe manufacturer, Tramba Kanta, Pydhowni, Bombay. *Improvements in lever locks.*

No. 362 of 1910.—William Swart Romme, airship designer, of 630 West 135th street, New York city, state of New York, United States of America. *Improvement in flying machines.*

No. 363 of 1910.—Stanislaw Rechniewski, engineer, of 50 Nicolai street, St. Petersburg, in the Russian empire. *Improvements in pneumatic caissons of ferro concrete.*

No. 364 of 1910.—James George Jackson, engineer of Kustore, 611 Clarkston road, Muirend, Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Scotland. *Improvements in the manufacture of the working plates of hulling, shelling grinding or crushing machines.*

No. 365 of 1910.—Karl Friedrich Willkomm, manager, of 6 Pruferstrasse, Freiberg, Germany. *Improvements relating to speed-controlling safety devices for moving bodies.*

No. 366 of 1910.—Karl Friedrich Willkomm, manager, of 6 Pruferstrasse, Freiberg, Germany. *Improvements relating to speed-controlling devices for motor engines.*

No. 367 of 1910.—Standard Alloys Limited, metal refiners, of 85 Gracechurch street, in the city of London, England. *A process for the treatment of metals and alloys for various useful purposes.*

No. 368 of 1910.—Standard Alloys Limited, metal refiners, of 85 Gracechurch street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in solders for metals and alloys.*

No. 369 of 1910.—William Speirs Simpson, civil engineer, of 49 Battersea Park road, London, England. *Improvements in connection with apparatus for distilling volatilizable solids and for heating and separating gases in vacuo.*

No. 370 of 1910.—William Speirs Simpson, civil engineer, of 49 Battersea Park road, London, England. *Improvements in connection with the manufacture and purification of coke and with apparatus therefor.*

No. 371 of 1910.—Ernest Auguste Hughes, planter and engineer, Letchmi Estate, Munnar, P. O., S. India. *Producing charcoal from ordinary jungle timber to be called " The simplex charcoal producer, Hughes' patent."*

No. 1647 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 76 of 1909.—Charles Alfred Waller, consulting engineer, of 351 Perak road, Penang, Straits Settlement. *Combined paddy boiler and soaking tank.* (Specification filed 16 June 1910.)

No. 602 of 1909. Christopher William Tully and Clifton Hamilton Simons, engine drivers, c/o John Alfred Murray, of No. 21 Phayre street, Rangoon, British Burma, and the said John Alfred Murray, contractor. *An improved automatic brake gear adjuster.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No 605 of 1909.—Edwin Ruteven Gill, gentleman, of 30 Church street, New York, U.S.A. *Improvements in signalling systems, more particularly to such systems as are applicable to telephonic train dispatching.* (Specification filed 16 June 1910.)

No. 642 of 1909.—Alfred Joseph Waine-Browne, artist, of Penreen, Ruan Minor, in the county of Cornwall, England. *Improvements in or connected with boxes or cases for containing goods for transport* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 120 of 1910.—Ernest Alfred Wilderspin, manufacturer, of 16 Belgrave Road, Wallstead, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to brazing cast iron and other metals.* (Specification filed 27 June 1910.)

No. 156 of 1910.—Charles Arthur Beauchamp Pickard Hawkins, motor garage proprietor, and Bertram Ogilvie, engineer, both of Napier, in the Dominion of New Zealand. *Improvements in or relating to aeroplanes.* (Specification filed 29 June 1910.)

No. 262 of 1910.—Thomas Augustus Dring, accountant, of Sunny Bank, Trowbridge, Wilts, England. *Improvements in flying machines.* (Specification filed 30 June 1910.)

No. 1648 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 76 of 1897.—Frederich Hermann Schule. *Improvements in and relating to the oscillating supports of shaking sieves.* (From 31 August 1910 to 31 August 1911.)

No. 120 of 1899.—Henry Phillips Davis and Frank Conrad. *Improvements in electric motors and meters adapted for use with alternating currents.* (From 19 August 1910 to 19 August 1911.)

No. 444 of 1900.—James Begg. *A rotary leaf spreader and arrangement for withering tea leaf and the like.* (From 2 July 1910 to 2 July 1911.)

No. 22 of 1901.—Ernest Rowland Hill. *Improvements in controlling mechanism especially applicable for use with pumps.* (From 17 August 1910 to 17 August 1911.)

No. 50 of 1901.—Ernest Rowland Hill. *Improvements in or relating to electro-pneumatic controlling systems.* (From 18 September 1910 to 18 September 1911.)

No. 203 of 1902.—John King Macdonald. *Improvements in sewing machines.* (From 15 July 1910 to 15 July 1911.)

No. 395 of 1902.—Michael Joseph Owens. *Improvement in machine for and method of gathering and shaping glass.* (From 26 November 1910 to 26 November 1911.)

No. 405 of 1902.—Roland Hayes Gahagan. *An improved automatic sluice gate.* (From 10 July 1910 to 10 July 1911.)

No. 44 of 1903.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in steam turbines.* (From 9 September 1910 to 9 September 1911.)

No. 73 of 1903.—James Hodgkinson. *Improvements in apparatus for ginning or treating cotton and other fibrous material.* (From 29 July 1910 to 29 July 1911.)

No. 246 of 1903.—Max Ruping. *Improvements in or relating to the impregnation of wood and other porous materials.* (From 18 November 1910 to 18 November 1911.)

No. 271 of 1903.—Michael Joseph Owens. *Improvements in or relating to receptacles or containers for molten glass.* (From 27 November 1910 to 27 November 1911.)

No. 500 of 1903.—Mark Cummins. *Improvements relating to brakes.* (From 16 August 1910 to 16 August 1911.)

No. 77 of 1904.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines.* (From 17 September 1910 to 17 September 1911.)

No. 79 of 1904.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines.* (From 17 September 1910 to 17 September 1911.)

No. 104 of 1905.—Thomas Leopold Willson. *Improvements in automatic gas buoys.* (From 30 August 1910 to 30 August 1911.)

No. 331 of 1905.—Sidney Prescott Wood and McKenzie and Holland, Limited. *Improvements in electric treadles or contact makers for railway signalling and the like.* (From 14 February 1911 to 14 February 1912.)

No. 332 of 1905.—Charles Dutton, Courtenay Harold Wish Edmunds and McKenzie and Holland, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to railway point and signal apparatus and the like.* (From 14 February 1911 to 14 February 1912.)

No. 446 of 1905.—Henry William Herbert and Frederick William Gwyther. *A window friction stop for carriage windows.* (From 5 June 1910 to 5 June 1911.)

No. 6 of 1906.—Thomas Leopold Willson. *Improvements in whistling bell and lighting buoys.* (From 1 August 1910 to 1 August 1911.)

No. 81 of 1906.—James Henry Wagenhorst. *Improvements in means for securing blades or vanes of elastic-fluid turbines.* (From 28 August 1910 to 28 August 1911.)

No. 82 of 1906.—Edwin Ebert Arnold. *Improvements in means for securing blades or vanes of elastic-fluid turbines.* (From 28 August 1910 to 28 August 1911.)

No. 83 of 1906.—Edwin Ebert Arnold. *Improvements in means for securing blades or vanes of elastic fluid turbines.* (From 28 August 1910 to 28 August 1911.)

No. 84 of 1906.—Charles Elias Sweet. *Improvements in means for securing blades or vanes of elastic-fluid turbines.* (From 28 August 1910 to 28 August 1911.)

No. 267 of 1906.—Thomas Warsop. *Improvements in or relating to rock drills or other percussion tools.* (From 12 July 1910 to 12 July 1911.)

No. 597 of 1906.—The Composite Fuel Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of artificial fuel.* (From 11 July 1911 to 11 July 1912.)

No. 1649 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 391 of 1905.—Ardeshir Temulji Mirza. *Improvements in hydraulic modules.* (Specification filed 2 April 1906.)

No. 393 of 1905.—Ardeshir Temulji Mirza. *Improvements in automatic canal regulators.* (Specification filed 2 April 1906.)

No. 432 of 1905.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, Limited. *Improvements in and relating to traversers for quay and like rails and connections.* (Specification filed 7 April 1906.)

No. 438 of 1905.—Daniel Charleston. *An improved compound for sealing punctures in pneumatic tyres and the like and means for applying the same.* (Specification filed 4 April 1906.)

No. 472 of 1905.—Percy Yates Harrison and Robert Heap Southall. *Improvements in or relating to detachable top pieces for the heels of boots and shoes.* (Specification filed 7 April 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 547 of 1904.—Khaserao Bhagwantrao Jadhava. *Improvements in materials for matches.* (Specification filed 6 April 1905.)

No. 81 of 1905.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for cooling and filtering air.* (Specification filed 4 April 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions—

No. 21 of 1902.—Arthur Kitson. *Improvements in or relating to vapour-burning apparatus.* (Specification filed 8 April 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 395 of 1899.—Rudolf Diesel. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.* (Specification filed 4 April 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street Calcutta Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.*).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5 *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St George

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. R a.
(*a*) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	
(*b*) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	
(*c*) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	1
Annual subscription with postage	0
(*d*) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	0
" " " " 1906	0
" " " " 1907	0
" " " " 1908	0
" " " " 1909	0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	

J W. MEARES,

Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1910 are:—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery* R a. p.	*Retail rate* For any quantity below *6 lbs. in one delivery.* R a. p.
16-oz. tins	5 0 0	6 0 0
8 " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
4 " "	1 4 0	1 8 0

Carriage or postage extra Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. *Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery	8-8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11-8 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 ..

Quinine is sold in 1 oz, ¼ lb, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian ; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaäni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1910

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th July 1910

	Total amount of notes in circulation			Reserve: Coin and Bullion: In India			Coin and Bullion: In England		Coin and Bullion: In Transit between India and England		Securities (Purchase price)		Total	Remarks
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage †	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Held in India	Held in England		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	4,61,35,850	20,26,71,[illegible]	24,88,0[illegible]	13,07,[illegible]6,38[illegible]	*1,6[illegible]45	[illegible]	[illegible] 7[illegible],000			..	[illegible]0,93,[illegible]46	[illegible]00,00,000	[illegible]	(a) Nominal value—R [illegible]0,20,81,500
Cawnpore		2,44,61,760	2,44,61,760	4,5[illegible],7[illegible]	[illegible]62[illegible]						...		5,15,[illegible]83	(b) Nominal value—R 2,[illegible]4,[illegible]4,29[illegible]
Lahore		3,79,14,010	3,79,14,010	2,14,[illegible]88	1,0[illegible]								3,10,7[illegible]	
Bombay	1,84,40,500	13,76,82,830	15,61,23,330	3,[illegible]6,1[illegible]	[illegible]42,[illegible]24								[illegible]18,82,[illegible]60	
Karachi		1,26,3[illegible],695	1,26,37,695	42,0[illegible]	6[illegible]8[illegible]5			..			..	..	48,[illegible]0,[illegible]	
Madras	81,40,26[illegible]	5,70,[illegible]	6,51,[illegible]55	[illegible]1,25,[illegible]5	[illegible]3,07,5[illegible]			.		...			[illegible]4 3[illegible]	
Rangoon		2,76,53,050	2,76,53,050	[illegible]53[illegible]7[illegible]	[illegible]1,18,015								6,[illegible]15,7[illegible]0	
	7,27,16,615	50,00,60,42[illegible]	5[illegible],27,7[illegible],035	32,34,25,000	[illegible]0,14,28	[illegible]86,[illegible]70	6,36,75,000				9,94,99,946	2,00,00,000	56,99,0[illegible],105	

Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue	29,74,930	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another . .	1,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R	56,98,02,105	TOTAL RESERVE R	56,98,02,105	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th July 1910

† The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th July 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees

R. W. GILLAN,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH JULY 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	180	11	16	20	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	200	...	19	1	221	...	...	...	1	2	2

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 13th July 1910.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College Roorkee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th July 1910.

LIABILITIES.	R	a	p	R	a	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	92,59,442	8	10	1,90,33,087	15	2
Public Deposits at Branches	97,74,545	6	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				17,90,49,502	8	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				10,05,846	15	10
Sundries				15,78,515	10	10
RUPEES				23,79,67,853	1	10

ASSETS.	R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Government Securities				2,17,44,415	0	0
Other authorized Investments				82,66,591	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,75,14,827	14	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				3,55,76,126	9	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,45,02,395	2	7
Balances with other Banks				44,94,232	4	8
Bullion				..		
Dead Stock				21,84,473	5	10
Stamps				12,471	4	5
Sundries				4,44,363	4	3
				13,47,39,895	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *	6,32,76,697	0	10	10,32,27,957	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †	3,99,51,260	4	0			
RUPEES				23,79,67,853	1	10

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R9,96,300 0 0
† Do. do do. R4,19,347 8 0

R14,15,647 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 14th July 1910.

N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 51·44.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 13th July 1910.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Thursday, the 4th proximo, at 10-15 A.M. for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1910.

II. To elect two Directors in the room of Sir George Sutherland, Kt., and the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock, who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

IV. To consider the proposals set forth in the Circular issued to shareholders on the 3rd day of January 1910 with reference to the alteration of the Bank's present system of recording transfers of its shares and of paying the declared dividends thereon.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

Required for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, a Professor of Civil Engineering for the session 1910-1911 which begins in November next. Applicants should be capable of teaching the new B. E. Course of the Calcutta University and should have experience of practical Engineering in India. Preference will be given to Europeans with European qualifications. Applications will be received to July 31st. For further information apply to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 30th June 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 30 OF 1910.

In the matter of (1) Chinta Pilly Subbarayudu and (2) Chinta Pilly Veerasawmy, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Chinta Pilly Subbarayudu and Chinta Pilly Veerasawmy, dealers in tobacco and dry fish at Rangoon, both residing at Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 17th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, on the 20th day of June 1910, against the said Chinta Pilly Subbarayudu and Chinta Pilly Veerasawmy.

RANGOON;
The 28th day of June 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

1182

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 31 OF 1910.

In the matter of Pathendi Kristamma, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pathendi Kristamma, Saw-machine cooly of Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Saw-mills at Danedaw, Rangoon, on the 20th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pathendi Kristamma.

RANGOON ; J. HORMASJI,
The 28th day of June 1910. Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 32 OF 1910.

In the matter of Abdul Karim Osman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Karim Osman of No. 38, Merchant Street, personally carrying on business under the name and style of Abdul Karim Osman in Surati Bara Bazar, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Karim Osman and that the public examination of the insolvent abovenamed is fixed for the 2nd day of August 1910, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court-house of this Court at Rangoon.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON :
The 30th day of June 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 33 OF 1910.

In the matter of Maung Po Hla, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Hla, broker, son of Ko San Baw of No. 28, 15th Street, Rangoon, on the 28th day of June 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Hla.

RANGOON, J. HORMASJI,
The 30th day of June 1910 Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 34 OF 1910.

In the matter of C. A. David, butler of No. 64, 46th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. A. David, butler, son of C. Anthony, deceased, residing at No. 64, 46th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of July 1910, against the said C. A. David.

RANGOON ; J. HORMASJI,
The 5th day of July 1910. Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 35 OF 1910.

In the matter of Kepathulla, tailor, residing at No. 18, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon, Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kepathulla, tailor, residing at No. 18, Sule Pagoda Rcad, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of July 1910 against the said Kepathulla.

J HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON ;
The 5th day of July 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

NO. 178 OF 1910.

Re Jairam Gordhan, Madhowji Gordhan, Shamji Gordhan, Anandji Madhowji, Pitamber Somji and Magan Premji, lately carrying on business at Khand Bazar and residing at Panjrapole without the Fort of Bombay ; adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 19th day of May 1910 against the abovenamed Insolvents has been this day annulled so far as it relates to the said Anandji Madhowji and Pitamber Somji.

Dated this 6th day of July 1910

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay,
The 8th day of July 1910.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE,

Insolvency Petition No. 29 of 1909.

V. S. Armugam Moodaliar . . . . *Petitioner.*
Messrs. McDowell & Co. and 20 others . . . *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that V. S. Armugam Moodaliar, residing at No. 6, 4th division, L No. 4 Street, Bangalore, applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent on 6th September 1909 and he was adjudged an insolvent accordingly by this Court on 21st February 1910.

A. RAMAYA PUNJA,
District Judge.

BANGALORE ;
The 5th July 1910.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th July 1910

No. 491.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 27th April 1910 *vice* Major C. W. H. Symonds, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, deceased —

Captain L C. Thuillier, I.A , Assistant Superintendent, to be Deputy Superintendent

The 9th July 1910.

No. 492. Mr. J G D Vander-Beck, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months, under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th June 1910.

The 11th July 1910

No. 493.—Captain H Wood, R E , Deputy Superintendent, is granted special leave for 3 months under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch No 123, dated 23rd October 1900, with effect from the 15th July 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same

The 12th July 1910.

No. 494.—Mr. Nilmoni Chatterjee, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, having, on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 7th July 1910, the following reversion is made with effect from the same date :—

Mr. H. D. W Stotesbury, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 13th July 1910.

No. 90.—Mr Nikunjo Ronjon Mazumdar, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th July 1910.

S. G. BURRARD, Col., R E,
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th July 1910.

No. 74.—The services of No 1210, third class Hospital Assistant Fazl-Shah, I.S.M.D. are placed at the disposal of the Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan, for civil employment with effect from the 24th May 1910.

No. 75.—No. 1012, Second Class Hospital Assistant Ata Muhammad, I S.M.D., is placed on temporary duty at the Lawrence Military Asylum Hospital, Sanawar, with effect from the 27th February 1910.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th July 1910.

No. 1878-R.—Consequent on the deputation of R. B. Diwan Jamiat Rai as Senior Assistant to the Census Superintendent in Baluchistan, the following changes are made in the graded list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan :—

Mr. Gulzar Khan, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade and an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, to be a sub. *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, with effect from the date of this Notification.

On return from Foreign Service K. S. Muhammad Gul Khan, a Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hindubagh, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

On relief by K. S. Muhammad Gul Khan, K. S. Kazi Fakir Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hindubagh, is posted temporarily as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent,
Governor General in Baluchistan

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th July 1910.

No. 1900-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (Act XIII of 1889), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the said Agent is pleased in supersession of the Notifications cited on the margin to impose with effect from the date of this Notification the following tax in the Cantonment of Quetta :—

Government of India, Foreign Department, Notifications Nos. 2803-I and 2801-I, dated the 11th July 1889.
Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan's Notification No. 4493, dated the 12th May 1900.

Nature of tax.	Amount.
For every dog of the age of 3 months or more payable by the person or persons owning or having charge of such dog within the limits of said cantonment	R5 per calendar year.

Provided that no such tax shall be leviable.

(a) from any person residing for 30 days or less in the year within the limits of the Cantonment ; or

(b) from any warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular forces, provided also that in the case of any British warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier, this exemption shall not be applicable unless such warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier belongs to a recognised Regimental Kennel Club.

The 5th July 1910.

No. 4056.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, the Hon'ble the Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that for clause (6) of rule 1 of the rules published with the said Agent's Notification No. 4716, dated the 10th September 1908, as subsequently amended, the following shall be substitued, *viz.* :—

(6) " Poppy-heads " means the capsules or heads of the poppy plant from which the juice has not been extracted.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th July 1910.

No. 4057.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in

Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that for clause (6) of rule 1 of the rules published with the said Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4 17, dated the 10th September 1908, as subsequently amended, the following shall be substituted, *viz* —

(6) " Poppy-heads " means the capsules or heads of the poppy plant from which the juice has not been extracted

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,
Secretary

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 9th July 1910.

No. 1532-*D* —Major J H Hugo, I.M S , Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand, is granted privilege leave for 6 weeks with effect from the 20th July 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order,

V. GABRIEL,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 5th July 1910.

No 942 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879 (XIV of 1879), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to substitute the following rule for rule 19 of the rules for the regulation and control of Hackney Carriages in the Military Cantonment of Nasirabad, published in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No 572 374, dated 8th June 1888. The rule shall be published within the Cantonment limits in such manner as the Cantonment Committee may direct for a period of not less than one month at the expiration of which it shall have the force of law

19 (*a*) In the absence of any private agreement between the proprietor, agent or driver of a licensed carriage and the hirer, the following rates shall be paid :—

Description of carriage.	1 hour	hours	3 hours	Half day or 5 hours	Whole day or 9 hours
	R a p.	R a p	R a p	R a. p	R a p.
1st class . . .	1 0 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0
2nd class	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
3rd class .	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
4th class . . .	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0

A drive from any part of the Cantonment to the Railway Station, or *vice versâ*, to be charged for as an hour's drive except that in the case of a 2nd class carriage the rate shall be eight annas only.

19. (*b*) The fare for drives beyond Cantonment limits shall be settled between the proprietor of the licensed vehicle or his agent and the hirer, but such a settlement shall not be governed by these rules if the distance is greater than six miles from the Post Office.

The 9th July 1910.

No. 974—328-*XIII*.—Mr. B. J. Glancy, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Merwara is granted privilege leave for 20 days with effect from the 18th July 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Munshi Durga Pershad, Officiating Deputy Magistrate of Beawar, will hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, in addition to his own, during Mr. Glancy's absence on leave.

No. 977—328-*XIII*.—Captain S. B. Patterson, Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Ajmer, is appointed under section 39 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation of 1877 to be District Magistrate of Merwara during such time as Munshi Durga Pershad holds charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara or until further orders.

By order,

R. E. HOLLAND,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 5th July 1910

No. 61.—The Resident is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules issued with his Notification No 55, dated the 11th July 1908, as subsequently amended by the notifications * specified in the margin, for the grant of licenses for the sale of spirits, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

* No. 68, dated the 16th November 1908.
,, 78, dated the 22nd December 1908.
,, 22, dated the 1 th March 1909
,, 40, dated the 24th May 1909.
,, 49, dated the 3rd July 1909.
,, 17, dated the 25th February 19 0.
,, 28, dated the 8th March 1910.

For the existing rule 4 (i), substitute the following :—

"1. The possession or sale of licit liquor/intoxicating drugs shall be limited to, and made in, the building specified in the license granted and not elsewhere on any pretext whatever."

For the existing rule 4 (v), substitute the following :—

"All liquor/intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to liquor either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose/intoxicating drugs either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose except their manufacture in accordance with the terms of a license. All officers authorised to inspect shops (*vide* condition 4 (iv) *supra*) are authorised to detain any liquor/intoxicating drug found unfit for consumption or use or which they may believe to have been tampered with, and the Superintendent of Excise is empowered to destroy such as are found unfit for consumption or use."

The 9th July 1910.

No. 62.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section 2 of section 55 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act No. V of 1908), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that before a warrant is issued by the District Court of the said Civil and Military Station for the arrest of a person in the employment of the Telegraph Department, seven clear days' notice shall be given to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bangalore Division.

By order,

W. G. GREY, Major,

First Assistant Resident.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF MAPS.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 12, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, W. C.

CALCUTTA.—Maps can be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 and 6, Government Place, North; Messrs. Newman & Co., No 4, Dalhousie Square; and the Secretary, School Book Society, No. 1, Wellington Square.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co. and Messrs. D B. Taraporevala Sons & Co.

LAHORE.—Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing and Sons.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zinco-graphic Department.

RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.

SIMLA.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

SRINAGAR.—Mrs. C. Winter, The Picture-Gallery.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas 6 per copy :—

1. Assam (1889).
2. Atlas of India (1904).
3. Bengal (1904).
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and the Nizam's Dominions (1889).
5. Bombay Presidency (1889).
6. Burma (1893).
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies (1889).
8. Central Provinces (1889).
9. India and Adjacent Countries (1894).
10. Madras Presidency (1901).
11. Punjab (1885).
12. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1907).

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash payment*.

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available.

Description of Maps	Date of current edition.	Scale	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Un-coloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
GENERAL MAPS.					R a.	R a.	
India (with hills) . . .	1908	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	4th Edition.
India (without hills) . .	1908	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	6 0	9 0	Ditto.
India (without hills), showing Railways with Stations.	1907	1"=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	Corrected to 1906.
India, Railway and Canal map of (without hills).	1904	1"=32 M.	6	44×30	6 0	8 0	Railways and Canals corrected to 31st March 1909: other detail to 1904.
India (with hills) . . .	1883	1"=64 M.	4	26×22	4 8	6 0	Additions to 190[illegible]
India, District map of .	1903	1"=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Additions and corrections to 1905.
India, showing railways open and under construction.	1909	1"=80 M.	1	40×27	1 8	..	Corrected to 31st March 1910
India (without hills) . .	1895	1"=128 M.	1	28×24	1 12	2 0	
India (without hills) . .	1906	1"=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	
India (without hills) . .	1894	1"=256 M.	1	16×13	0 6	0 8	Additions to 190[illegible]
India (with hills) . .	1909	1"=256 M.	1	16×13	0 6	0 8	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Baluchistan (with hills) . .	1894	1"=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan Agency with Sind (with hills).	1898	1"=32 M.	1	24×24	.	1 8	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1907	1"=16 M.	2	44×30	4 0	5 0	
Bengal (without hills) . .	1908-09	1"=32 M.	1	23×27	1 0	1 8	

Description of Maps	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Un-coloured	Price. Coloured.	REMARKS.
PROVINCIAL MAPS —*contd.*					R a.	R a.	
Berar (with hills) . . .	1885	1"= 8 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	Additions to 1906
Bombay Presidency exclusive of Sind (with hills).	1908	1"=32 M.	1	27×40	1 0	1 8	
Central India Agency (with hills).	1908	1"=16 M.	2	32×23	.	1 8	
Central Provinces (without hills)	1908-09	1"=32 M.	1	28×24	1 0	1 8	
Cutch	1906	1"= 8 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	
Eastern Bengal and Assam (with hills).	1910	1/1,000,000	2	40×27	...	1 8	
Eastern Bengal and Assam (without hills).	1908	1"=32 M	1	25×24	1 0	1 8	
Gujarat (without hills) . .	1896	1"=16 M.	1	32×30	1 0	1 8	Additions to 1905.
Hyderabad (with hills) . .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	20×18	...	1 8	
Madras Presidency, Mysore and Ceylon (without hills).	1908	1"=16 M.	6	40×27	7 0	8 0	
Mysore and Coorg (with hills) .	1908	1"=16M.	1	27×24	1 0	1 8	
North-West Frontier Province (with hills).	1903	1"=16 M.	1	30×24	1 0	1 8	
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir (without hills).	1909	1"=16 M.	4	36×27	..	4 0	
Rajputana Agency (with hills) .	1908	1"=16 M	2	38×24	...	1 8	2nd Edition. Additions and corrections to 1903
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (without hills)	1897	1"=16 M.	2	40×26	2 0	2 8	Additions and corrections to 1905.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (with hills).	1908	1"=32 M.	1	23×22	...	1 8	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
Kangra	1903	1"= 2 M.	4	36×35	4 0	5 0	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Afghanistan	1908	1"=32 M.	1	35×27	.	1 8	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf .	1910	1"=32 M.	4	40×30	4 0	5 0	
Chih-li Province, China . .	1903	1"= 8 M.	1	44×30	1 8	1 12	
Eastern Turkistan . . .	1908	1"=32 M.	1	24×19	..	1 8	
Kashmir	1859	1"= 2 M.	4	32×27	2 0	2 8	
Maymyo and surrounding country.	1904	1"= 1 M.	1	27×32	1 0	1 4	2nd Edition
Simla and adjacent country .	1909	1"= 1 M.	1	27×30	...	1 8	
Simla with adjoining Native States.	1898	1"= 4 M.	1	46×33	1 0	1 4	Additions and corrections to 1909.
Western Tibet, portion of — .	1904	1"=12 M.	1	34×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-Nan	1905	1/1,000,000	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.			R a.	
Scale 1/1,000,000				
Sheet No 10 (Provisional Issue) . .	1909	24" x 19"	1 0	Parts of Persia, Arabia and Turkish Empire.
„ „ 17 (Provisional Issue) . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia (Karman and Fars).
„ „ 18 (Provisional Issue) . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia and Arabia.
„ „ 29 (Provisional Issue) . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia, Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan.
„ „ 31 (Provisional Issue) . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia and Baluchistan.
„ „ 33 (Provisional Issue) . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Part of Afghanistan.
„ „ 34 (Provisional Issue) . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan Agency and Bombay Presidency.
„ „ 38 (Provisional Issue) . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan and Afghanistan.
„ „ 40 (Provisional Issue) . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Punjab and Rajputana Agency.
„ „ 54 (Provisional Issue) . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.
„ „ 70 (Provisional Issue) . .	1906	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
„ „ 71 (Provisional Issue) . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
„ „ 85 (Provisional Issue) . .	1906	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma.
„ „ 86	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
„ „ 87 (Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
„ „ 93 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma, China and Siam, with additions and corrections from Extra Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 95 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam, with additions and corrections from Extra Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 100 (Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and China.
„ „ 101 (Provisional Issue) . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of China.

M. O'C. TANDY, *Captain, R.E.*,
Officer in charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 1st July 1910.

CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 8th July 1910.

No. 2528.—In pursuance of Notification No. 36, dated Nagpur, the 18th May 1910, in the *Central Provinces Gazette* Major S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E., Executive Engineer, has taken over charge of the Indore Division of Central India Public Works Department from Major J. P. Blakeway, R.E., Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of 1st July 1910.

J. P. BLAKEWAY, Major, R. E.,
Secretary in the P. W. D., Central India.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Pusa, the 13th July 1910.

No. 94.—Under the authority delegated to him by the Government of India in their Revenue and Agriculture Department letter No. 555-152-2, dated 7th July 1910, the undersigned notifies that the post of First Assistant to the Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, is admitted to Gazetted rank with effect from the said date.

No. 95.—Mr. Narayan Vishnu Joshi B.A., B.Sc., L. Ag., has been holding the post of First Assistant to the Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist on probation for one year with effect from the 21st May 1910.

B. COVENTRY,
Offg. Inspector General of Agriculture in India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1910.

No. 14.—Mr. W. H. Gorton, Assistant Engineer, passed the professional and colloquial examinations, prescribed in paras. 639 to 643 and 644, respectively, Chapter VII of the State Railway Construction Code, on the 27th June 1910.

No. 15.—Mr. E. L. Manley, Assistant Engineer, passed the professional examination, prescribed in paras. 639 to 643, Chapter VII of the State Railway Construction Code, on the 27th June 1910.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 23rd June 1910 while excavating foundation for executing certain repairs to the Jumma Masjid on the Pennar River bank at Tadpatri :—

(1) A stone image of the God Venkateswara with Chakram in the right hand and Sankham in the left.

(2) A stone image of the Goddess Lakshmi.

(3) A stone image of Garuda or Garutman.

(4) Eleven stone images of "Alwars" or saints.

All claimants to this treasure should appear in person or by an agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur at 12 noon on Thursday, the 15th December 1910, so that their claims may be enquired into and disposed of according to law.

(Illegiable),
For Collector.

ANANTAPUR COLLR.'S OFFICE,
The 4th July 1910.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th July 1910.

No. 1207-8-*Ap*.—Babu Tinkori Roy, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 6 weeks with effect from the 17th June 1910.

Babu Jnanendra Nath Datta, probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bengal, from the 23rd June 1910, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Tinkori Roy, or until further orders.

No. 1215-8-*Ap*.—Mr. C. Srinivasa Row, Superintendent of post offices 3rd grade, is granted furlough for one year with effect from the 17th June 1910, in combination with privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days already sanctioned

Mr K. M. Aslam, probationary Superintendent of post offices, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 17th June 1910, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. Srinivasa Row, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS

NOTICE NO. 12.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, will receive and open tenders at Quetta, at 12 noon on Monday, the 1st August 1910, for supply of 1,205,000 lbs. "Potatoes hill and plain of regulation sizes" to be delivered at the Ration stands in Quetta from 1st September 1910 to 31st August 1911

The earnest money deposit to accompany the tender is R945.

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedules of conditions on payment of R1 per set can be obtained on application to the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta.

P. C. SAUNDERS, Captain,
Offg. Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA;
The 5th July 1910.

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Shwebo, this 5th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—9515, Private, Thomas Edward Cavell.

Age—23 years 1 month.

Height—5 feet 5 inches.

Colour of—complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.

Trade—Labourer.

Date of enlistment—8th July 1907.

Place of enlistment—Dudley.

Parish and County in which born—West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

Date of desertion or absence—3rd July 1910.

Place of desertion or absence—Shwebo.

Marks—Linear scar across left wrist.

Under 3 years' service.

H. DELMÉ-RADCLIFFE, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Shwebo, this 5th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 7928, Private, William Davies.
Age—24 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Filer.
Date of enlistment—1st October 1903.
Place of enlistment—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born—West Bromwich, Staffordshire.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Shwebo.
Marks—Scar point of chin.
Under 7 years' service.

H. DELMÉ-RADCLIFFE, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Shwebo, this 5th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 9405, Lance Corporal, George Stevens.
Age—23 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey
Trade Tool Fitter.
Date of enlistment—4th April 1907.
Place of enlistment—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born—West Bromwich, Staffordshire.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Shwebo.
Marks—Tattooed Stafford-shire knots (2) back right forearm. T. C. S. x e and 5 dots back left forearm.
Under 4 years' service.

H. DELMÉ-RADCLIFFE, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, dated at Solon, this 12th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—9507, Private, Joseph Cox.
Age—21 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—19th November 1908.
Place of enlistment—Sunderland, England.
Parish and County in which born—Darlington, Durham.
Date of desertion or absence—10th July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Solon, Simla Hills
Marks—*Nil*.
Under 2 years' service.

J. H. B. WILSON, Capt., for Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, dated at Solon, this 12th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—9642, Private, W. C. Chard.
Age—21 years 8 months.
Height—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer, also sailor.
Date of enlistment—5th February 1909.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Melbourne, Australia.
Date of desertion or absence—10th July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Solon, Simla Hills
Marks—*Nil*.
Under 2 years' service.

J. H. B. WILSON, Captain, for Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Band of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated at Ganeshkhind, this 11th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—3545, Sergeant, William John Saywell, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment.
Age—About 34 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Musician.
Date of enlistment—23rd November 1891.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Marylebone, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—7th July 1910 from 5 P. M.
Place of desertion or absence—Ganeshkhind, Kirkee.
Marks—Dots on forearm. Flag left arm.
Under 19 years' service.

E. G. DRUMMOND, Captain,
Offg. Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 5th July 1910.

No. 642-N.—Captain J. W. Little, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Dera Ismail Khan Jail to Captain G. Harkness, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 10th May 1910.

The 7th July 1910.

No. 666-N.—Whereas the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has received credible information that the publication named below contains matter of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (I), of the Press Act, I of 1910, and whereas it appears that immediate action is necessary to prevent the dissemination of disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by Law in British India through the agency of this publication, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner acting under the authority vested in him by section 12 (I) of the Press Act, I of 1910, hereby declares the said publication to be forfeited to His Majesty and directs that it be seized wherever found as directed in the said Act:—

The "Indian Sociologist," issue for March 1910, Volume VI, edited by Shiamji Krishna Varma, 10, Avenue Ingres, Passy, Paris, and published by Georges Pagnier, 25, Boulvard, Magenta, Paris.

The 8th July 1910.

No. 688-N.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner that a pamphlet entitled "The Social Conquest of the Hindu Race" written or printed in English by Har Dayal, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (I) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), inasmuch as they have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (I), of the said Act, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner hereby declares all copies of the said pamphlet, and whether published in English, Bengali or any other language, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

The 9th July 1910.

No. 706-N.—Captain C. I. Brierley, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer, Khyber Rifles, on the forenoon of the 21st of June 1910, relieving No. 766 1st class Military Hospital Assistant Nizamud Din.

By order, etc.,

H. BOLTON,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathia Gali, the 4th July 1910.

No. 169-C.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon A. I. Luke, on general duty at Peshawar, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 29th June 1910 and transferred to Nathia Gali where he reported himself on the afternoon of the 1st July 1910 and was placed on plague duty in the Hazara District.

A. L. DUKE, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,

Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Peshawar, the 9th July 1910.

No. 20.—Mr. R. H. Fooks, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Peshawar District where he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 1st July 1910.

H. ARDEN CLOSE,
Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 18th June 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Cause of death. Small pox.	Cause of death. Plague.	Cause of death. Fever.	Cause of death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cause of death. Respiratory disease.	Cause of death. Injuries.	Cause of death. All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants under one year of age. Females.	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	4	3	7		..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	1
2		Nawashahr (notified area)	4,114	1	3	4	7	1	6	...		...	...	...	5	...	2	1	1	2	51	89	2
3		Buffa (notified area)	7,029	1	4	5	7	5	2	..	...	...	4	1	..	...	2	2	1	3	37	52	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		...	...	...	19	19	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	17	11	28	53	25	28	...		...	36		4	...	13	11	10	21	20	38	5
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	5	..	5	3	2	1		..	...	3		...	...	...	1	1	2	27	16	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	3	7	6	1	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	20	17	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	3	8	13	7	6	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	41	67	8
9		Lakki (notified area)	5,218	2	..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20	10	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	5	12	7	2	5	...	..	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	22	13	10
11		Kulachi	9,125	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	6	6	11
12		Tank (notified area)	4,402	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12
13	Mardan Sub-Division.	Becketganj-Khwajaganj (notified area)	5,566	.	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	13
		TOTAL	183,882	48	34	82	100	46	54	..	4	...	57	2	12	1	24	19	17	36	23	28	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 18th June 1910.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 82 births were registered (48 males and 34 females), giving a birth-rate of 23 *per mille* of population; 100 deaths were registered (46 males and 54 females), giving a death-rate of 28 *per mille* of population.

A. L. DUKE, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshávar, the 25th June 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

IN INSOLVENCY.

On the dates enumerated below orders were made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the several persons below as Insolvents.

Number.	Names.	Address in Calcutta.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.	
				Month.	Year.
63—1910	Hari Charan Pramanick . .	243, Upper Circular Road	Dealer in Oils at present of no occupation.	17th May .	1910
69—1910	Oliver Twiss	22, Lower Circular Road	A Yard Foreman, E. I. Ry.	24th " .	"
71—1910	Mani Lal Sen	56/3, Nimtollah Ghat Street.	Broker in Coal . .	26th " .	"
74—1910	Purno Chunder De . . .	17, Ramkristo Bagchi's Lane.	Clerk, Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	30th " .	"
76—1910	Henry Horatis Young . .	7, Sooterkins Lane .	A running Guard on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1st June .	"
77—1910	Chooni Lal Banerjee, Girindra Nath Banerjee, Sudhir Nath Banerjee.	Bakshora, Dist. Howrah, 4/2, Shanagore Road . 2/1, Lall Behari Thakur's Lane.	Dealers in Steel Trunks & Cigars.	6th " .	"
78—1910	Bhagwandas Agarwalla . .	28, Sreenath Roy's Lane	Unemployed . .	10th " .	"
81—1910	Thomas Adolphus Walter Wittenbaker.	76/1, Corporation Street	A Cabin Assistant, E. B. S. Ry.	15th " .	"
82—1910	James Hendry Durand . .	7/1, Creek Lane . .	Assistant Yard Foreman, E. B. S. Ry.	15th " .	"
83—1910	Geun Lall Haras . . .	45, Moirahatta Street, Burra Bazar.	A Gomosta . .	16th " .	"
84—1910	Chcora Moni De . . .	67/4, Strand Road .	Hardware Merchant .	16th " .	"
85—1910	Charles Walter George Cox .	49/5, Bentinck Street .	Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Jessop & Co.	20th " .	"
86—1910	James Harry Rayfield . .	34/1, Dhurrumtollah Street.	Assistant Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.	20th " .	"
87—1910	Elias Ebrahim Cohen . .	15, Royd Street . .	General Merchant .	22nd " .	"
88—1910	Harnam Dass Mehra . . .	58, Clive Street . .	Dealer in piece goods .	22nd " .	"
89—1910	Frederick Rozario . . .	72, Elliot Road . .	Extra Engineer to Rivers Steam Navigation Co.	23rd " .	"
90—1910	Shaik Azizuddin . . .	20, Soortee Bagan Lane	Dealer in Miscellaneous Goods.	23rd June . .	"
91—1910	Anthony Patrick Elloy and Josephine Mary Elloy.	13, Meredith's Lane .	A clerk in the Government Telegraph Office. Mrs. Elloy unemployed.	28th " . .	"
92—1910	Hari Lal Sinha	14, Sita Nath Bose's Lane	Carrying on business under the Style of the Railway Claims Settlement Agency.	27th " . .	"
93—1910	Elias Cohen	3, Sooterkins Lane .	Dealers in Miscellaneous Goods.	29th " . .	"
94—1910	Begraj Tularam and Ramsukh .	201, Harrison Road .	Dealers in piece goods .	5th July . .	"
96—1910	Elias Moses	197, Bow Bazar . .	Formerly employed as a Mechanic, East Indian Railway.	6th " . .	"
97—1910	Kesub Lal Sikdar . . .	14, Guru Prosad Roy's Lane.	Unemployed . .	7th " . .	"
98—1910	Satish Chunder Banerjee . .	161, Boloram Dey's Street.	Assistant in the Board of Revenue.	8th " . .	"

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. E. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

Dated 15th day of July 1910.

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ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Hand Book for 30-pr. B. L. Gun, Mark I, 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s. 6d. (2a.)

Standing Orders for the Royal Engineers in India. Royal 8vo. Board. R1-2 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

Certain subjects taught to Officers at the London School of Economics [abridged and adapted for study at the Supply and Transport School of Instruction, Rawalpindi] by Captain Mark Synge (Supply and Transport Corps). Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Papers and Maps set for the Examination in subjects (d) to (j) for promotion held in India in October 1909 with Remarks by the examiners. Demy 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Alphabetical List of Stations on Indian Railways (including Steamer and Out-Agency Stations worked in connection therewith corrected up to the 31st December 1909. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1909. Part I. Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3s. (8a.) Part II. R2 or 3s. (6a.) Complete R4 or 6s. (14a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

North-West Frontier Province District Gazetteers Volume III B, Kohat District, Statistical Table 1904. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 4d. (3a.)

Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909. Foolscap Paper cover. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1909. Foolscap. Paper cover. 2a. 3p. or 2½d. (2a.)

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, Dutch Records No. 9. Extracts from General Inventories and Establishment lists of the years 1743, 1761 and 1780. Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Foolscap. Board. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, 1909. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. 6p. (2a.)

Records of Fort St. George.—Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1752. Foolscap. Board. R1-2 or 1s. 9d. (3a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise and Civil Engineering—

Section IX, Railways, 5th Edition. Revised by F. G. Royal Dawson, 1908. R4-4.

Section V, Manual of Estimating, 7th Edition, 1908. (Reprint.) R3-12.

Thomason College Calendar for 1908 R5-2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 5 Nos. 2 to 11, at R2 each.

Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 10, Cerrhipedes Opercules de l'Indian Museum de Calcutta. Par Mr. M. A. Gruval, at R2.

Memoirs, Vol. 2, No. 11, Correlations of Areas of Matured Crops and the Rainfall. By Mr. S. M. Jacob, I.C.S., at R2-8.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Rasarnavam, Fasc. 2. By Dr. P. C. Roy, at R1-4.

Grihya Sangraha. By M. M. Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at As. 10.

Gobhila Paricista, Part I. By M. M. Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at R1-14.

Baudhayana Srauta Sutra, Vol. 2, Fasc. 3. By Dr. W. Caland, at As. 10.

Suryya Siddhanta, Fasc. 1. By M. M. Sudhakara Dvivedi, at R1-4.

Chaturvarga Cintamoni, Vol. 4, Fasc. 9. By Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusana, at As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 7. By Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, at R1.

Mohabhasyapradipodyata, Vol. 3, Fasc. 10. By Pandit Bahuvallava Shastri, at As. 10.

Muntakhab-al-Labab. Part 3, Fasc. 1. By Major T. W. Haig, I.A., at R1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1910.

Monthly Weather Review for September 1909 to March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover R1 per month

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part IV. By Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 40 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

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Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, M.A., Sc.D, F.R.S. (Illustrated by 2 plates) Quarto. Paper cover Price R1 8a

Tables for the reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. Quarto Cloth binding R2.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. B049077 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1865 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of Sambhagi Bhagooji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SAMBHAGI BHAGOOJI,
Residence—Kamatipura, 3rd Street, Bombay

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 214849 and 212890 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R500 (five hundred) each originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Burma, Limited, respectively, and last endorsed to Abu Abdullah, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—ABU ABDULLAH,
Residence—4 Mondolpara Lane, Post Cossipore, 24-Parganas.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No B 050350 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., and last endorsed to Revd. J. J. Dias, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JOHN JOSEPH DIAS,
Residence—Uan, *vià* Bhayandar



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 19th July, 1910.

No. 828.—Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, with effect from the 25th May 1910.

PUBLIC.

The 18th July, 1910.

No. 3987.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following addition shall be made to clause 3, Part I, of the schedule to the rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department no. 2890, dated the 4th August 1909:—

" Director, Criminal Intelligence."

The 22nd July, 1910.

No 4388.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to declare that the Consul General for Bolivia at Calcutta shall, as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

The 23rd July, 1910.

No. 4410—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

1. Rule 3 shall be renumbered 3 (1) and the following shall be inserted thereafter, namely:—

" (2) The exemptions specified in Schedule I are conferred subject to the condition that they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office."

2. For sub-rule (1) (*c*) of Rule 8 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" (*c*) of any arms or ammunition into British India through the medium of the Post Office."

3. These amendments shall take effect from the 23rd October 1910.

SANITARY.

The 18th July, 1910.

No. 1323.—The services of Major H. J. K. Bamfield, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 20th July, 1910.

No. 1329.—Captain S R. Christophers, M.B., I M.S., is appointed to be Assistant to the Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

No. 1330.—Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S., is confirmed in the Bacteriological Department, with effect from the 28th July 1908.

No. 1331—Captain T. H. Gloster, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed permanently to the Bacteriological Department.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July 1910.

No 74.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is published as required by section 38 (1) of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st day of October 1910. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT RULES.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules may be cited as the Indian Electricity Rules, 191 .

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

1. Definitions

(a) "the Act" means the Indian Electricity Act, 1910;

(b) "authorised person" means a person authorised by a licensee, a consumer or an owner, or by a contractor for the time being under contract with a licensee, a consumer or an owner to carry out duties incidental to the supply, transmission or use of energy;

(c) "connected with earth" means connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as to ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of energy;

(d) a meter, maximum demand indicator or other apparatus shall be deemed to be "correct," within the meaning of section 26, when its limit of error as certified by an Electric Inspector does not exceed 2½ per cent above or below absolute accuracy;

(e) "cut-out" means any appliance for automatically interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above a predetermined amount;

(f) "distributing licensee" means a licensee who obtains from another licensee a supply of energy in bulk for distribution;

(g) "Electric Inspector" means an Inspector appointed under section 36,

(h) "Inspector of Mines" means an Inspector appointed under the Indian Mines Act, 1901;

(i) "owner" means a person authorised under Part III of the Act to supply, transmit or use energy;

(j) "pressure" means the difference of electric potential measured in volts between any two conductors, or between any part of either conductor and the earth, and is said to be—

(i) "low" where the conditions are such that it cannot exceed 250 volts;

(ii) "medium" where the conditions are such that it may exceed 250 volts, but cannot exceed 650 volts, and

(iii) "high" where the conditions are such that it may exceed 650 volts;

(*k*) "Ampere" means a unit of electric current, and is the unvarying electric current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with the specification in Annexure I to these rules, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

such aforesaid unit is represented by the current which is passing in and through the coils of wire forming part of the instrument marked "Government of India Ampere Standard verified" when the suspended coil in its sighted position is exactly balanced by the force exerted by gravity in Calcutta on the iridio-platinum weight marked "A" forming part of the said instrument;

(*l*) "ohm" means a unit of electric resistance, and is the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice 14·4521 grammes in mass of a constant cross sectional area and of a length of 106.3 centimetres:

such aforesaid unit is represented by the resistance between the terminals of the instrument marked "Government of India Ohm Standard verified" to the passage of an unvarying electric current when the coil of wire forming part of the aforesaid instrument and connected to the aforesaid terminals is in all parts at a temperature of 30°C;

(*m*) "volt" means a unit of electro-motive force, and is the electric pressure which, when steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere; and

(*n*) "watt" means a unit of power, and is the energy expended per second by an unvarying electric current of one ampere under an electric pressure of one volt.

CHAPTER II.

ELECTRIC INSPECTORS.

Qualifications of Electric Inspector.

3. No Electric Inspector shall be appointed under section 36 unless,—

(*a*) he has had at least five years' practical experience in an electrical or mechanical engineering workshop or electric power station; and

(*b*) after acquiring such experience, he has been regularly engaged for a period of not less than five years in the practice of electrical engineering.

Entry and inspection.

4. Any Electric Inspector, or any officer appointed to assist an Electric Inspector may enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy to be, and may carry out tests therein.

(2) Every licensee and owner shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such Inspector or officer to make such examinations and tests as may be necessary to satisfy himself as to the due observance of the Act, the license (if any) and these rules

(3) The licensee shall provide means for carrying out all tests prescribed by or under the Act of the appliances or apparatus used for the supply of energy by him.

Amount of fees

5. (1) The fees set forth in Annexure II shall be payable in respect of the services therein mentioned, where the tests are carried out by comparison with the Government of India standards referred to in rule 2.

(2) The Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may levy such fees for testing and inspection and, generally, for the services of Electric Inspectors under the Act as he or it may, from time to time, by general or special order, direct; and may, if he or it thinks fit, remit any fee or any portion thereof.

Incidence of fees.

6. Where an Electric Inspector is called in to decide any difference or dispute, and where a fee for such service is recoverable, the Electric Inspector shall decide by whom such fee shall be payable.

Submission of records.

7. An Electric Inspector may require a licensee to submit to such Inspector for examination any records of tests made by him, and the licensee shall comply with such requisition.

List of consumers.

8. An Electric Inspector may require a licensee to submit to such Inspector a list of all consumers supplied with energy by him at a pressure exceeding 250 volts; and the licensee shall comply with such requisition.

CHAPTER III.

LICENSES.

Application for License

Applications for license.

9. Every application for a license shall be signed by, or on behalf of, the applicant and addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department and it shall be accompanied by—

(a) six copies, in print, of the draft license as proposed by the applicant; the name and address of the applicant and of his agent, if any, being printed on the outside of the draft,

(b) one copy, signed by the applicant, of a map of the proposed area of supply, on a scale of not less than six inches to a mile, or on such a scale as may be approved by the Local Government, so marked or coloured as to define any portion of such area which is under the administration of any local authority;

(c) a list of any local authorities invested with the administration of any portion of the area of supply;

(d) an approximate statement describing any lands which the applicant proposes to acquire for the purpose of the license under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1891,

(e) an approximate statement of the capital proposed to be expended in connection with the undertaking;

(f) if the applicant is a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or in any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof, or in British India, or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, a copy of the memorandum and articles of association; and

(g) a fee of Rs. 500, unless such fee is remitted, wholly or in part, by general or special order of the Local Government.

10. The applicant shall deposit at his own office or at that of his agents, and at the office of every local authority invested with the administration of any portion of the proposed area of supply—

Copies of map and draft license for public inspection.

(*a*) a copy of the map referred to in rule 9, clause (*b*), for public inspection, and

(*b*) a sufficient number of copies of the draft license to be furnished to all persons applying for them at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

Contents of draft license.

11. The draft license shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(*a*) a short title descriptive of the proposed undertaking, together with the address and description of the applicant, or, in the case of a firm, the names of all the individual members of the firm;

(*b*) a statement of the boundaries of the proposed area of supply;

(*c*) if the generating station is situated outside the area of supply or if any intervening area, not included in the area of supply, is to be crossed, a list of the streets along or across which electric supply lines are to be laid down or placed;

(*d*) the proposed conditions of supply, including maximum prices, nature and amount of supply (if limited) and the like;

(*e*) a list of streets (if any) not repairable by the Government or by a local authority, and of railways and tramways (if any) the soil or pavement of which the applicant seeks power to open, break up or interfere with, and the names of the persons by whom such streets are repairable, or who are for the time being entitled to work such railway or tramway;

(*f*) the proposed periods after which the right to purchase is to take effect,

(*g*) a statement of any special terms of purchase or orders proposed to be made under section 10, and

(*h*) any proposed modification of the Schedule to be made under section 3, sub-section (2), clause (*f*).

Form of draft license.

12. The form of draft license annexed to these rules may, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, be used for the purposes of rule 9, and if used shall be sufficient.

Advertisement of application and contents thereof.

13. (1) The applicant shall, within fourteen days from the submission of the application under rule 9, publish notice of his application by public advertisement, and such advertisement shall consist of—

(*a*) the draft license,

(*b*) the addresses of the offices at which, under rule 10, copies of the map therein referred to may be inspected and copies of the draft license obtained.

(2) The advertisement shall be headed by a short title corresponding with that at the head of the draft license, and shall state that every local authority, company or person, desirous of making any representation with reference to the application, to the Local Government may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, within three months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement

(3) The advertisement shall be inserted by the applicant in at least three successive issues of the same newspaper published or circulated in the proposed area of supply or in such newspaper as the Local Government may approve.

(4) The applicant shall send three copies of the newspaper containing the advertisement to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, and the Local Government shall publish the advertisement once at least in the local official Gazette within one month from the date of the first advertisement published under sub-rule (3).

Objections to license.

Amendment of draft license.

14. Where any person desires to have any amendment made in the draft license, he may deliver a statement of the same to the applicant, and also to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department within the time allowed under rule 13, sub-rule (2), for the submission of representations referring to the application.

Local inquiries.

15. Where any person locally interested objects to the grant of a license applied for under these rules, the Local Government shall, if either the applicant or the objector so desires, cause a local inquiry to be held, of which due notice shall be given:

Provided that the Local Government may refuse such an inquiry if, in its opinion, the objection is of a trifling or vexatious nature.

Grant of license.

Grant of license.

16. If and when the Local Government has approved of a draft license, either in its original form or in a modified form, the Secretary in the Public Works Department shall inform the applicant of such approval and of the form in which it is proposed to grant the license.

Notification of grant of license.

17. If the applicant accepts the license in the form proposed by the Local Government, the Local Government shall, on receipt of an intimation in writing of such acceptance, publish the license in the local official Gazette, and notify that it has been granted.

Date of commencement of license.

18. The date of the publication of a notification under rule 17 shall be deemed to be the date of commencement of a license.

Deposit of map.

19. When a license has been granted, a map, showing, as regards such license, the particulars stated in rule 9, sub-rule (*b*), shall be signed, and dated to correspond with the date of the notification of the grant of the license, by the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department and retained by him as the deposited map.

Deposit of printed copies.

20. When a license has been granted, the licensee shall within thirty days, deposit printed copies for public inspection at his own office and at that of his agents (if any) and at the office of every local authority within the area of supply and shall furnish copies to all persons applying for the same at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

Orders supplementing or amending licenses.

Applications for written consent of Local Government in certain cases.

21. Where a licensee desires the written consent of the Local Government under section 12, sub-section (5), to enable him to open or break up the soil or pavement of any street not repairable by the Government or a local authority, or any railway or tramway, application for such consent shall be made in writing to the Secretary in the Public Works Department, and shall describe accurately the street, railway, or tramway which the applicant seeks power to open or break up, and the names of the persons by whom such street is repairable, or who are for the time being entitled to work such railway or tramway, and the extent to which he proposes to open or break up the same.

Amendment of licenses.

22. (1) No alterations or amendments in the terms and conditions of any license shall be made under section 4, sub-section (3), clause (*b*), until they have been published by the applicant and by the Local Government; and the provisions of rule 13, sub-rules (2), (3) and (4), shall apply to such publication.

(2) If any such alteration or amendment as is referred to in sub-rule (1) is made, it shall be notified by the Local Government in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER IV.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY BY LICENSEE.

Precautions against leakage before connection.

23. (1) A licensee shall not connect the wires and fittings on a consumer's premises with his works unless he is satisfied that the connection will not cause a leakage from those wires and fittings exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the consumer's premises.

(2) Where a licensee declines to make a connection, in accordance with sub-rule (1) he shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating his reasons for so declining.

(3) If a licensee has reason to believe that a leakage likely injuriously to affect the use of energy by the licensee or by other persons, exists in the premises of a consumer then the licensee may give the consumer reasonable notice in writing, that he desires to inspect and test such wires and fittings belonging to the consumer as form part of the circuit.

(4) If the consumer does not give all reasonable facilities for inspection and testing, or if a leakage from the consumer's wires exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises is discovered, the licensee may forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and need not recommence the supply until he is satisfied that the leakage has been stopped.

Appeal to Electric Inspector in regard to leakage.

24. (1) Where a consumer is dissatisfied with the action of a licensee under rule 23 in refusing or in discontinuing, or in not recommencing, the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of such consumer shall, on his application and on payment of the prescribed fee, be tested for the existence of leakage by an Electric Inspector.

(2) If the Electric Inspector on testing finds that the leakage from the consumer's wires is less than one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises, he shall notify the licensee, and the licensee shall within 24 hours commence or continue the supply of energy.

(3) This rule shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of rule 23.

Notice of intention to supply through distributing mains.

25. A licensee shall serve a notice upon the local authority of his intention to commence to supply energy through any distributing main at least forty-eight hours before he commences such supply.

Declared pressure of supply to consumer.

26. Before commencing to supply energy to a consumer, a licensee shall declare to the consumer the pressure at which he undertakes to give the supply; and the pressure shall not, without the written consent of the consumer or the previous sanction of the Local Government, vary therefrom by more than 4 per cent in the case of low or medium pressure, or by more than 12½ per cent in the case of high pressure.

Declared frequency of supply to consumers.

27. Before commencing to supply energy to a consumer by means of an alternating current, a licensee shall declare to the consumer the frequency at which he undertakes to give the supply; and the frequency shall not, without the written consent of the consumer or the previous sanction of the Local Government, vary therefrom by more than 2½ per cent.

Examination of licensee's records by consumer.

28. A consumer may, after giving not less than 24 hours' notice to the licensee, enter any testing station established by the licensee, and may examine the records of the tests made therein; and he may also take copies of or extracts from such records on payment to the licensee of a sum of one rupee for every such examination of a record covering a period of 24 hours or any part of 24 hours.

Sealing of meters

29. A licensee may affix a seal to any meter, maximum-demand indicator, or other apparatus placed upon a consumer's premises in accordance with section 26, and to any cut-out placed upon a consumer's premises in accordance with rule 37, and no person shall break such seal without giving the licensee, and, where the meter is the property of the consumer, the consumer also, not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing.

Sale of plans

30. Copies of plans or sections such as are referred to in clause XVI of the Schedule to the Act shall be supplied by the licensee to every applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per square foot.

Accounts and forms.

Preparation and submission of accounts

31. (1) Every licensee, unless exempted in accordance with section 11, shall cause the accounts of his undertaking to be made up to the 31st December or the 31st March, at the option of such licensee, or to such other date as the Local Government may approve.

(2) Such licensee shall prepare and render an annual statement of his accounts in accordance with the provisions of the said section within a period of six months from such date as aforesaid.

(3) The accounts shall be made up as far as circumstances permit in one or other of the prescribed forms annexed to these rules according as the licensee is or is not a local authority and may, at the option of the licensee, be rendered either in British Indian or in British sterling currency.

Forms of certain requisitions

32. Requisitions under clause V, sub-clause (4), or clause VI, sub-clause (5), as the case may be, of the Schedule to the Act shall be made in the prescribed form annexed to these rules.

CHAPTER V.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC.

General.

Application of Chapter.

33. The rules in this Chapter shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, apply—

(*a*) to every licensee,

(*b*) to every owner when the pressure exceeds 125 volts.

Nothing in the rules in this Chapter shall apply to any owner when the pressure does exceed 125 volts.

Dealing with electric shock

34. Instructions for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock, obtainable from every Electric Inspector, shall be affixed in a conspicuous place in every generating station and sub-station.

Precautions to be adopted by licensee.

Protection from lightning

35. A licensee shall adopt efficient means for protecting any portion of an electric supply-line or any support, guard wire or bearer-wire of an electric supply-line which is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning.

Responsibility of licensee for his works on consumer's premises

36. A licensee shall be responsible that all electric supply-lines, fittings and apparatus belonging to him, or under his control, which may be on a consumer's premises, are maintained in a safe condition, and shall take all due precautions to avoid risk of causing fire on such premises.

Cut-out on consumer's premises.

37. A licensee shall insert a suitable cut-out in each service line (other than an earthed neutral conductor or the earthed external conductor of a concentric cable) within a consumer's premises, in an accessible position as close as possible to the point of entry. Such cut-out shall be contained within an adequately enclosed fire proof receptacle:

Provided that, where more than one consumer is supplied through a common service line, each individual consumer (if he so requires) shall be given an independent cut-out at the point of junction to the common service.

Service lines on consumer's premises.

38. All portions of a service line on a consumer's premises, shall, unless inaccessible without the aid of a ladder or other special appliance, be continuously covered with insulating material and thoroughly protected against injury to the insulation or access of moisture, and any metal forming part of the electric circuit shall not, unless connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be touched.

Precautions to be adopted by owners.

Precautions when pressure exceeds 125 volts.

39. When an owner generates or uses energy—

(1) the supply of energy to every vehicle, travelling crane or the like shall be efficiently controlled by a suitable switch, so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from all apparatus concerned and from any device in connection therewith;

(2) trailing cables for portable motors shall be specially flexible, heavily insulated and protected from mechanical injury; where the protection is by means of metallic casing or covering, the casing or covering shall be in metallic connection with the frame of the motor;

(3) where bare conductors are used in a building, they shall be inaccessible without the aid of a ladder or other special appliance;

(4) no repair of any part of any electrical apparatus shall be effected while the part is charged to a pressure of or exceeding 250 volts.

Electric supply-lines.

Maintenance.

40. Every electric supply-line shall be maintained in a safe condition as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

Accidental charge.

41. All circuits and apparatus shall be so arranged that there shall be no danger of any part thereof becoming accidentally charged to any pressure beyond the limits of pressure for which it is intended.

Crossing metallic substances.

42. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, such precautions as an Electric Inspector may approve shall be taken by the licensee or the owner, as the case may be, against the possibility of the metallic substance becoming charged:

Provided that, where the electric supply-line was laid or erected previous to such metallic substance, the cost incurred in taking such precautions shall be refunded to the licensee or owner, as the case may be, by the person to whom the metallic substance belongs.

Cut-out.

43. Every electric supply-line (other than the earthed neutral conductor of any system or the earthed external conductor of a concentric cable) shall be protected by a suitable cut-out.

44. All metallic casings containing or protecting any electric supply-line shall be connected with earth, and shall be so joined and connected across all junction boxes and other openings as to make good electrical connection throughout their whole length:

Metal casings.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to brackets, electroliers, standards, switch covers or other fittings, where the supply is of low pressure.

45. The covers or doors of all junction boxes or pillars in any street shall be so secured that they cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance.

Junction boxes.

46. In every distributing system in which there is a neutral conductor, where the pressure between the neutral conductor and an outer or phase conductor exceeds 125 volts, the neutral conductor shall be connected with earth by two separate and distinct earth connections and in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

Connection with earth of a multi-wire system.

(a) the connection with earth of the neutral conductor shall be made at one point only on each distinct system, namely, at the generating station or sub-station, as the case may be, and the insulation of the system shall be maintained at all other parts:

(b) the current from the neutral conductor to earth shall, in the case of a licensee's distributing system, be continuously recorded, and if at any time it exceeds one thousandth part of the maximum supply current, steps shall immediately be taken to improve the insulation of the system:

(c) the connection with earth referred to in clause (a) shall not be made by the aid of, nor shall it be in contact with, any water-main, gas-main or similar main not belonging to the licensee or owner, as the case may be; a resistance, not exceeding 10 ohms, may be inserted between the neutral bus-bar and earth, and if so inserted it shall be of sufficient cross sectional area to carry the current which would pass should an outer or phase conductor become accidentally connected with earth;

(d) the connection with earth shall not be removed except for the purpose of testing, in which case it shall be made good again as soon as such test is finished, and a record of any such disconnection shall be kept by the licensee or owner, as the case may be:

Provided that the earth connection shall not, in a licensee's system, be removed except between 1 A.M. and 3 A.M.

47. The neutral point of the star-winding of each distinct polyphase multi-wire system may be either connected with earth or insulated.

Connection with earth of polyphase system.

48. When concentric conductors are used the insulation shall be maintained throughout, except that the external conductor may be connected with earth at one point:

Connection with earth of concentric conductors.

Provided that where energy is generated by an owner for use on his own premises, a concentric conductor, the external conductor of which is uninsulated, may be used.

Medium or High Pressure.

49. Where energy is to be supplied or used at medium or high pressure the supply shall not be commenced, or continued until or unless the following provisions have been or are complied with, namely:—

Supply at medium or high pressure.

(a) all live parts of apparatus shall, unless accessible only to, and under the control of, an authorised person, be protected by mechanically strong metal casings or coverings securely fastened throughout;

(b) a suitable switch shall be inserted in each conductor, near the point of origin on the consumer's or owner's premises, as the case may be;

(c) every connection, unless only accessible to an authorised person, shall be, as far as is practicable, completely enclosed in a mechanically strong metal casing or covering, securely fastened throughout or fixed in such other manner as may be approved in writing by an Electric Inspector;

(d) the supply to every apparatus shall be efficiently controlled by a switch in each conductor, so that by its means all pressure can be cut off from the apparatus concerned and from any device in connection therewith;

(e) the word "Danger," both in English and in the vernacular, shall be affixed in a conspicuous position near every generator (being the property of an owner) and near every motor, switchboard or regulating apparatus in connection with the same.

Introduction of multi-wire system to buildings.

50. Where the conductors of a multi-wire system between any of which there is medium or high pressure, are brought into a building for utilization at low pressure, the supply shall be delivered to two or more pairs of terminals, and the wiring from those terminals shall be kept separate and distinct. If in any such case two or more switches, terminals or cut-outs between any of which there is a difference of pressure exceeding 250 volts, are fitted within reach of one another, all their live parts shall be accessible only to authorised persons.

Main switchboard.

51. Where the pressure is medium or high there shall be, in front of every main switchboard in a generating station or sub-station, a space of not less than 3 feet in width, and, if there are any attachments or bare connections at the back of the switchboard, the space (if any) behind the switchboard shall be either less than 9 inches, or more than 30 inches in width, measured from the furthest out-standing part of any attachment or connection. If the space behind exceeds 30 inches in width there shall be a passage way clear to a height of not less than 6 feet, save as regards any horizontal supports of the switchboard, which may be placed at a height of not less than 4 feet 6 inches.

Distinction of circuits of different pressures.

52. In every generating station, sub-station, junction box or pillar in which there are any circuits or apparatus intended for medium as well as high pressure, the pressure of any one circuit shall be made readily distinguishable from that of any other.

Connection with earth of frames of generators, etc.

53. Where the pressure is medium or high, the frame of every generator, stationary motor, and, so far as is practicable, portable motor, and the metallic parts (not intended as conductors) of all transformers and regulating or controlling apparatus belonging to the supply, shall be connected with earth by two separate and distinct earth connections.

High Pressure.

Limiting pressure of supply.

54. (1) A high pressure supply shall not be delivered by a licensee to any person, other than a distributing licensee, except with the approval in writing of an Electric Inspector, and subject to such conditions (if any) as such Inspector may think reasonable and proper in the circumstances, and the installation shall not be brought into use until it has been inspected by an Electric Inspector.

(2) Where energy is to be used by an owner at high pressure, the installation shall not be brought into use except with the approval in writing of an Electric Inspector and subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think reasonable and proper in the circumstances.

55. (1) A high pressure circuit shall not be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application, during half an hour, in the case of every electric supply-line, machine, device or apparatus of a pressure 50 per cent greater than the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use; and the licensee or owner, as the case may be, shall duly record the results of each test:

Testing of insulation of all parts of high pressure circuit.

Provided that the testing pressure need in no case be more than 10,000 volts in excess of the pressure to which the circuit is intended to be subjected in use.

(2) A high pressure electric supply-line shall during its use continue in the sole charge of an authorized person.

56. All high pressure apparatus, including every portion of any high pressure electric supply-line (other than an aerial line) placed above the surface of the ground otherwise than in a sub-station, or in a compartment specially arranged for the purpose and accessible only to authorized persons, shall be completely enclosed in, or protected by, a mechanically strong metal casing or covering securely fastened throughout; and all circuits and apparatus in connection with the same, if they belong to an owner, shall be marked at frequent intervals with the word "Danger," both in English and in the vernacular.

High pressure electric supply-lines and apparatus placed above ground.

Aërial Lines.

57. No conductor of an aerial line shall have a less breaking stress than 800 lbs:

Minimum strength of conductors of aërial lines.

Provided that, where the span is less than 50 feet and on an owner's premises, and the pressure does not exceed 250 volts, a conductor having a breaking stress of not less than 300 lbs. may be used.

58. The conductors of every aerial line erected in, over, along or across any street or part of a street shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding 220 feet.

Maximum intervals between supports.

59. (1) Every metal support of an aërial line placed in the ground shall be connected with earth.

Connection with earth of metal supports and guard wires.

(2) Every guard wire shall be connected with earth at each point at which its electrical continuity is broken, and shall, if made of iron or steel, be galvanised.

60. The factor of safety of an aërial line, including the supports thereof and any guard wires or bearer wires in connection therewith, shall be at least four, under all conditions, the maximum wind pressure being taken at 25 lbs. per square foot; for cylindrical bodies the effective area shall be taken as two-thirds of the sectional area exposed to wind pressure.

Factor of safety.

61. (1) No conductor of an aerial line (not being a trolley wire or a traction feeder on the same support as a trolley wire) erected in, over, along or across any street shall be at a less height from the ground than 20 feet, nor shall it be accessible, either from the ground or from any permanent structure except by the aid of a ladder or other special appliance.

Height from ground and distance from buildings.

(2) Where such an aërial line is on a consumer's or an owner's premises the height from the ground shall be not less than 15 feet.

62. (1) Every aërial line (not being suspended from a bearer-wire and not being a trolley wire) erected in, over, along or across any street, shall be protected with a device approved by an Electric Inspector for rendering such line electrically harmless in case it breaks.

Safety device.

(2) Every such aërial line on a consumer's or an owner's premises shall, if the pressure exceeds 250 volts, be similarly protected.

63. Except as provided for in rule 83, where a licensee's or an owner's aërial line crosses, or is in proximity to, another aërial line or to any telegraph wire, not belonging to him, such precautions as an Electric Inspector may approve shall be taken by the licensee against the possibility of contact at the expense of the party whose line is last erected, and the crossing shall be made in a direction as nearly at right angles as the nature of the case admits.

Lines crossing or approaching each other.

64. No service line or tapping shall be taken off an aërial line otherwise than at a point of support.

Service lines from aërial lines.

65. High pressure aërial lines shall not be brought into use until they have been approved by an Electric Inspector, and, where such lines are used, the licensee shall make arrangements so as to prevent any person from climbing up any of the supports without the aid of a ladder or special appliance.

High pressure aërial lines.

66. Every aërial line, if covered with insulating material, shall be efficiently suspended from a bearer-wire or bearer-wires, by means of insulating hangers at distances of not more than 3 feet apart; and every bearer-wire, if made of iron or of steel, shall be galvanised.

Suspending of aërial lines.

67. Where an aërial line, erected in, over, along or across any street ceases to be used as an electric supply-line, it shall be maintained in a safe mechanical condition in accordance with the provisions of rule 60, or, if so required by an Electrical Inspector, be removed within a period of 14 days from the date of such Inspector's requisition for removal.

Unused aërial line to be removed.

Electric traction.

68. Rules 69 to 84 shall apply in the case of energy used under Part III of the Act for purposes of traction. In these rules, the conductor used for transmitting energy to a vehicle is referred to as the "line," and the other conductor as the "return".

Additional rules for electric traction.

69. Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 54, the pressure of supply on any trolley-wire or other conductor used in direct electrical and mechanical connection with any vehicle shall not be high except with the written approval of the Local Government and subject to such conditions (if any) as the Local Government may prescribe.

Pressure of supply to vehicle.

70. Every line shall be insulated throughout, and every return may be insulated throughout or may be uninsulated to the extent hereinafter provided.

Insulation of lines and returns.

71. Where any rails on which cars run, or any conductors laid between or within three feet of such rails, form any part of a return, such part may be uninsulated. All other returns or parts of a return shall be insulated, unless of such conductivity as to secure the conditions required by rule 73.

Insulation of returns.

72. (1) Where any part of a return is uninsulated, it shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator.

Uninsulated return to be negative.

(2) Where the owner's uninsulated return is in proximity to any metallic pipe, structure or substance not belonging to him, he shall, if so required by the person to whom such pipe, structure or substance belongs, connect his return therewith at the expense of the latter.

73. (1) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the owner shall, in the construction and maintenance of his system, adopt such means for reducing the difference produced by the current between the potential of the uninsulated return at any one point and the potential of the uninsulated return at any other point as to ensure that the difference of potential between the uninsulated return and any metallic pipe, structure or substance in the vicinity shall not exceed four volts, where the return is relatively positive, or one and one-third volts, where the return is relatively negative.

Earth return current.

(2) The person to whom any such pipe, structure or substance as is referred to in sub-rule (1), belongs, may, in respect of the same, require the owner of the uninsulated return, at reasonable times and intervals, to ascertain by test in his presence, or in that of his representative, whether the condition specified in the said sub-rule is secured; and, if such condition as aforesaid is found to be secured, all reasonable expenses of and incidental to the carrying out of the test shall be borne by the owner of the metallic pipe, structure or substance.

74. Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the owner shall keep a continuous record of the difference of potential during the working of his system between every junction of an insulated return with an uninsulated return and the point on the route most distant from that junction, and the difference of potential shall in no case exceed seven volts.

Difference of potential on return.

75. Where both the line and the return are placed within a conduit, the following conditions shall be secured in the construction and maintenance of the system:-

Leakage on conduit system.

(a) Where the rails are used to form any part of the return, they shall be electrically connected, at distances apart of not more than 100 feet, with the conduit by means of copper strips having a cross-sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch or by other means of equal conductivity. Where the return is wholly insulated and contained within the conduit, the latter shall be connected with earth at the generating station or sub-station through an instrument suitable for the indication of any contact or partial contact of either the line or the return with the conduit.

(b) The leakage current shall be ascertained daily, before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged; and, if at any time it is found to exceed one ampere per mile of single tramway track, the transmission and use of energy shall be suspended unless the leakage is stopped within twenty-four hours.

76. Where both the line and the return are not placed within a conduit, the leakage current shall be ascertained daily before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged; and, if at any time it is found that it exceeds

Leakage on other than conduit system.

one-half of an ampere per mile of single tramway track, the transmission and use of energy shall be suspended unless the leakage is stopped within twenty-four hours.

77. Precautions to the satisfaction of an Electric Inspector shall be taken by the owner of every vehicle to prevent—

Passengers not to have access to electric circuit.

(a) the access of passengers to any portion of the electric circuit where there is danger to them of receiving an electric shock;

(b) any metal handrail or other metallic substance liable to be handled by passengers becoming charged.

78. Where any rails on which cars run are used as a return, the current density in such rails shall not exceed nine amperes per square inch of cross-sectional area.

Current density in rails.

79. Every trolley-wire shall be constructed in sections not exceeding one mile in length, and means shall be provided for isolating each section.

Isolation of sections.

80. No trolley-wire shall be of less cross-sectional area than eight one hundreths of a square inch, nor shall it have a less breaking stress than 4,500 lbs.

Minimum size and strength of trolley-wire.

81. A trolley-wire or a traction feeder on the same supports as a trolley-wire shall nowhere be at a height from the surface of the street of less than 17 feet, except where it passes under a bridge or other fixed structure, in which case it shall be suspended to the satisfaction of an Electric Inspector. The intervals between the supports shall not exceed 140 feet.

Height of trolley-wire and length of span.

82. There shall be not less than 15 inches between the overhang of any passing car and every post carrying the trolley-wire.

Clearance.

83. Within 15 days of receiving notice that a new aërial line or telegraph-wire is, or is about to be, erected across a trolley-wire, or before bringing into use any trolley-wire erected under any aërial line or telegraph wire, the owner of the trolley wire shall arrange to have his line guarded, at the expense of the owner of the line or wire last erected, in such manner as may be agreed to by the owners concerned and approved of by an Electric Inspector, or, in the absence of such an agreement and approval, in accordance with the following conditions [*vide* also attached diagrams], namely :—

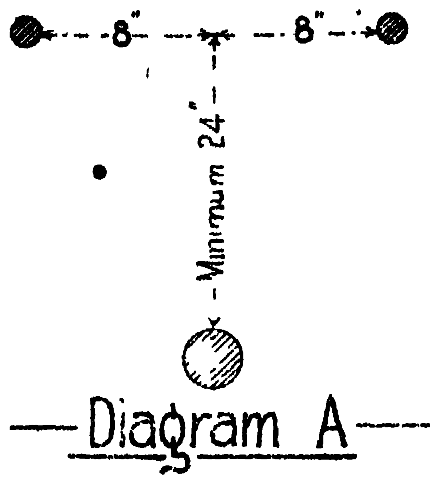
Guard-wires.

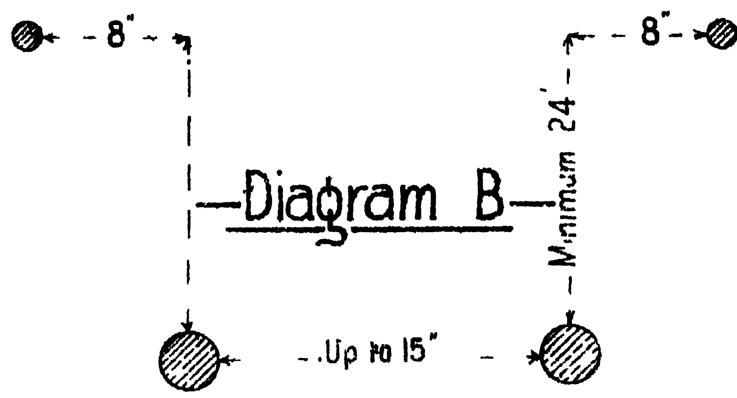
(1) Where there is only one trolley-wire, two guard-wires shall be erected as in diagram A.

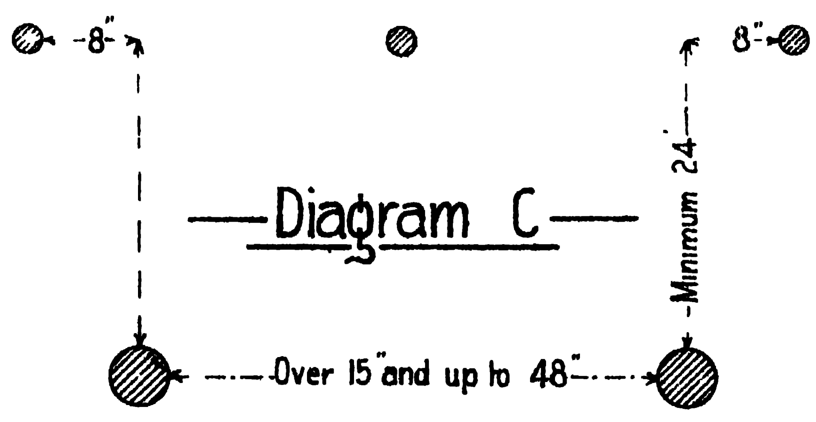
(2) Where there are two trolley-wires and the distance between them does not exceed 15 inches, two guard-wires shall be erected as in diagram B.

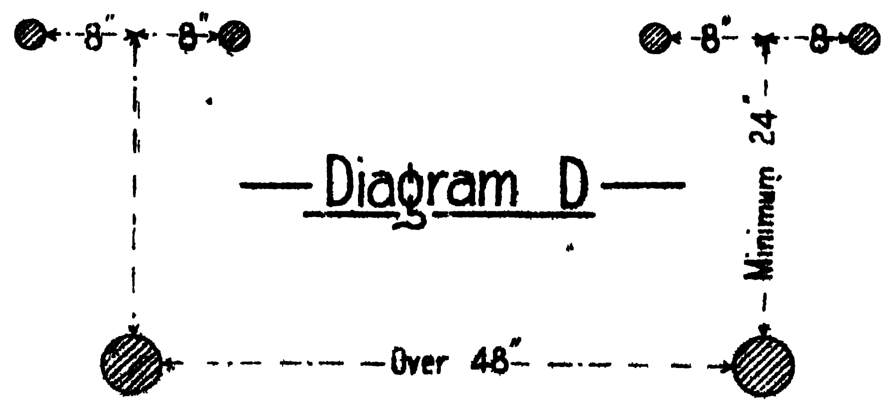
(3) Where there are two trolley-wires and the distance between them exceeds 15 inches but does not exceed 48 inches, three guard-wires shall be erected as in diagram C.

(4) Where there are two trolley-wires and the distance between them exceeds 48 inches, each trolley-wire shall be separately guarded as in diagram D.


8"
8"
Minimum 24'
Diagram A


8"
8"
Minimum 24'
Diagram B
Up to 15"


8"
8"
Minimum 24'
Diagram C
Over 15" and up to 48"


8"
8"
8"
8
Minimum 24'
Diagram D
Over 48"

(5) Every guard-wire shall be connected with earth at each point at which its electrical continuity is broken and it shall also be connected at intervals of not more than five spans with the rails.

(6) Every guard-wire shall, if made of iron or of steel, be galvanised, and shall have a breaking stress of not less than 1,500 lbs.

(7) The rise of the trolley-boom shall be so limited that if the trolley leaves the trolley-wire it shall not foul the guard-wires.

(8) Where a telegraph-wire, though not crossing a trolley-wire, is nevertheless liable to fall or be blown down upon a trolley-wire, a guard-wire shall be erected so that the falling telegraph-wire shall fall on the guard-wire before it can reach the trolley-wire. If the trolley-wire is enclosed within a triangle formed by the vertical plane of a telegraph-wire and an imaginary line drawn at an angle of 45° from the uppermost telegraph-wire on the side nearest to the trolley-wire, a guard-wire shall be erected on the span-wires or on the brackets.

(9) Where a telegraph-wire is liable to fall or be blown down upon an arm, stay-wire or span wire, and so slide down upon a trolley-wire, guard-hooks shall be provided to prevent such sliding.

Records.

84. (1) The owner shall, so far as is consistent with his system of working, keep the following records, namely :—

(*a*) daily record showing—
the maximum working current from the source of supply ;
the maximum working pressure at the source of supply ;
difference of potential, as required by rule 74 ; and
the leakage current (if any), as required by rule 75 and rule 76.

(*b*) occasional records showing—
every test made under rule 73 ;
every stoppage of leakage, together with the time occupied ; and
particulars of any abnormal occurrence affecting the electrical working of the system.

(2) These records shall be open to inspection by an Electric Inspector or by any person authorised in writing by an Electric Inspector.

Mines.

Additional rules for mines.

85. Rules 86 to 101 shall apply in the case of energy used under Part III of the Act in mines.

Authorised person to be on duty in mines.

86. An authorised person shall be on duty in every mine while energy is being used therein.

Plans.

87. A plan shall be kept in every mine in which energy is for the time being used, showing the position of all permanent electrical machinery and conductors in the mine. Such plan shall be open to inspection by an Electric Inspector, or by any officer appointed to assist an Electric Inspector, or by an Inspector of Mines.

Switch at mouth of mine.

88. Where energy is used underground in a mine, an efficiently enclosed and locked switch box for cutting off the supply of energy shall be provided near the mouth of the mine.

Terminal box.

89. At points where flexible conductors for portable apparatus are connected with the main conductors a fixed terminal box shall be provided, and a switch shall be fixed in, or in close proximity to, the terminal box whereby all pressure can be cut off from the flexible conductors and any apparatus in connection therewith.

Electric locomotives.

90. Notwithstanding the provisions of rules 54 and 69, high pressure shall not be used on a trolley-wire system in any part of a mine.

Pressure on coal-cutting motors underground.

91. Motors of coal-cutting and other portable machines, if used underground, shall not be used at high pressure.

Fault detectors in insulated circuits.

92. Earth or fault detectors shall be connected up in every completely insulated circuit in every generating station, sub-station or switch room to show immediately any defect in the insulation of the system. The readings of these

instruments shall be recorded weekly in a book kept at the generating station, sub-station or switch room.

Conductors in shafts and roads.

93. (1) Every conductor in a shaft or mine road shall be substantially fixed and supported at intervals varying according to its weight; and where such a conductor is not completely boxed in and protected from falling material, it shall be so fixed as to yield to a blow given by falling material.

(2) Every conductor in a shaft used, or intended to be used, for the raising or lowering of persons or materials, shall be continuously covered with insulating material.

(3) Every conductor (not being a trolley-wire in a haulage road) shall be continuously covered with insulating material. Where such a conductor cannot be kept at least one foot from the overhang of a passing tub or tram, it shall be specially protected.

Trolley wires in underground roads.

94. The trolley-wires (if any) in an underground road, unless guarded to the satisfaction of an Electric Inspector, shall be placed at a height of not less than 7 feet above the level of the road: otherwise the pressure shall be cut off from them whenever and so long as the road is open to use by foot passengers other than duly authorised persons, and a notice, both in English and in the vernacular, showing the hours during which the road is so open to use, shall be affixed in a conspicuous place at every entrance to it.

Fixing [illegible]

95. (1) Conductors unprovided with metallic coverings shall not be fixed to walls or timber by means of metallic fastenings.

(2) Where main or haulage roads are being repaired or where blasting is being carried on, temporary precautions shall be taken to protect the conductors from injury.

[illegible]

96. Where unarmoured cables or wires pass through metal frames, or into boxes or motor casings, the holes shall be substantially bushed with insulating bushes and, where necessary, with gas tight bushings which cannot readily become displaced.

Arc lamps.

97. All arc lamps shall be so guarded as to prevent pieces of ignited carbon falling from them, and shall not be used in situations where there is likely to be danger from the presence of coal dust. They shall be so screened as to prevent risk of contact with persons.

Small wires for lighting.

98. Small wires for lighting circuits shall be either conveyed in pipes or casings, or suspended from porcelain insulators, or fastened to such insulators with some non-conducting material which will not cut the covering and will prevent contact with any timbering or metal work. If separate uncased wires are used, they shall be kept at least two inches apart, and shall not be brought together except at lamps or switches or fittings.

Distributing switches and fuse boards.

99. Every main or distributing switch or fuse board shall be made of incombustible material and fixed in a dry situation.

Precautions when danger from inflammable gas exists.

100. In any part of a mine, or in any working approaching such part, in which there is, or is likely to be, such an accumulation of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous:

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 51, no pressure higher than medium shall be used.

(2) All motors, unless placed in rooms separately ventilated with intake air, shall have all their current-carrying parts, also their starters, terminals and connections, completely enclosed in flametight casings made of uninflammable material and of sufficient strength not to be liable to be damaged should an explosion of firedamp occur in the interior. Such casings shall not be opened except by an authorised person, and then only while the current is switched off. No pressure shall be switched on while the enclosures are open.

(3) The use of open type switches and cut-outs is prohibited and switches and cut-outs shall either be enclosed in gas-tight boxes, or break under oil.

(4) Electric lamps, if used, shall be of the vacuum type, shall be protected by gas-tight fittings of strong glass, shall have no flexible cord connections, and shall not be changed except by an authorised person, and then only while the current is switched off.

(5) Electric haulage by locomotives on the trolley wire system is prohibited.

(6) Where storage batteries are used, sub-rule (2) shall be deemed to apply also to the boxes containing the cells.

Installations in use before coming into force of rules

101. Notwithstanding anything in these rules, any electrical plant or apparatus installed, or in use, in any mine before the coming into force of these rules may be continued in use unless an Electric Inspector, after consulting the Chief Inspector of Mines, shall otherwise direct, but subject to any conditions affecting safety that such Electric Inspector may impose.

Relaxation of Rule

By Local Government

102. The Local Government may, by order in writing, direct that any of the provisions of rules 35 to 100, both inclusive, be relaxed in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions (if any) as it may think reasonable and proper in the circumstances:

Provided that every relaxation so directed shall be reported forthwith to, and shall be subject to disallowance by, the Governor General in Council

By Electric Inspector

103. An Electric Inspector may, by order in writing, direct that rules 58 and 61, sub-rule (1), be relaxed in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think reasonable and proper in the circumstances.

Provided that every relaxation so directed shall be reported forthwith to, and shall be subject to disallowance by, the Local Government.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND MISCELLANEOUS

Penalty for breaking seal of meter

104. Whoever in contravention of rule 29 breaks a seal lawfully affixed by a licensee shall be punishable with fine which may extend to thirty rupees.

Responsibility for observance of rules

105. Licensees and owners, and their agents and managers, shall be responsible for the observance of such of the rules in Chapter V of these rules as impose a duty on a person not therein specified.

Penalty for breach of rules

106. Whoever, being a licensee or owner, or the agent or manager of a licensee or owner, commits a breach of these rules shall be punishable for every such breach with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day after the first during which he is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

Mode of entry.

107. All persons entering, in pursuance of the Act or these rules, any building which is used as a human dwelling or a place of worship shall, in making such entry, have due regard, so far as may be compatible with the exigencies of the purpose for which such entry is made, to the social and religious usages of the occupant of the building entered.

Application of rules.

108 Subject to the provisions of section 58, sub-section (2), these rules shall be binding on all persons, companies and undertakings to whom licenses have been granted or with whom agreements have been made by or with the sanction of Government for the supply or use of electricity before the commencement of the Act.

Rescission of rules.

109. All rules made under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, or any Act thereby repealed, are hereby rescinded.

ANNEXURE I.

Specification relating to the Deposition of Silver.

The electrolyte shall consist of a solution of from 15 to 20 parts by weight of silver nitrate in 100 parts of distilled water. The solution must only be used once, and only for so long that not more than 30 per cent of the silver in the solution is deposited.

The anode shall be of silver, and the kathode of platinum. The current density at the anode shall not exceed 1/5 ampere per square centimetre and at the kathode 1/50 ampere per square centimetre.

Not less than 100 cubic centimetres of electrolyte shall be used in a voltameter.

Care must be taken that no particles which may become mechanically detached from the anode shall reach the kathode.

Before weighing, any traces of solution adhering to the kathode must be removed, and the kathode dried.

ANNEXURE II.

Scale of Fees

In tests requiring the expenditure of a considerable amount of power, a charge, to cover the actual cost of the energy used, may be made.

A—Sub-standards

	Rs.
For an instrument intended to be used as a sub-standard and submitted for special examination and testing	80
If required to be kept under observation for a period longer than one month, for each additional month or part of a month	40

Instruments referred to above to be delivered at and removed from the testing laboratory free of cost to Government

B—Resistances and standard cells.

	Rs.
For a resistance between 1 ohm and $\frac{1}{1000}$ ohm to an accuracy of 0·1 per cent	10
For a resistance of standard form to highest accuracy obtainable, at one temperature	20
For determining the E. M. F of a standard cell to highest accuracy obtainable, at one temperature	15

C—Ordinary direct-reading commercial Instruments.

	Rs.
For testing at three points—	
Voltmeter—	
Not exceeding 500 volts	15
Exceeding 500 volts	20
Current Indicator—	
Not exceeding 200 amperes	15
Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 500 amperes	20
Watt-meter—	
Not exceeding 250 volts or 250 amperes	25
For each point tested beyond three points in any direct-reading instrument, an additional	5
In the case of any direct-reading instrument, if arranged to record, and if the accuracy of such record is required to be verified, extra fee for every record verified	5

For instruments reading by an adjustment to zero, an increase of 50 per cent on the fees for similar direct-reading instrument will be charged.

ANNEXURE III.

Model Form of Draft License under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

[*See section 3.*]

____________________________Electric License, 191 .

DRAFT LICENSE.

Signature of Applicant or his Agent (if any).

Address of Applicants.

THE__________ELECTRIC LICENSE, 191 .

License for the supply of energy granted by the Government of________ under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

License is hereby granted to[1] ____,

[carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of]

____

to supply electrical energy in the area[2] *with the powers and upon the terms and conditions all specified below.*

Short title

1. This license may be cited as "The__________________[3] Electric License, 191 ."

Interpretation.

2 The several words, terms and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the Rules thereunder meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings, provided that in this license:—

(1) the Act shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910;

(2) the expression "the licensees" shall mean and include the said[4] ________________________________ and their [or his] permitted assigns; and

(3) the expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of________in the Public Works Department, and by the applicants under the name and style of ____________.

Security[5]

3 The period within which under clause 1 (*b*) of the Schedule to the Act the licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned, and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government under that clause, be _______________ and Rupees____ respectively.

Area of supply.[6]

4. The area above referred to within which the supply of energy is authorised by this license (the

[1] The licensee may be any local authority, company or individual In the case of a firm give names of individual partners

[2] See clause 4.

[3] Short title to agree with heading.

[4] Individual names as in preamble in the case of a firm

[5] See section 4 (1) (*c*) of the Act and clause 1 of the schedule to the Act

[6] The area for which each local authority is constituted should be distinctly marked or coloured. See Rule 9 (*b*).

area of supply under the Act) is the whole of the area bounded as follows:—

North.—By
East.—By
South.—By
West.—By

the boundaries whereof are delineated in the deposited map.

Power to lay mains outside area of supply[7].

5. The licensees may lay down or place electric supply lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated or to be situated at ———— (outside the area of supply) to the boundary of the area of supply.

Limits within which the supply of energy is to be compulsory.[8]

6. (1) The works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government under clause IV of the Schedule to the Act are the following, namely:—[9]

————————————————

(2) If the licensee fails to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1), the license may be revoked.[10]

Limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy.

7. The prices to be charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the following maxima, namely:—

————————————————

or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government in accordance with clause X of the Schedule to the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the matter.

Breaking up of streets, railways and tramways[11]

8. The licensee is specially authorised to open and break up the soil and pavement of the following streets or parts of streets which are not repairable by the Government or by a local authority, and of the following railways and tramways or parts of railways and tramways, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Streets.
(*b*) Railways[12]
(*c*) Tramways.[12]

Purchase of undertaking.

9. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7, sub-section (1), of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of 50 years[13] from the date of the publication in the *Gazette* of of the notification of this license and on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 years,[13] (and the terms[14] of such purchase shall be ————). The percentage of the value to be determined in accordance with and for the purpose of section 7 (1) of the Act of the lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee therein mentioned to be added under the second proviso of that sub-section to such value on account of compulsory purchase shall be ———— per cent.

[7] This clause should be retained only where the licensee is to supply energy from a generating station outside the area of supply. Where power to cross an intervening area is sought under section 3 (1) of the Act, enter details here.

[8] See section 3 (2) (*d*) of the Act.

[9] It is open to the licensee to propose a "compulsory area" or to the Local Government to make provision for such an area. Ordinarily it will be sufficient to enter here the names of "compulsory streets" in which the licensee will lay distributing mains. If no compulsory works are specified in the license, the Local Government may subsequently direct what works are to be executed, see clause IV of Schedule.

[10] See note to sub-clause (1) of this clause.

[11] This clause to be omitted if no such powers are required in the license. See section 12 (5) of the Act and proviso to the same. Powers can be obtained subsequently; see rule 21.

[12] In ordinary cases the level crossings or points at which interference is proposed must be specified.

[13] The periods after which an option to purchase arises may be less than 50 and 20 years, respectively.

[14] The terms must not differ from those laid down in the Act unless the powers of section 10 are invoked to modify or cancel them.

(2) In accordance with section 3, sub-section (2), clause (*d*) (*ii*), of the Act, it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall / shall not form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or section 7.[15]

Additions to, variations from, and exceptions from the schedule to the Act.[16]

10. (1) In pursuance of section 3, sub-section (2), clause (*f*), of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that clause ——————of the Schedule to the Act shall for the purpose of incorporation in this license be varied / added to by the substitution of the following clause, namely :—[17]

---

(2) In pursuance of section 3, sub-section (2), clause (*f*), of the Act, it is hereby expressly declared that clause(s) —————— of the Schedule to the Act shall be excepted from incorporation in this license.

NOTE.—*In the preparation of a draft license the above model form may be varied, or added to, by the applicant so far as the Act and rules admit.*

Rules Nos. 9 to 13 inclusive, as to applications for licenses, should be consulted. In drawing up a draft license the attention of the applicant is more particularly directed to the following sections of the Act, viz., *3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 27, 51 and 57 ; the powers under section 51 can only be conferred after the grant of the license.*

In the case of licenses for bulk supply, see clause IX of the Schedule and the proviso to section 3 (2), clause (f), of the Act ; also section 10 (b) of the Act.

[15] The generating station or stations belonging to the licensees should ordinarily be included except where they form part of a traction undertaking previously authorised.

[16] To be omitted if not required in any draft license.

[17] The latter part of the clause may require modification according to the circumstances.

ANNEXURE IV.

Model form of Accounts prescribed under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for local authorities.

[*See section 11 of the Act.*]

_______________ ELECTRIC LICENSE.

THE _______________ *

* Enter designation of local authority.

Year ending *31st December 19*__ / *31st March 19*__ .

I.—Statement as to loans authorised for the purposes of the undertaking referred to in the above-mentioned license prior to the end of the year for which accounts are made up.

Amounts sanctioned and nature of loan.	Amount borrowed.				Amount repaid.				Amount sanctioned but not borrowed.
	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent.	Total.	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent.	Total.	

No. II.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.

For the year ending *31st December 19* / *31st March 19*

	Expenditure up to end of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Total expenditure to		Receipts up to end of previous year.	Received during the year.	Total receipts to
1. To preliminary expenses (to be specified).				1. By amount raised by loans.			
2. To lands, including law charges incidental to acquisition.				2. By value of lands belonging to authority appropriated for electrical purposes.			
3. To value of lands appropriated for electrical purposes, as per contra.				3. By value of surplus lands sold.			
4. To buildings . .				4. By other receipts (to be specified).			
5. To plant . .							
6. To mains . .							
7. To transformers, etc. .							
8. To meters and fees for certifying under the Act.							
9. To general stores .							
10. To transfer to Sinking Fund of value of lands sold, as per contra.							
11. To amount applied to the reduction of principal of borrowed money from value of (2), lands sold, as per contra.							
12. To special items (to be specified).							
Total Expenditure .							
To balance of Capital Account.							

Local Authorities Accounts.

No. III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

For the year ending $\frac{\text{31st December 19}}{\text{31st March 19}}$.

Dr. **Cr.**

A.—Generation.

1. To fuel . . . .
2. To oil, waste, water and engine-room stores.
3. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents and officers.
4. To (*a*) wages . . .
   (*b*) overtime . . .
5. To repairs and maintenance as follows:—
   Buildings . . .
   Plant . . . .

To special items (to be specified)

6. To other items (to be specified).

B.—Distribution.

1. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents and officers.
2. To (*a*) wages . . .
   (*b*) overtime . .
3. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains.
4. To repairs, maintenance and renewal of transformers, etc.
5. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of meters, switches, cut-outs and other apparatus on consumer's premises.

C.—Public lamps.

1. To attendance and repairs .
2. To renewals, etc. . .

[illegible]—*Rents, rates and taxes.*

[illegible]vable . .

[illegible] . .

[illegible]ver .

---

1. By balance from last account.
   Less bad debts written off.
2. By sale of energy for lighting purposes.
3. By sale of energy for power purposes.
4. By sale of energy under special contracts.
5. By public lighting . .
6. By rental of meters and other apparatus on consumer's premises.
7. By rents receivable .
8. By other items (to be specified).

TOTAL .

Local Authorities' Accounts.

Dr. No. III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—*contd.* Cr.

Brought forward					
E.—Management expenses.					
1. To salaries, *viz.*—					
Engineer's Department .					
Clerical Department .					
2. To general establishment charges.					
F.—Law charges.					
To law expenses . . .					
G.—Special charges.					
Special items (to be specified) .					
Total expenditure .					
Amount carried to net revenue account					
Balance carried to next account to provide for bad debts.					
TOTAL .					

Local Authorities Accounts.

No. IV.—NET REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr. | Cr.

Dr.		Cr.	
1. To interest on mortgage debt accrued due to date.		1. By balance from last account . .	
2. To instalments of principal of money borrowed.		2. By balance brought from revenue account (No. III).	
3. To amount transferred to sinking fund where such fund is authorised.		3. By interest on money at deposit . .	
4. To payments to reserve fund where such is authorised.			
5. To sum applied to local rate . . .			
6. To balance carried forward . . .			

No. V.—SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr. | Cr.

Dr.	Stock.		Cr.	Stock.	
1. To amount paid for purchase of (nature of investment to be specified).			1. By balance brought from last account.		
2. To stock sold during period of account.			2. By amount brought from net revenue account.		
3. To amount of principal of borrowed money repaid.			3. By interest on investment		
4. To amount of balance to next account.			4. By value of lands transferred from account II.		
			5. By amount realized by sale of stock (nature of stock to be specified).		
			6. By stock purchased . .		

No. VI.—RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr. | Cr.

	Stock.			Stock.	
1. To amount paid for purchase of (nature of investment to be specified).			1. By balance brought from last account.		
2. To stock sold . . .			2. By amount transferred from net revenue account.		
3. To sum transferred to revenue account.			3. By stock purchased . .		
4. To amount of balance to next account.			4. By amount realized by sale of stock (nature of stock to be specified).		

No. VII.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Dr. | Cr.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
1. To capital account Amount received as per account No II.		1. By capital account: Amount expended for works as per account No. II.	
2 To sundry creditors		2. By stores on hand	
3. To net revenue account: Balance at credit thereof.		3. By sundry debtors for current supplied to end of the year.	
4. To sinking fund account . . .		4. By other debtors	
5. To reserve fund account . . .		5. By securities as held (cost price) . .	
6. To other items (to be specified) . .		6. By other items (to be specified) . .	
		7. By cash with treasurer . . .	
		8. By cash in hand	
Total .		Total .	

Local Authorities Accounts.

No. VIII.—STATEMENT OF ENERGY GENERATED, SOLD, ETC.

Total energy generated in	KILOWATT-HOURS SOLD.						Kilowatt-hours not accounted for.	Total Kilowatt-hours accounted for.	Kilowatts connected for public lamps.	Total consumers connected.	Maximum supply demanded in Kilowatts.
	Public lamps	By special contract	Consumers by meter for lighting purposes	Consumers by meter for power purposes.	Total	Kilowatt-hours used on works.					

ANNEXURE V.

Model form of accounts prescribed under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for Companies.

[*See Section 11 of the Act.*]

____________ELECTRIC LICENSE.

* Enter designation of Company. THE * COMPANY.

For the year ending $\frac{\textit{31st December 19}}{\textit{31st March 19}}$.

STATEMENT OF SHARE CAPITAL APPROPRIATED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE UNDERTAKING AUTHORISED BY THE ABOVEMENTIONED LICENSE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

No. I.

Description of Capital.	Authorised by	Number of shares issued.	Nominal amount of share.	Called up per share.	Total paid-up.	Issued not paid-up.	Remaining unissued.	Total amount authorised.

STATEMENT OF LOAN CAPITAL APPROPRIATED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE UNDERTAKING AUTHORISED BY THE ABOVEMENTIONED LICENSE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

No. II.

Description of loan.	AMOUNTS BORROWED.				Remaining borrowing powers.	Total amount of borrowing powers.	
	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent	Total.			

Total Share Capital Paid-up, see No. I

" Loan " Borrowed, see " II

Total Capital received

Companies' Accounts.

No. III —CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

DR. *For the year ending* 31st December 19 . / 31st March 19 . CR.

	Expenditure up to end of previous year	Expended during the year.	Total expenditure to		Receipts up to end of previous year	Received during year.	Total receipts to
1. To preliminary expenses (to be specified).				By ordinary shares of			
2. To lands including law charges incidental to acquisition.				Ditto.			
3. To buildings .				By preference shares of			
4. To plant . .				By debenture stock			
5. To mains .				By mortgages and bonds.			
6. To transformers, etc. .				By amounts received in anticipation of calls.			
7. To meters, and fees for certifying under the Act.				By other receipts (to be specified).			
8. To general stores .							
9. To special items (to be specified).							
Total expenditure .							
To balance of Capital Account.							

Companies' Accounts.

No. IV.—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr. *For the year ending* *31st December 19 .* / *31st March 19 .* Cr.

A.—Generation.

1. To fuel . . . .
2. To oil, waste, water and engine-room stores.
3. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents and officers.
4. To (*a*) wages . . .
   (*b*) overtime .
5. To repairs and maintenance as follows:—

Buildings
Plant
special items (to be specified).

B.—Distribution.

1. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents and officers.
2. To (*a*) wages . .
   (*b*) overtime . .
3. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of mains.
4. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of transformers, etc.
5. To repairs, maintenance and renewals of meters, switches, cut-outs and other apparatus on consumer's premises.

---

1. By sale of energy for lighting purposes.
2. By sale of energy for power purposes.
3. By sale of energy under special contracts.
4. By public lighting .
5. By rental of meters and other apparatus on consumer's premises.
6. By rents receivable .
7. By transfer fees .
8. By other items (to be specified).

Companies' Accounts.

DR. No. IV.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—*contd.* CR.

C.—Public lamps.					
1. To attendance and repairs .					
2. To renewals, etc. . . .					
D.—Rents, rates and taxes.					
1. To rents payable . . .					
2. To rates and taxes . .					
E.—Management expenses.					
1. To Directors' remuneration .					
2. To management . . .					
3. To general establishment charges.					
4. To Auditors of Company .					
5. To Auditor appointed under the provisions of the Act					
F.—Law charges.					
To law expenses . . .					
G.—Depreciation.					
1. To depreciation in respect of leasehold works.					
2. To depreciation in respect of buildings.					
3. Ditto plant, etc. . .					
4. Ditto mains, etc. . .					
H.—Special charges.					
To special items (to be specified)					
Total expenditure .					
Balance carried to net revenue .					

Companies' Accounts.

DR. **No. V.—NET REVENUE ACCOUNT.** CR.

1. To interest on debentures accrued due to date .		1. By balance from last account.			
2. To interest on mortgages and bonds accrued due to date.		Less dividend paid .			
3. To interest on temporary loans accrued due to date.		By amount carried to Reserve Fund.			
4. To dividend on preference stocks . . .		2. By balance brought from revenue account (No. IV).			
5. To balance applicable to dividend on ordinary stock or shares.		3. By interest on money at deposit.			

DR. **No. VI.—RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.** CR.

1. Amount paid out (items to be specified) .		1. By balance brought from last account.	
2. Amount of balance to next account .		2. By amount brought from net revenue account.	
		3. By interest on amount invested .	
		(Description of investments to be specified.)	

Companies' Accounts.

Dr. No. VII.—DEPRECIATION FUND ACCOUNT. Cr.

To balance		1. By balance from last account . .	
		2. By interest on investments . .	
		3. By amount brought from revenue account (see No. IV—G).	
		(Description of investments to be specified.)	

Dr. No. VIII.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET. Cr.

Liabilities.		*Assets.*	
1. To capital account: amount received as per Account No. III.		1. By capital account: amount expended for works as per Account No. III.	
2. To sundry creditors due on construction of plant and machinery, fuel, stores, etc.		2. By stores on hand	
3. To sundry creditors on open accounts		3. By sundry debtors	
4. To net revenue account: balance at credit thereof.		4. By preliminary expenses	
5. To reserve fund account: balance at credit thereof.		5. By special items (to be specified) .	
6. To depreciation fund account . .		6. By cash at bankers	
7. To special items (to be specified) . .		7. By cash on hand	
TOTAL .		TOTAL .	

Companies' Accounts.

No. IX.—STATEMENT OF ENERGY GENERATED, SOLD, ETC.

Total energy generated in Kilowatt-hours.	Kilowatt-hours sold.					Kilowatt hours used on works.	Kilowatt hours not accounted for.	Total Kilowatt hours accounted for.	Kilowatts connected for public lamps.	Total consumers connected.	Maximum supply demanded in Kilowatts.
	Public lamps.	By special contract.	Consumers by meter for lighting purposes.	Consumers by meter for power purposes.	Total.						

ANNEXURE VI.

Form of Requisition under Clause V (4) of the Schedule to the Act.

To

____

______________________ (name of licensee).

In the case of six or more owners or occupiers.

We the undersigned, being owners or occupiers of premises situated in or upon ______________ street, within the "area of supply" specified in the ______________ license, 19 , do

* The local authority's name will have to be inserted.

In the case of the Local Government or a local authority.

The Government of ______________ (the* ______________ of ______________) being charged with the public lighting of ______________ street, within the area of supply specified in the ______________ license, 19

hereby require (s) you, in pursuance of clause V of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to provide, within six months of the date of this requisition, distributing mains throughout the said street†

† or such part of the street as may be specified.

____

____

DATED AT ______________ ______________________

The day of 19 . ______________________

____

____

ANNEXURE VII.

Form of Requisition under Clause VI (5) of the Schedule to the Act.

To

——————————

——————————(name of licensee)

[I] hereby require you, in accordance with clause VI of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, within one month from the date of this requisition, to supply electrical energy for the premises —————— owned (occupied) by me, being within one hundred yards of one of your distributing mains and within the "area of supply" specified in the ——————license, 19 , for the following:—

——————————

——————————

——————————

——————————

——————————

The wiring work will be carried out by ——————————

DATED AT ——————
The day of 19 . ——————————*Signature.*

NOTE.—Under clause VI (1), 1st proviso, of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, "the licensee shall not be bound to comply with any such requisition unless and until the person making it, if required by the licensee so to do, pays to the licensee the cost of so much of any service-line as may be laid down or placed for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any service-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay down or place beyond one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property."

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th July, 1910.

No. 2299-*Est.-A.*—Major C. J. Windham, a Political Agent of the 4th class and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan and in charge of the ex-Amir, was appointed provincial Superintendent of Census operations for the North-West Frontier Province, in addition to his other duties, for the period from the 1st to the 27th April 1910, inclusive.

The 19th July, 1910.

No. 2308-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ramsay, C.I.E., an officiating Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Kashmir, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th May, 1910.

No 2309 *Est.-A.*—Mr. J. G. Lorimer, C.I E, an officiating Resident of the 3rd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Baghdad, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th May, 1910.

No 2321-*Est.-A.*—Captain J. W. Little, Indian, Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days combined with furlough for eight months and fourteen days and study leave for six months, with effect from the 10th May 1910, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Regulations prescribed in the Notification by the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 25, dated the 7th January, 1910.

(Notification No. 1962-Est.-A, dated the 15th June, 1910, is hereby cancelled)

The 20th July, 1910.

No. 1535-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr George Johann Smidt as Vice-Consul for Norway at Calcutta.

No. 2333 *Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A L. Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 25th May 1910.

The 22nd July, 1910.

No. 1455-*I B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1001-I B, dated the 27th May, 1910, applying the Central Provinces Village-Sanitation Act, 1902 (XI of 1902), to Berar, namely.

(*a*) In the preamble of the notification, for the brackets, words and figures "(IX of 1902)", the brackets, words and figures "(XI of 1902)", shall be substituted.

(*b*) In modification (*f*), for the word "When" at the beginning of revised section 9, the word "Where" shall be substituted, and after the words "or charges any fees" the words "for measuring or weighing goods or" shall be inserted.

J B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ADMINISTRATION OF TREASURIES.

No 3773 A.

Simla, the 19th July, 1910.

Letter from the Comptroller and Auditor General, No 1061, dated the 25th June 1910, submitting a report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of Treasuries for the twelve months from April 1909 to March 1910.

Ordered that the letter and its annexures be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No 1061, dated Calcutta, the 25th June 1910.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of our Treasuries for the twelve months from April 1909 to March 1910.

Cash Balances

* * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * *

4. The following table shows the actual cash balances at the Treasuries on the first day of each month during the past year and their distribution between the Reserve and

District Treasuries and the Presidency Banks, together with the corresponding figures of the preceding year:—

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	March closing balances.
1909-1910.													
Reserve Treasuries . .	4,39,83	1,01,65	3,47,78	3,81,29	2,21,59	2,75,24	2,40,13	1,18,26	1,56,62	1,73,74	2,44,84	2,99,70	5,32,38
Presidency Banks (Head Offices). .	1,62,29	1,41,26	1,59,69	1,35,50	2,89,71	1,54,16	1,72,90	1,77,50	1,69,67	1,70,63	1,82,86	1,65,02	1,87,94
District Treasuries . .	9,33,25	8,93,51	7,99,59	8,89,95	8,49,56	7,77,77	7,69,70	6,66,48	6,78,54	6,71,47	9,40,04	10,97,52	11,24,11
TOTAL .	15,35,38	11,36,42	13,07,06	14,06,54	13,60,86	12,07,17	11,82,12	9,62,24	10,04,83	10,15,84	13,67,74	15,62,33	18,44,43
1908-1909.													
Reserve Treasuries . .	5,96,59	6,99,35	6,86,58	5,79,57	7,41,47	4,68,23	2,31,29	1,6 ,18	1,23,22	75,92	1,57,57	1,52,01	4,39,83
Presidency Banks (Head Offices). .	1,93,16	1,85,52	1,50,21	1,47,52	1,83,94	1,78,60	1,74,13	2,16,34	1,59,79	1,66,34	1,54,06	1,47,76	1,62,29
District Treasuries . .	11,38,01	10,07,05	9,97,01	10,17,10	10,28,20	9,03,07	8,06,44	7,28,83	7,05,20	6,90,73	8,15,76	9,74,95	9,33,25
TOTAL .	19,27,76	19,81,92	18,33,80	17,44,19	19,53,61	15,49,90	12,11,56	11,09,55	9,88,21	9,32,99	11,27,3	12,74,72	15,35,38
Difference .	—3,92,38	—8,45,5	—5,26,74	—3,37,65	—5,92,75	—3,42,73	—28,74	1,17,31	+16,62	+82,85	+2,40,35	+2,87,61	+3,09,05

5. The year opened with a very low Treasury balance, 3,92 lakhs less than that of the previous year, but closed with 3,09 lakhs more. This improvement of 7 crores may generally be attributed to a recovery from the agricultural and trade depressions which characterised the year 1908-09. With the single exception of Opium, every important head of account contributed to the improvement. The net Treasury receipts from Railways exceeded those of the preceding year by 3,65 lakhs. Land Revenue collections were larger by 2,38 lakhs, and Loans and Advances showed a net improvement of 2,06 lakhs owing mainly to the recovery of loans granted to cultivators in the United Provinces and Bengal in relief of agricultural distress in the two preceding years. Among other causes which contributed to the increased Treasury receipts may be mentioned the larger rupee loan of the year (50 lakhs), higher receipts from the Post Office and Telegraph Departments (73 lakhs), due chiefly to increased deposits in Post Office Savings Banks, and the absence of outlay on famine relief which resulted in smaller issues for Civil Expenditure (83 lakhs) and to the ordinary branch of the Public Works Department (99 lakhs). Debt and Deposit transactions and the minor heads of Civil Revenue also accounted for an improvement of 2 crores. Against these gains to the balances, the only heads which showed a worseness as compared with the preceding year were (1) Opium and (2) Home remittances. The remittances to the Secretary of State from Treasury balances, after allowing for transfers of funds through Currency and for specie remittances were 6,71 lakhs more than in the preceding year. The net revenue from Opium was less by 34 lakhs than in the year 1908-09; the sale-proceeds of Bengal Opium were higher by 46 lakhs and the expenditure in the Bengal Agencies was less by 18 lakhs; but the duty from Malwa Opium showed a falling off of 1,02 lakhs from the specially heavy receipts of the previous year.

6. There was a brisk demand for Council Bills during the greater part of the year and the demand was particularly heavy towards its close, the total amount of telegraphic transfers paid in India in March having reached the record figure of 7,95 lakhs in addition to 1,12 lakhs on account of Bills. Advantage was taken of these demands to restore to the Sterling branch of the Gold Standard Reserve the withdrawals made in the preceding year to meet Demand Drafts sold on London. A sum of £8,090,000 in all out of the total drawings of the year was thus treated as relating to the Gold Standard Reserve, and in view of the heavy drawings in March, further assistance to the Indian Treasury balances was afforded in that month by the addition of £1,000,000 to the Currency Chest in England.

7. The effect of the low balance with which the year under report opened as a consequence of the unfavourable trade and agricultural conditions of the year 1908-09 was

felt throughout the year. This was particularly the case in the opening months of the year when the balances had to be economised at a considerable pressure to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State, owing especially to the fact that Treasuries are generally accustomed to work with easy balances during these months. Thus the closing balance in April was less by 64 lakhs than the declared minimum of 12 crores, and that in May amounted only to 13 crores, after assistance had been obtained to the extent of 3,30 lakhs in May from the Gold Standard Reserve, against transfers made to it in England. These low balances have not been approximated to since the year 1900. The demand for Council Bills declined from July, but, by the time it revived, the period of our lowest balances had been reached, and the Treasury balance at the end of October was less by 1,17 lakhs than the abnormally low figure of the preceding year. It was therefore necessary to obtain a temporary advance of 3 crores of rupees from the Gold Standard Reserve in December, besides continuing a rigorous economy of the balances; the loan was repaid before the close of the year. As usual, the pressure for funds was not allowed to appreciably effect those kept with Presidency Banks.

Absorption of Coin—Silver.

8. The following table compares the monthly consumption and the stock of silver coin (rupees and half-rupees, during the year under report with those of the two preceding years :—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Whole year.
Opening Balance—													
Treasury . . .	5,09	4,97	4,27	4,93	4,69	4,23	4,08	3,36	3,34	3,18	4,77	5,31	5,09
Currency . . .	31,12	29,30	32,42	31,95	37,18	37,38	36,46	36,15	32,17	31,26	29,64	27,82	31,12
Gold Standard Reserve .	15,88	15,88	12,58	11,68	11,68	11,68	11,68	10,93	10,18	7,18	7,18	7,18	15,88
	52,09	50,15	49,27	51,56	53,55	53,29	52,22	50,44	45,69	41,62	41,59	40,31	52,09
Closing Balance—													
Treasury . . .	4,97	4,27	4,93	4,69	4,23	4,08	3,36	3,34	3,18	4,77	5,31	5,87	5,87
Currency . . .	29,30	32,42	31,95	37,18	37,38	36,46	36,15	32,17	31,26	29,64	27,82	29,28	29,28
Gold Standard Reserve .	15,88	12,58	11,68	11,68	11,68	11,68	10,93	10,18	7,18	7,18	7,18	3,80	3,80
	50,15	49,27	51,56	53,55	53,29	52,22	50,14	45,69	41,62	41,59	40,31	38,95	38,95
Difference . . .	+1,94	+88	−2,29	−1,99	+26	+1,07	+1,78	+4,75	+4,07	+3	+1,28	+1,36	+13,14
Add—New Coins issued .	10	31	8	31	26	19	9	28	7	28	5	21	2,17
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage .	15	21	21	21	18	23	8	16	15	16	19	18	2,09
Net absorption, 1909-1910 .	1,91	98	−2,42	−1,89	28	1,03	1,70	4,87	3,99	15	1,14	1,39	+13,22
" 1908-1909 .	−1,5.	−2,39	−4,06	−4,82	−2,46	10	34	71	2,34	92	−1,64	−2,39	−14,88
" 1907-1908 .	2,21	1,07	−1,46	−1,51	98	1,98	3,13	1,57	2,65	−64	−1,77	−4,29	+3,92
Total stock (Treasury and Currency) at the end of each month—													Average
1909-1910 . . .	34,27	36,69	39,88	41,87	41,61	40,54	39,51	35,51	34,44	34,41	33,13	35,15	37,25
1908-1909 . . .	31,35	31,88	32,80	35,66	34,21	32,99	33,18	32,61	31,00	32,25	34,72	36,21	33,24
1907-1908 . . .	20,03	20,83	24,07	26,83	27,76	27,57	26,27	26,25	23,86	24,62	26,74	31,19	25,50
Stock in Treasuries only—													
1909-1910 . . .	4,97	4,27	4,93	4,69	4,23	4,08	3,36	3,34	3,18	4,77	5,31	5,87	4,42
1908-1909 . . .	6,06	5,60	5,71	5,61	5,67	4,43	3,81	3,56	3,44	4,43	5,24	5,09	4,89
1907-1908 . . .	5,76	5,53	5,23	5,42	5,13	4,78	4,72	4,48	3,19	4,73	5,86	6,01	5,06

9. During the year under report rupees and half rupees were passed into circulation to the extent of 13,22 lakhs. During the two preceding years, trade conditions were abnormal, and there was consequently an absorption of 3,92 lakhs only in 1907-08, while, in the year 1908-09, there was a return of 14,88 from circulation. The last year of favourable trade conditions was 1906-07 and the value of rupees and half rupees absorbed in that year amounted to 18,00 lakhs. The bulk of the demand for coin in the year under report was in connection with the cotton trade in Bombay. There was no coinage from purchased silver during the year and the coinage of these denominations shown in the above table represented entirely the re-coinage of withdrawn coin. The stock of rupees in the Treasuries on the 31st March 1910 was three

quarters of a crore more than on 31st March 1909, but the stock in the Currency Reserve was a crore and three quarters less. The balances in the Currency Reserve and Treasuries together thus showed a decrease of one crore during the year, and the rest of the absorption, *viz.*, twelve crores was met from the silver coin held in the Gold Standard Reserve which fell from 15,88 lakhs at the beginning of the year to 3,80 lakhs at its close. The restoration through Council Bill drawings as explained above of the sterling branch of the Gold Standard Reserve in London permitted the release of an equivalent value from the silver coin held on account of the Reserve in India, from which the demand for coin during the year was almost entirely met.

Absorption of Coin—Gold.

10. The following table gives the usual monthly detail of the gold transactions at the treasuries during the year :

[In hundreds of Sterling.]

	Issues to Public.	Receipts from Public.	Net issues.	Closing balance of gold in District Treasuries.	Total closing balance of gold (coin and bullion) in Currency and Treasuries.
	£	£	£	£	£
April 1909 . .	51,300	41,800	9,500	53,700	72,600
May „ . .	41,300	40,700	600	52,800	67,200
June „ . .	35,600	39,200	—3,600	57,300	70,900
July „ . .	37,100	39,200	—2,100	49,100	65,000
August „ . .	28,200	15,800	12,400	30,800	52,600
September „ . .	18,000	10,100	7,900	20,900	43,700
October „ . .	16,100	10,600	5,500	18,800	35,600
November „ . .	17,400	12,600	4,800	16,900	38,300
December „ . .	19,400	17,700	1,700	15,300	1,863,400
January 1910 . .	19,200	16,200	3,000	74,700	5,355,200
February „ . .	73,100	22,500	50,600	145,000	5,822,900
March „ . .	154,500	39,600	114,900	138,800	6,425,100
TOTAL .	511,200	306,000	205,200	...	...

11. The stock of gold at the beginning of the year in Treasuries and Currency Offices amounted to about £86,000, while that at its end stood at £6,425,100. The amount of imported sovereigns received at the Currency Offices during the period was about £7,139,000 against over £5 millions received in 1907-08 and £75,000 only in 1908-09. The net issues of gold to the public from Currency Offices and Treasuries in the twelve months, therefore, amounted to about £800,000 of which about a fourth was issued from Treasuries and the rest from Currency. There was no gold available for issue during the first eight months of the year, and the issues when a supply became available did not proceed

for some time at the same rate as before the exhaustion of the gold stock. This was probably due to some of the Treasuries and Currency Offices having imposed restrictions on issue ; they have since been told that no such restrictions should be imposed.

12. The total net treasury issue of £205,200 was less than that of the previous year by about £1,155,000 and was distributed among the Provinces as shown below :

Province.	Net receipt.	Net issue.
India	......	7,100
Central Provinces and Berar	......	8,400
Burma	......	7,800
Eastern Bengal and Assam	......	1,700
Bengal	......	13,900
United Provinces	......	67,500
Punjab and N.-W. F. P.	......	67,400
Mádras	......	12,900
Bombay	......	18,500
TOTAL	......	205,200

Movement of Funds.

13. The following table gives the usual details of remittances between the different Provinces and compares the net supplies to and requirements of each Province with those of the previous year :

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Foreign Remittances.				Foreign Supply Bills.		Comparison with previous year. Net received more or net sent less +, Net received less or net sent more—.	Variation in Balances.		Comparison with previous year, excluding variation in balances. Net received more or net sent less +, Net received less or net sent more—.
	Funds supplied to other Provinces.	Funds received from other Provinces.	Net received + Net supplied—, 1909-10.	Net received + Net supplied—, 1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.		1908-09.	1909-10.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
India General	27,05,48	33,06,35	+5,10,87	+9,32,60	—1,00,44	—1,20,09	—4,02,08	—77,17	+64,18	—5,43,43
Central Provinces and Berar	1,29,71	59,05	—70,66	—71,20	—6,02	+32,30	—37,78	—7,27	+40,19	—85,24
Burma	5,17,43	7,38	—5,40,04	—5,24,94	—92	—44	—15,58	+6,72	+61,11	—69,97
Eastern Bengal and Assam	4,39,87	1,46,62	—2,93,25	—3,39,04	—18,22	—11,18	+38,75	—29,79	+31,50	—22,54
Bengal	13,95,64	2,11,96	—11,83,68	—9,76,88	+1,00,32	+74,42	—1,80,90	—46,70	+23,91	—2,51,51
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4,51,59	3,51,24	—1,00,35	+2,35,81	+26,16	+23,51	—3,33,51	—23,96	—3,42	—3,54,05
Punjab & N.-W. F. Province	77,80	4,38,73	+3,60,93	+3,59,54	+1,00,26	+1,60,40	—58,75	—61,21	+10,37	—1,30,33
Madras	2,94,19	3,24,23	+30,04	—3,73,99	+10,16	+9,14	+4,05,03	—1,30,41	+41,41	+2,33,23
Bombay	2,06,66	17,52,80	+12,86,14	+7,58,10	—1,21,93	—1,86,28	+5,92,39	—22,59	+39,80	+5,30,00
TOTAL	63,98,36	63,98,36	...	...	—10,63	—18,22	+7,59	—3,92,38	+3,09,05	—6,93,84

14. The figures in the last column of the above table give the variations in the local receipts or disbursements as compared with the preceding year. Column 8 gives the differences in the actual receipts from, or supplies to, other Provinces and the differences between the figures in columns 8 and 11 for each Province are accounted for by the variations in balances entered in columns 9 and 10.

15. As regards the local receipts or disbursements, the net excess receipts (+) or disbursements (—) in each Province as compared with the previous year and the heads under which they occur are exhibited in detail in the table below —

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

Receipts more or Disbursements less + Receipts less or Disbursements more —	India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Civil Revenue—										
Land Revenue . . .	+1	+22	+13	+5	+12	+31	+66	+12	+60	+2,38
Opium (net) . .	.	...	...	—1	+62	+4	+2	+1	—1,02	—34
Salt . .	—3	..	+2	—2	+3	+6	—6	+1	+4	+5
Stamps . . .	.	+2	—2	+3		+10	+2	+7	+8	+30
Excise . . .	...	+3		+2	—2	+1	—4	+15	+8	+23
Customs . .	...	...	+11	..	+25	+1		—8	—8	+21
Forest (net) .		+2	+5	.	-	+3	.	—2	+1	+7
Other Civil Revenue . .	+5	+6	—1	—1	+3	+5	+11	—2	+7	+33
Civil Expenditure . . .	+24	+10	+5	—3	+16	+8	+2	—16	—40	+83
New Rupee Loan	+23	- 11		..		.	—10	—4	+47	+50
Deposits of District Funds .	+1	+7	—1	—3	+8	+5	+7	+8	—4	+25
Difference between value of Demand Bills on London received in 1908-09 and payments to the Gold Standard Reserve in that year .	—1,65	.	...	.	.	...		—23	+1,88	...
Departmental and Judicial Deposits .	+10	+1	...	—1	+17	+2	+15	+2	+2	+53
Loans and Advances . . .	—31	+24	...	+3	+92	+9	+18	+1	+10	+2,00
Post Office Receipts (net) . .	+3	+1	+19	+9	+22	+7	...	+6	+46	+1,13
Telegraph Issues (net) . . .	+5	...	—5	—1	—16	—1	—2	—3	—17	—40
Military Issues (net) . . .	+7			—1	—3	+12	+9	+5	+5	+37
Public Works, Ordinary (net) .	+3	+16	+19	+9	+3	+53	—14	+1	+9	+99
„ Railways (net) . .	+31	—6	+12	+2	-33	+9	—9	+71	+2,88	+3,65
Council Bills	+2,30	.		..	...	.	...	—2,99	—11,18	—11,87
Transfer through Currency between England and India	+4,80	...		...				..		+4,80
Gold Remittance to London . .	...	...		..	...	...	...		+36	+36
Other items	—83	+3	—10	+3	+45	+24	+41	—9	+34	+45
TOTAL .	+5,43	+85	+70	+23	+2,52	+3,54	+1,30	—2,33	—5,30	+6,94

16. It will be seen from the above table that, in the net result of Treasury transactions, the most important variations occurred in India and Bombay. Neglecting the variations caused by the difference between the value of demand bills on London received at each of the Presidency towns and the payments made to the Gold Standard Reserve in respect of them during the year 1908-09, India showed an increase of 7,08 lakhs in the net Treasury receipts which was entirely due to smaller Home remittances. In Bombay, on the other hand, the local transactions resulted in a deficit of 7,18 lakhs. Home remittances were larger by 10,82 lakhs, and receipts from Malwa Opium were less by 1,02 lakhs. Against these worsenesses, the net receipts from Railways improved by 2,88 lakhs, land revenue collections were higher by 66 lakhs and the receipts from the rupee loan were more by 47 lakhs. There was an improvement of 2,52 lakhs in Bengal, the bulk of which was due to larger net Opium revenue (62 lakhs), recoveries of loans to cultivators (42 lakhs) and the absence of a special loan payment of 50 lakhs, included in the account for 1908-09. The cessation of outlay on Famine Relief (1,35 lakhs), larger land revenue collections (39 lakhs), and recoveries of takavi loans granted in previous years (92 lakhs) made the treasury transactions in the United Provinces better by 3,54 lakhs, while the Punjab showed a betterness of 1,30 lakhs chiefly under land revenue collections. In Madras, on the other hand, there was a deterioration of 2,33 lakhs, owing to larger payments of Council Bills (2,99 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by improvement in Railway receipts (71 lakhs). The variations in the other Provinces were not important.

17. Details of the Inter-Provincial Remittances shown in the table under paragraph 13 are given in Statement C annexed to this report. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the total amount of remittances by specie, Currency Notes and Bills, while transfers through Banks and through the Currency Department and transfers between the India and Bengal accounts at the Bank of Bengal showed increases. The decreases in the amounts of specie and Note Remittances were due to prompter transfers of surpluses to Currency Chests, in consequence of which the remittances were treated as on behalf of the Currency Department, and, in the case of specie, partly also to the absence of gold remittances during the greater part of the year. The fall under Bills occurred in the bills issued at Calcutta on Treasuries in Eastern Bengal and Assam and was only nominal, a larger number of bills having been taken for small amounts which resulted in a decrease in the amounts of bills for Rs. 50,000 and more which alone are adjusted as Foreign remittance transactions. The increase under transfers through Currency was due to the pressure for funds during the greater part of the year as explained above. The amounts transferred from Bengal to India through the Bank of Bengal were more than in the previous year in consequence chiefly of larger receipts on account of Opium and Customs Revenue.

18. The following are the principal variations in the remittances by means of Supply Bills in the two years:—

(i) No bills were issued by the Central Provinces on other Provinces; but bills to the value of Rs. 6 lakhs issued at Calcutta were paid by Treasuries in the Central Provinces.

(ii) The Foreign Bill receipts in Eastern Bengal and Assam were 15 lakhs more than in the previous year on account of larger drawings at Sylhet and Tippera and the payments were higher by 22 lakhs. Of the latter, an increase of 8 lakhs only is real, the rest being counterbalanced by a falling off in the amounts of bills for Rs. 50,000 and over adjusted under "Foreign Remittances". The increase of 8 lakhs is attributed to a stricter application of the terms under which arrangements were made for the supply of funds to firms, in consequence of which they preferred to draw the funds contracted for rather than pay a penalty for the failure to draw them.

(iii) The large falling off in the receipts in the Punjab was due to smaller issues of bills on Bombay and Karachi, which explains also the decrease in the payments against Bombay.

19. The following statement gives in lakhs of rupees the particulars of the more important Local and Foreign Remittances including Supply Bills :—

[In lakhs]

Nature of Operations.	Details of Kind.						
	Currency Notes.	Specie.	With-drawn coin.	Supply Bills.	Bank Trans-fers.	Currency Trans-fers.	Total
I.—Supplies drawn to Presidency Towns:—							
(1) To Calcutta — From Ajmer and Sambhar	...	...	...	...	...	1,60	1,60
(1) To Calcutta — " C P. and Berar	...	...	1	6	12	34	53
(1) To Calcutta — " Burma	...	...	2	...	...	5,45	5,47
(1) To Calcutta — " Eastern Bengal and Assam	10	...	7	1,06	...	2,91	4,14
(1) To Calcutta — " Bengal	35	12	19	18	...	2,89	3,73
(1) To Calcutta — " the United Provinces	...	1	63	...	...	3,48	4,12
(1) To Calcutta — " Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
(1) To Calcutta — " Madras Treasuries	...	5	4	..	...	..	9
(2) To Madras from District Treasuries including Coorg	43	66	...	2 23	4,50	7,34	15,16
(3) To Bombay — From District Treasuries	80	10	16	69	1,44	3,30	6,49
(3) To Bombay — " Madras "	...	3	20	..	...	...	23
(3) To Bombay — " C P. and Berar	.	11	5	...	78	...	94
(3) To Bombay — " Other Provinces	...	11	24	...	31	...	66
II.—Transfers between Presidency Towns—							
(1) Calcutta to Madras	...	...	...	...	13	2,65	2,78
(2) Calcutta to Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,36	12,05	13,41
(3) Madras to Calcutta	...	..	..	...	...	2,40	2,40
(4) Madras to Bombay	...	..	...	...	16	...	16
(5) Bombay to Calcutta		...	..	...	34	1,00	1,34
(6) Bombay to Madras	.	..	..	..	42	...	42
III.—Supplies sent from Presidency Towns to Provinces and District Treasuries—							
(1) To outlying Military and Political stations (Hyderabad, Indore, Nowgong, Quetta, etc.)	27	62	...	...	4	1,05	1,98
(2) To Central Provinces and Berar	13	11	...	...	...	30	54
(3) To Eastern Bengal and Assam	29	16	..	88	...	1,01	2,34
(4) To Bengal — Opium Treasuries	..	...	...	...	...	94	94
(4) To Bengal — Other "	50	5	...	58	3	1,64	2,80
(5) To the United Provinces	...	1	...	...	...	3,50	3,51
(6) To Punjab	...	2	...	43	...	4,35	4,80
(7) To District Treasuries in the Madras Presidency	23	57	...	28	11	6,48	7,67
(8) To District Treasuries in the Bombay Presidency—							
Sind Treasuries	...	...	...	...	6	1,04	1,10
Poona and Aden	...	..	...	25	37	...	62
Other Treasuries	1,07	54	...	29	34	1,78	4,02
IV.—Local operations to supply deficit treasuries and trade centres and to collect surpluses at central stations—							
(1) Central Provinces and Berar	13	86	...	12	...	...	1,11
(2) Burma	19	1,82	...	1,25	13	25	3,64
(3) Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	5	4	9	...	85	1,03
(4) Bengal — Opium Treasuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Bengal — Other "	...	36	...	...	...	...	36
(5) United Provinces	3,20	1,17	37	43	...	12,03	17,20
(6) Punjab and N.-W. F. P.	2,35	55	...	...	29	10,76	13,95
(7) Bombay	21	17	...	...	...	...	38

20. The general result of the principal operations connected with the three Presidency towns is summarised below :—

		[In lakhs.]
		Supplies drawn to Calcutta.
From Bengal Presidency (net)		1,79
" Burma		5 47
		7,26
Less—Transfers to Bombay	12,07	
" Madras	38	
" to other Provinces including India Treasuries (net)	3,46	15,91
		—8 65
		Supplies drawn to Bombay
From Berar		78
" Madras Districts (net)		23
" Calcutta (net)		12,07
" Bombay Districts (net)		75
		13,83
Less—Transfers to Other Provinces (net)	12	
" Madras (net)	26	
		38
		13,45
		Supplies drawn to Madras.
From Madras Districts and Coorg (net)		7,49
Transferred from Bombay (nět)		26
" " Calcutta (net)		38
		8,13

21. The following points in the Resource operations of each province may be specially noticed :—

22. In *India*, there was a net transfer of 9,52 lakhs from the Reserve Treasury to the Bank of Bengal during the year against one of 2,88 lakhs from the Bank to the Reserve Treasury during the previous year. This variation is due partly to larger payments of Council Bills and partly to the absence of credits on account of Demand Drafts on London, which largely swelled the receipts into the Bank in the preceding year. The surplus accumulations at Ajmer and Sambhar amounted to 1,66 lakhs, of which 1,60 lakhs were withdrawn to Calcutta through the Currency Department, 2 lakhs in whole rupees were supplied to Sambhar, 1 lakh was remitted to the Central Provinces and 3 lakhs to Bombay. The Indore Treasury which is in charge of the Bank of Bombay, was supplied with coin and Currency Notes to the value of 26 lakhs from Bombay, 1 lakh of coin from the Punjab and 5 lakhs from Sehore in addition to Bank transfers from Bombay to the extent of 4 lakhs. 79 lakhs were transferred in aid of the Treasury balances from the Currency chests at Quetta and its sub-treasuries against opposite payments at Calcutta, the remittances to the chests amounting to 58 lakhs worth of notes and 42 lakhs in coin from Karachi. The Political treasury at Hyderabad was supplied with help to the extent of 21 lakhs in coin and notes from Bombay, and 7 lakhs were transferred from Calcutta by Bank transfers. Coorg was supplied with 6 lakhs and Nowgong with 4 lakhs from Madras and the United Provinces respectively.

23. In the *Central Provinces and Berar*, the amount transferred from Akola and Amraoti to Bombay was 78 lakhs against 91 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former, 16 lakhs represented the surplus of Buldana and Yeotmal treasuries drawn off to

Akola and Amraoti by actual remittance amounting to 4 lakhs and by supply bills amounting to 12 lakhs. In addition to these remittances to Akola and Amraoti, 27 lakhs were remitted from these two treasuries to Nagpur and 4 lakhs to Jubbulpore. The other local remittances to Jubbulpore to meet treasury requirements amounted to 14 lakhs, and no bills were issued during the year either on Bombay or on Calcutta. Nagpur received remittances of 46 lakhs in specie from non-central treasuries in the Central Provinces.

24. In *Burma*, the amount of treasury surplus withdrawn to Rangoon showed a net decrease of 31 lakhs, owing chiefly to a falling off in the demand for supply bills from Mandalay on Rangoon. The aggregate amount of supply bills and telegraphic transfers sold on Bassein at a premium of 2 annas per cent was 1,16 lakhs, which was less than that sold in 1908-09 by 13 lakhs The decrease is stated to be due to the low price of paddy as compared with the prices during the preceding season. Telegraphic transfers and bills, for 10 lakhs were sold on Henzada at a premium of 1½ annas per cent against 9 lakhs in the previous year. Transfers on Myingyan amounted to 26 lakhs against 24 in the previous year; it is reported that the sale would have been larger but for the failure of rains in the Myingyan District.

25. In *Eastern Bengal and Assam*, the important feature of the year was the large demand for Currency Notes which is attributed to the absence of a supply of sovereigns during the greater part of the year. The demand for notes was met partly by remittances from Calcutta which amounted to 29 lakhs against 26 in the previous year and partly by the transfer of surplus Currency Notes in Treasuries to Currency chests and their supply later on to other Treasuries requiring them. In consequence of this arrangement, remittances of Currency Notes to Calcutta fell from 49 lakhs (in the preceding year) to 1[illegible] lakhs. 92 lakhs in coin were sent from several Currency chests to Dacca to meet the demands of the Bank of Bengal and for other requirements. The Bank took the same amount as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 58 lakhs.

26. In *Bengal*, the specie remittances to the opium paying treasuries of the Behar Agency amounted to 94 lakhs against 66 in the previous year, the whole of which was given through Currency. The increase in the supply to the opium treasuries was not however due to larger demands, but to the fact that, owing to heavy pressure for funds at head quarters, all available surpluses were transferred to the Currency chests, thus necessitating re-transfers when funds were required for expenditure. Local remittances to deficit treasuries showed a decrease of 22 lakhs owing chiefly to the cessation of the large demand for funds at Cuttack and Nadia owing to scarcity. Remittances from Calcutta to District Treasuries also showed a net decrease of 58 lakhs; the falling off was chiefly due to the sale of supply bills having been suspended at some treasuries during a part of the year owing to an accumulation of coin.

27. In the *United Provinces*, the treasury remittances of rupees were 12 lakhs more than in the previous year on account of better revenue collections, while local currency remittances fell from 5,64 to 4,76 lakhs owing to the cessation of famine outlay and of the grant of loans on a large scale which necessitated large movements of coin in the two preceding years. There was an increase of 36 lakhs in the treasury remittances of Foreign Circle notes owing to their having been sent to the Remittance Treasury, Cawnpore, without being transferred to currency chests throughout the year, while in the previous year they were so dealt with during a part of the year only. Remittances of Home Notes showed a decrease of 61 lakhs owing mainly to the discontinuance of the special arrangements mentioned in the last year's report to supply them to banks and firms through temporary Currency chests.

28. In the *Punjab*, the net amount of aid granted from Calcutta and Bombay amounted to 3,80 lakhs against 4,03 in the previous year. This decrease was due to better collections of revenue and smaller net departmental issues.

29. In *Madras*, the transactions at the head office of the Bank of Madras resulted in a net receipt of 57 lakhs against a net disbursement of 1,20 lakhs in the previous year, chiefly owing to larger receipts from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. There was a net transfer of 25 lakhs during the year from Calcutta and Bombay through Currency against one of 3,20 lakhs in the opposite direction in the preceding year. The withdrawals of District surpluses to Madras by Bank and Currency transfers rose by 88 and 54 lakhs respectively, and those by means of supply bills by 69. The increase in Bank transfers and supply bills was generally due to larger trade demands during the year under report. The surpluses at some places are now taken by the Bank of Madras locally instead of their being withdrawn by bills. The increase in Currency transfers was the result of the pressure for funds at head quarters during the beginning and close of the year.

30. In *Bombay*, the transfers between the Reserve Treasury and the Presidency Bank resulted in a net payment of 7,46 lakhs by the Reserve Treasury against a net receipt of 4,00 lakhs in 1908-09; the difference was due to larger payments of Council Bills. The supplies from Bombay to District Treasuries were more than the previous year by 13 lakhs in spite of an improvement in Railway earnings. The district surpluses withdrawn to head quarters were more than in the preceding year by 2,44 lakhs owing to better collections of Land Revenue and larger credits of net earnings by the North-Western Railway.

31. The table below gives the details of the more important movements of specie in the Currency Department during the year.—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

	Gold.	Silver.
	2	3
From Calcutta to Lahore	...	200
From Cawnpore and Agencies to Delhi	...	40
From Cawnpore Agencies to Bombay	...	100
From Cawnpore Agencies to Karachi	...	40
From Bombay to Calcutta	30	...
From Bombay to Rangoon	45	...
From Bombay to Lahore	60	...
From Bombay to Madras	67	...
From Bombay to Cawnpore	60	...
From Bombay and Agencies to Karachi	...	36
From Karachi to Quetta	...	34
From Ajmer to Delhi	...	47
From Ajmer to Agra	...	15
From Madras to Rangoon	15	...
From Madras and Agencies to Bombay	...	100

32. The gold remittances were sent to supply local demands, and, as observed in paragraph 11 above, they were made in the last quarter of the year, no gold having been available for supply until December. The silver remittances were connected with the usual seasonal demands of coin in the different provinces. The remittances would have been larger but for the facts that, as a result of the accumulation of coin owing to bad trade conditions in the two previous years, there was a large stock of coin in most of the provinces and that the release of the rupees held in the Gold Standard Reserve against transfers to its sterling branch by the Secretary of State reduced the amount of remittances that would otherwise have been required to be sent to the Presidency towns A sum of 2,35 lakhs was supplied to the Punjab during the months April to June in connection with the wheat trade. Bombay was supplied with 2,00 lakhs in the months of February and March to meet an unprecedentedly large demand in connection with the cotton trade. Karachi had to be supplied from time to time with over 75 lakhs to meet the demands of the export trade from that port No remittances were sent during the year under report to the United Provinces for Opium payments, to Calcutta for jute or to Rangoon for the rice trade.

Small silver, nickel, copper and bronze.

33. Statement D annexed to this report shows the absorption of these coins in the different provinces during the twelve months under review and in the two preceding years. With the revival of trade demands and a decrease in the return of coins issued for famine expenditure in previous years, there was a net absorption of small coin in general during the year under report, but not to the same extent as in a normal year. Quarter and eighth rupees were absorbed to the value of 8¼ and 7¾ lakhs respectively, the former chiefly in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam and the latter in Burma and the Punjab. The popularity of the nickel anna pieces continues to be maintained, the net issues during the year having amounted to 16½ lakhs worth, 5 lakhs more than those of the preceding year. The increased issues were chiefly in the Central and United Provinces. The coin is popular in every province except Burma, where there was an issue of Rs. 9,000 worth only during the whole year. Single pice worth 7½ lakhs were absorbed during the year, the bulk of the issues having been in the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam. As mentioned in paragraph 36 of the last report, double pice are being gradually withdrawn from circulation; the transactions with the public resulted in a net receipt of 1½ lakhs worth, and coins to the value of 2¼ lakhs worth were remitted to the Mints during the year. The special features of each province in regard to the circulation of small coin are noted below.

34. In *India*, quarter and eighth rupees and single pice were received from the public to the value of 21 lakhs during the year 1908-09, while, in the year under report, there was not a net receipt but a small issue of about a lakh worth. In the *Central Provinces*, there was a large increase of 1½ lakhs over the previous year in the value of nickel coins issued; owing to the prevalence of normal conditions, the issue of single pice also amounted to 4½ lakhs worth. The figures for *Burma* do not call for remarks. In *Eastern Bengal and Assam*, the issues of quarter rupees and nickels were 1½ and ½ lakhs more respectively than in the preceding year, while the absorption of single pice fell by 1½ lakhs. In *Bengal* and *the United Provinces*, the only denomination which showed a net issue was the nickel anna piece, there having been a return of the famine issues of previous years in the case of the other denominations, though, in the United Provinces, the net receipts from the public

were not so heavy as in the preceding year. In the *Punjab* and *Bombay*, there was an appreciable revival in the demand for all coins except pice. In *Madras*, quarter and eighth rupees were received from the public to a total value of 7½ lakhs owing apparently to a falling off in the ground-nut trade.

Shroff-marked and other Coins.

35. The following statement shows the withdrawal of these coins and their remittance to the Mints for recoinage during the period under review, as compared with the previous four years:—

[In thousands of Rupees.]

—	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab and N.-W. F. Province	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1909-1910.										
Opening Balance—										
Shroff-marked . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Light-weight, defective, etc.	39	2	48	8	10	58	59	39	13	2,76
1835 coin	13	2	12	7	14	13	30	12	6	1,09
1840 coin	2,03	67	1,61	75	1,46	1,84	3,95	2,35	1,76	16,42
TOTAL .	2,55	71	2,21	90	1,70	2,55	4,84	2,86	1,95	20,27
Sent to Mints and Provinces—										
Shroff-marked . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	5
Light-weight, defective, etc.	14,68	20	4,21	87	3,05	19,76	11,14	7,05	3,91	64,87
1835 coin	1,33	15	19	55	1,43	3,08	2,23	81	41	10,18
1840 coin	15,40	3,93	2,66	5,59	14,58	39,85	25,99	15,10	11,06	1,34,16
TOTAL .	31,41	4,29	7,06	7,01	19,06	62,70	39,38	22,96	15,39	2,09,26
Closing Balance—										
Shroff-marked . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Light-weight, defective, etc.	36	2	43	9	40	75	88	23	14	3,39
1835 coin	8	1	11	8	15	19	51	10	5	1,28
1840 coin	78	37	1,63	69	1,37	2,21	5,84	1,95	1,25	16,09
TOTAL .	1,22	40	2,17	86	2,01	3,15	7,23	2,28	1,45	20,77
Net Receipts—										
Shroff-marked . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	6
Light-weight, defective, etc.	14,65	20	4,16	88	3,44	19,93	11,43	6,89	3,92	65,50
1835 coin	1,28	14	18	56	1,44	3,14	2,44	79	40	10,37
1840 coin	14,15	3,63	2,68	5,53	14,49	40,22	27,88	14,70	10,55	1,33,83
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS, 1909-10	30,08	3,98	7,02	6,97	19,37	63,30	41,77	22,38	14,89	2,09,76
" " " 1908-09	34,93	5,27	5,92	6,85	20,95	81,70	50,99	21,55	18,32	2,46,48
" " " 1907-08	25,45	5,60	7,99	7,34	21,53	80,96	38,59	20,49	19,30	2,27,25
" " " 1906-07	29,79	5,31	7,07	8,58	21,89	83,75	56,19	23,58	24,33	2,60,49
" " " 1905-06	39,57	5,88	7,88	7,62	32,78	93,76	52,72	31,51	34,82	3,06,54

36. The withdrawal of 1840 rupees was 41 lakhs less than in the previous year. The total withdrawal of these coins to end of March 1910 amounted to about 27,07 lakhs and that of 1835 coins to about 3,32 lakhs. The receipts of shroff-marked coins continue to be insignificant; but there was an increase of 7 lakhs in the amount of defective and light-weight coins withdrawn from circulation.

C.

Statement of Inter-Provincial Remittances from April 1909 to March 1910.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

PROVINCE.	Specie	Currency Notes.	Bills.	Transfers through Banks.	Transfers through Currency Department.	Transfers, Bengal to India, through Bank of Bengal.	TOTAL.
Remittances issued.							
India	47,68	51,99	..	1,49,35	25,46,46	...	27,95,48
Central Provinces and Berar	5,68	11,11	...	78,50	34,42	...	1,29,71
Burma	2,42	...	..	..	5,45,00	...	5,47,42
Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,12	9,20	21,20	..	4,02,35	...	4,39,87
Bengal	32,50	32,71	...	...	2,90,43	10,40,00	13,95,64
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	67,72	4,87	..	31,00	3,48,00	...	4,51,59
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province .	22,30	50	.		55,00		77,80
Madras	37,63	6	...	16,50	2,40,00	...	2,94,19
Bombay	44,65	40 60		76,35	1,05,00	..	2,66,66
TOTAL DEBIT .	2,67,70	1,51,10	21,20	3,51,70	45,66,66	10,40,00	63,98,36
Remittances received.							
India	1,41,08	75,[illegible]8	...	34,00	20,15,99	10,40,00	33,06,35
Central Provinces and Berar	15,45	13,50		..	30,10	...	59,05
Burma	7,35	3	..			...	7,38
Eastern Bengal and Assam	16,51	29,23	...	...	1,00,98	...	1,46,62
Bengal	5,8[illegible]	20,35	21,20	..	1,64,69	...	2,11,96
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . .	1,24	...	...	..	3,50,00	[illegible]	3,51,24
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province .	3,73		...	...	4,35,00	...	4,38,73
Madras	2,38	1,50	...	55,35	2,65,00	...	3,24,23
Bombay	74,14	11,31	...	2,62,35	12,05,00	...	15,52,80
TOTAL CREDIT .	2,67,70	1,51,10	21,20	3,51,70	45,66,66	10,40,00	[illegible]

D

Absorption of Small Coins.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	India.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab and N.-W. Frontier.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
½ RUPEES—										
Opening Balance	24,59	1,03	2,88	1,98	2,65	8,42	6,16	8,52	5,91	62,14
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	−7,89	1,17	2,30	6,28	−5	−70	...	−30	−81	...
Closing Balance	15,65	1,46	1,90	2,52	3,55	7,99	4,39	12,82	3,61	53,89
Net Local Absorption in 1909-10	1,05	74	3,28	5,74	−95	27	1,77	−4,60	1,49	8,25
Ditto ditto in 1908-09	−8,41	44	2,29	4,18	−33	−2,90	−1,47	−1,84	−1,76	−9,50
Ditto ditto in 1907-08	1,79	89	3,35	7,69	−71	−1,13	1,03	1,54	95	15,40
¼ RUPEES—										
Opening Balance	7,56	1,26	2,19	1,22	2,41	5,95	4,80	7,68	3,89	36,96
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	−1,08	50	4,20	1,98	−4	−3,18	1,50	−3,05	1,12	2,00
Closing Balance	6,34	1,34	3,07	1,35	3,27	3,05	2,91	7,68	2,56	31,57
Net Local Absorption in 1909-10	19	42	3,32	1,85	−90	−28	3,39	−[illegible]05	2,45	7,39
Ditto ditto in 1908-09	−4,95	6	3,51	1,89	−46	−2,98	38	20	−44	−2,79
Ditto ditto in 1907-08	1,75	48	4,76	3,15	−68	71	3,53	3,47	3,12	20,29
NICKEL ANNA PIECES—										
Opening Balance	16	92	1,22	49	69	1,85	1,14	1,29	83	8,59
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	2,20	2,50	1	1,56	1,17	88	2,05	1,90	4,68	16,95
Closing Balance	61	1,04	1,11	60	34	1,30	1,25	1,91	1,07	9,26
Net Local Absorption in 1909-10	1,75	2,38	9	1,45	1,52	1,43	1,94	1,28	4,44	16,28
Ditto ditto in 1908-09	1,32	95	−37	89	2,00	−30	1,20	1,40	4,20	11,29
Ditto ditto in 1907-08 (August to March)	2,17	58	44	50	33	4,32	1,20	1,10	4,65	15,29
DOUBLE PICE—										
Opening Balance	10	73	2	1	5	5	3	59	66	2,24
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	−52	−60	−3	−2	...	−11	−5	−5	−85	−2,23
Closing Balance	4	12	2	1	7	4	2	66	33	1,31
Net Local Absorption in 1909-10	−46	1	−3	−2	−2	−10	−4	−12	−52	−1,30
Ditto ditto in 1908-09	−30	8	...	−1	5	−24	−1	5	−68	−1,06
Ditto ditto in 1907-08	−10	−22	...	1	−7	−2	−2	−10	−42	−94
SINGLE PICE—										
Opening Balance	3,17	8,31	1,67	1,46	2,27	12,62	2,53	3,47	3,31	38,81
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	−3,32	50	60	3,44	−56	−1,79	10	−3	−31	−1,27
Closing Balance	11	4,14	1,26	1,47	1,08	12,25	1,91	3,63	3,37	29,82
Net Local Absorption in 1909-10	−26	4,67	1,01	3,43	3	−1,42	72	−19	−37	7,62
Ditto ditto in 1908-09	−7,55	−10	1,21	4,93	2,66	−7,97	−15	1,18	−1,45	−7,25
Ditto ditto in 1907-08	2,54	80	1,83	6,76	4 79	5,64	1,75	2,51	14	26,73
HALF PICE—										
Opening Balance	4	8	1	5	7	12	13	...	5	55
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	56	...	...	10	1	...	2	...	4	73
Closing Balance	3	7	...	5	8	11	10	...	3	47
Net Local Absorption in 1909-10	57	1	1	10	...	1	5	...	6	81
Ditto ditto in 1908-09	33	3	−1	9	1	−3	7	...	1	50
Ditto ditto in 1907-08	27	2	1	12	4	2	8	...	1	57
PIE PIECES—										
Opening Balance	5	4	1	1	2	8	3	23	13	60
Receipts from + or Issues to — Mint or other Provinces	8	...	...	1	2	10	3	33	19	76
Closing Balance	2	3	1	1	2	16	3	28	14	70
Net Local Absorption in 1909-10	11	1	...	1	2	2	3	28	18	66
Ditto ditto in 1908-09	26	...	1	−1	2	3	2	34	30	97
Ditto ditto in 1907-08	31	...	1	1	2	3	3	21	20	89

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 22nd July, 1910.

No. 3869-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

June 1910. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	JUNE.		TO END OF JUNE.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1910-1911	1909-1910	1910-1911.	1909-1910	Budget, 1910-1911	Actuals, Preliminary, 1909-1910.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,49	3,42	7,90	8,26	33,40	33,80
Opium	75	52	3,11	1,50	6,98	8,30
Salt	32	39	1,28	1,32	5,09	4,94
Stamps	58	59	1,76	1,79	7,12	6,03
Excise	84	70	2,57	2,35	10,24	9,79
Provincial Rates	11	7	29	26	81	82
Customs	60	55	2,25	1,65	9,06	7,45
Assessed Taxes	20	19	38	39	2,26	2,16
Forest	12	15	30	34	2,65	2,37
Registration	7	7	19	21	68	65
Tributes from Native States	3	6	13	14	89	88
Other Civil Revenue	31	27	92	84	4,61	4,1[illegible]
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	7,42	7,04	21,17	19,05	83,79	81,91
Civil Expenditure						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—37	—29	—1,04	—94	—1,49	—4,59
Opium	—2	—2	—1,23	—1,02	—1,64	—1,66
Famine Relief		—2		—6	—75	—10
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,95	—3,07	—8,87	—9,06	—38,95	—36,58
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	—3,34	—3,40	—11,14	—11,10	—45,83	—42,93
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less than issues)	+2	+13	+15	+45	+1,84	+1,34
Marine	—1	—3	—4	—10	—49	—37
Military Receipts	+4	+6	+13	+14	+1,00	+88
Military Issues	—1,60	—1,64	—5,00	—5,06	—21,35	—20,79
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+63	+78	+94	+1,14	+51,70	+50,81
State Railways	+3,27	+3,30	+10,42	+9,64		
East Indian Railway	+63	+62	+2,05	+1,66		
Telegraph	+2	+1	+5	+4	+22	+24
TOTAL	+4,55	+4,71	+13,46	+12,68	+51,92	+51,05
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—91	—95	—3,01	—3,10	—48,35	—43,32
State Railways	—1,91	—2,15	—6,33	—6,95		
East Indian Railway	—31	—29	—91	—94		
Telegraph	—2	—10	—28	—32	—1,40	—1,32
TOTAL	—3,25	—3,49	—10,59	—11,31	—49,75	—44,64
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—25	—[illegible]	—1,89	—3,20	—16,83	—12,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipt more, — Receipts less than payments)			—10	—8	+1,31	+2,28
Mint Certificates and bullion Advances (Net as above)	—10	—5	+9	—3	...	—15
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+12	...	+2,61	...	...	+1,50
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit			..	.	...	..
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...		—2	...	+10
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—1,57	—2,44	—10,06	—6,81	—23,25	—29,70
Sale of Demand Drafts on London		..			...	...
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+35	+14	+1,05	+90	+1,66	+2,61
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,20	—2,38	—6,41	—6,04	—20,28	—23,36
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,63	+1,00	+1,73	—1,29	+85	+3,09
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,54	13,07	18,44	15,36	17,85	15,35
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	20,17	14,07	20,17	14,07	18,70	18,44

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 19th July, 1910.

No. 3780½-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No 1570-Exc, dated the 19th March 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 3 per seer shall be levied with effect from the date of this Notification upon all opium except poppy-heads produced in any State subject to the political control of the Punjab Government and imported into the Punjab.

The 22nd July 1910

No. 3849-*Exc*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 963, dated the 5th June 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 1,200 shall be levied on each chest of Malwa opium of 140 lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Madras Presidency.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 21st July, 1910.

No. 3830-*F O. & A*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 30th May 1910,

Mr. R. H. MacNair, I C S., to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 19th June 1910,

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to revert to class III of the Enrolled List.

No 3831-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. C. D'A Crofton, I.C S, is confirmed in class II of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 24th June 1910.

The 22nd July, 1910.

No. 3862-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. Moung Set, a probationer in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed an Assistant Accountant General in that office, with effect from the 30th June 1910

Mr. A. C. Gupta, Assistant Comptroller General, has been appointed Assistant Accountant General and Examiner Local Fund Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the 5th July 1910.

Mr Jaigopal Bhandari, Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 27th June 1910.

Mr. L. J. Peck, a probationer in the office of the Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, has been appointed as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 7th July 1910.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE)

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th July 1910.

No. 1197-*Accts.*—Captain E. G. D. deLabilliere, I.A, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, is granted accumulated privilege leave for ninety days from the 15th July 1910.

The 21st July 1910.

No. 1210-*Accts.*—Mr. R. Barton, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, and Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 6th July 1910.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1910.

No. 5234—1.—The following Order in Council, dated the 11th June 1910, relating to Dutch ships is published for general information:

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S,

The 11th day of June 1910.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Section 445 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that where the Board of Trade certify that the Laws and Regulations for the time being in force in any foreign country and relating to overloading and improper loading are equally effective with the provisions of that Act relating thereto, His Majesty in Council may direct that on proof of a ship of that country having complied with those laws and regulations, she shall not, when in a port of the United Kingdom, be liable to detention for non-compliance with the said provisions of that Act, nor shall there arise any liability to any fine or penalty which would otherwise arise for non-compliance with those provisions:

And whereas by Section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, provision, as is more particularly therein mentioned, is made for applying to foreign ships when in ports in the United Kingdom certain sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which relate to loadline, without prejudice to any direction of His Majesty in Council given under the said Section 445 of the last-mentioned Act:

And whereas the Board of Trade have certified that certain statutory regulations which have been approved by the Government of the Netherlands relating to overloading, so far as regards the assignment of loadlines to ships belonging to the Netherlands on and after the 1st January 1909, are equally effective with the corresponding regulations in force in this country respecting the assignment of loadlines to British merchant ships:

NOW THEREFORE, His Majesty in Council doth direct that on proof that ships belonging to the Netherlands have complied with the aforesaid regulations of the Government of the Netherlands, such ships shall not, when in ports of the United Kingdom, be liable to detention for non-compliance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts relating to overloading, nor shall there arise any liability to any fine or penalty which would otherwise arise for non compliance with those provisions.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1910.

No. 5183—165.—On return from combined leave Mr. H L. Duncan, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is provisionally appointed to be Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. A. Roussac, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, continues to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, *vice* Mr. H. F. P. Tulloch.

EMIGRATION.

No. 5252-46.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), is published, as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given, that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 23rd August 1910.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that from rule 95 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, the words "for submission to Government" shall be omitted.

W. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July 1910.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 619.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated 1st July 1910, page 4649.*

* * * * * * * *

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order

St. James's Palace, July 1, 1910.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order, to take effect from the dates noted :—

To be Members of the Fourth Class :

* * * * * * * *

29th June 1910. Major Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, in charge of His Majesty's Indian Orderly Officers (1910).

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 620.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

4th May 1910.

George Darling Wright, 98th Infantry.

8th May 1910.

Francis Arthur Labey De Gruchy, 95th Russell's Infantry.

23rd July 1910.

Hubert Lee Holmes, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Robert Francis Day Burnett, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

Robert de Warrenne Waller, 108th Infantry.

Philip Edward Collen, Supply and Transport Corps.

Crescent Gebhard Risley, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 621.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

7th March 1910.

Joseph Frain James, M.B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 622.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 7th June 1910 :—

Charles Mark Ernest Warner.

James Michael Rodrigues.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle

No. 623.—Sub-Conductor James Winter, Overseer, Stores, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, (*seconded*), to be Conductor (*seconded*),

Sub-Conductor Henry Thompson, Assistant Overseer, Stores, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, (*seconded*), to be Conductor (*seconded*),

Sub-Conductor Thomas Graves to be Conductor, and

Store-Sergeant Benjamin James to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Henry Pitts, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd January 1910.

No. 624.—Store-Sergeant Ernest Fox to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Cebert Handy, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 24th January 1910.

No. 625.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Shipman Rush, Inspector of Explosives, (*seconded*), to be Commissary (*seconded*),

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Robert Walmsley to be Commissary, and

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick Kelly, supernumerary to the establishment by reversion from the seconded list, to be Deputy Commissary on the effective list, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, *vice* Commissary and Honorary Captain William Smith, superannuated; with effect from the 21st May 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 626.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the dates specified.—

9th Hodson's Horse.

Harditt Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 11th September 1909.

Harband Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 1st March 1910.

No. 627.—The following promotions are made:—

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Jemadar Muhammad Raza Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Kehri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhola Nath, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1910.

Kot-Dafadar Tek Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Suraj Singh, seconded for appointment to the Cavalry School, Saugor; with effect from the 2nd April 1910.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).

Jemadar Mihan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Gyan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Subadar Wazir Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Raghubir Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Basavan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bakhtbali Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1910.

Jemadar Lachhman Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Badrinarayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajaram Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th June 1910.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Sudhan Rao Nimbalker to be Subadar and Havildar Sitaram Nimbalker to be Jemadar, *vice* Govind Mande, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1910.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Jemadar Shedu to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Baldeo to be Jemadar, *vice* Ruda, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Chet Sing Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Kharak Sing Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Jabarsher Limbu, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th June 1910.

REWARDS.

No. 628.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the title of "Bahadur" is conferred on the undermentioned Indian Officers, under the Resolution of the Government of India in the (late) Military Department No. 867-B., dated the 27th February 1893:—

Subadar Sewa Singh, 29th Punjabis.
Jemadar Hakim Singh, 8th Mule Corps.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 629.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date specified.—

Conductor Alfred Stephen Booth, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 630.—Captain William Malcolm Thomson, M.B., is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 19th July 1910.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 631.—No. 964, 1st Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Kadir is permitted to resign the service; with effect from the 17th July 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 632.—Colonel Walter Gawen King, C.I.E., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 25th May 1910.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 633.—The undermentioned departmental officer, with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Robert Jackson-Jellie, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle; with effect from the 29th June 1910.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 634.—The undermentioned departmental officer, with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th July 1910 :—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Bishop, Supply and Transport Corps, (late) Madras List.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, INDIA.

No. 635.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Henry Augustin Boyd, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Services, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 8th May 1910.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 636.—Frank Pullen to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1909.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 637.—Francis William Gore to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 2nd December 1909.

United Provinces Horse (Southern Regiment).

No. 638.—Captain Edgar Hill, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 7th May 1910.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 639.—Captain (Honorary Major) Frederick James Raynor, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 12th January 1910.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Smith to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. T. Key, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 15th June 1910.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 640.—Second Lieutenant Thomas George Burton Waugh to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st May 1910.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 641.—Jack Evans to be Captain, *vice* D. D. Campbell, resigned. Dated 1st April 1910.

Charles Steele to be Lieutenant, *vice* D. J. B. Phaure, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April 1910.

Herbert Strickland to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* W. H. W. Adolphus, resigned. Dated 1st April 1910.

Cuthbert Winchester Harding to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1910.

Victor Blundell Drury to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* M. Wilby, resigned. Dated 20th April 1910.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No 642.—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Raleigh Haughton, V D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 6th March 1910.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No 643.—Army Department Notification No. 474, dated the 3rd June 1910, is cancelled.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 644.—Major Robert Dinwiddie, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 4th June 1910

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July 1910.

PROMOTIONS

No 66.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 11th July 1910 —

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer Gordon Porter Cable.

R. I. SCALLON *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st July, 1910.

No. 194.—The following promotions in the class of Superintending Engineers, State Railways, are ordered :

Name.	From	To	With effect from
			1910.
Couchman, F. D. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary, (Supernumerary).*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary, (Supernumerary).*	July 5 h.
Rose, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S, R.E	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*	Ditto.

No. 195.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction of a railway on the metre gauge from Thawe station (on the Siwan-Thawe Extension of the Bengal and North Western Railway) *viâ* Tewaripatti and Padrauna to Captainganj station on the Gorakhpur Bagaha Extension of the same Railway, a length of 53 734 miles, as an integral part of the Bengal and North Western Railway.

The project will be known as the Thawe Tewaripatti-Captainganj extension.

The 22nd July, 1910.

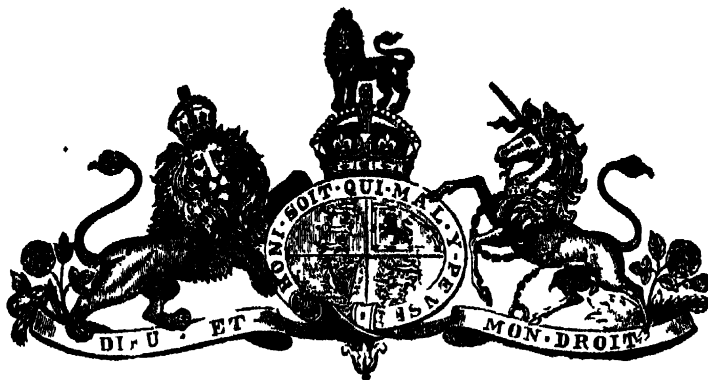
No. 196.—Mr. F. W. Wadley, Officiating Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for three months in continuation of the privilege leave for three months granted him from the 22nd April 1910.

No. 197.—With reference to Railway Board Notifications No. 71, dated the 15th March 1910, and No. 196, dated the 22nd July 1910, Mr. G. A. Meade will continue to officiate as Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 198.—The services of Mr. G. E. Lillie, Executive Engineer, State Railways, and Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

No. 199.—With reference to Notification No. 198, dated the 22nd July 1910, Mr. J. Coates, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway.

F. A. HADOW,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd July 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information

ACT NO. XIV OF 1910.

An Act to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1908

XVII of 1908. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, It is hereby enacted as follows.—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1910.

Substitution of new section 5, Act XVII, 1908

2. For section 5 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, the following section shall be substituted, namely — XVII of 1908.

Power for Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to any country.

"5 Where the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that sufficient grounds exist for prohibiting emigration to any country to which emigration is lawful, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that emigration to that country shall cease to be lawful from a day specified in the notification, and from that day emigration to that country shall accordingly cease to be lawful"

R SHEEPSHANKS,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the ouncil of the Governor General of India for the urpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July, 1910 :

NO. 12 OF 1910.

'HE CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

CONTENTS.

The Criminal Tribes Bill.

(Notification of Criminal Tribes. Registration of Members of Criminal Tribes. Restriction of Movements of Criminal Tribes.)

THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the registration, surveillance and control of Criminal Tribes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the registration, surveillance and control of criminal tribes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes Act, 19 ; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "criminal tribe" means a tribe, gang or class of persons declared to be a criminal tribe by a notification under section 3,

(2) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act; and

[Cf. Act, s. 1-A.]

(3) "tribe," "gang" or "class" includes any portion or members of a tribe, gang or class.

Notification of Criminal Tribes.

[Cf. Act, s. 2.]

Power to declare any tribe, gang or class a criminal tribe.

3. If the Local Government has reason to believe that any tribe, gang or class of persons is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such tribe, gang or class is a criminal tribe for the purposes of this Act.

Registration of Members of Criminal Tribes.

[Cf. Act, s. 7.]

Registration of members of criminal tribes.

4. The Local Government may direct the District Magistrate to make a register of the members of any criminal tribe or of any part thereof within his district.

[Cf. Act s. 8.]

Procedure in making register

5. (1) Upon receiving such direction, the District Magistrate shall publish a notice in the prescribed manner at the place where the register is to be made, and at such other places as he may think fit, calling upon all the members of such criminal tribe, or of such portion thereof as is directed to be registered,—

(a) to appear at a time and place therein specified before a person appointed by him in this behalf;

(b) to give to that person such information as may be necessary to enable him to make the register; and

(c) to allow their finger-impressions to be recorded.

Charge of register.

6 The register, when made, shall be placed in the keeping of the District Superintendent of Police, who shall, from time to time, report to the District Magistrate any alterations which ought in his opinion to be made therein, either by way of addition or erasure. [Cf. Act, s. 10.]

Alterations in register.

7. (1) After the register has been placed in the keeping of the District Superintendent of Police no person shall be added to the register, and no registration shall be cancelled except by or by the order in writing of the District Magistrate. [Cf. Act, s. 11.]

(2) Before entering the name of any person in the register under this section, the Magistrate shall give notice in the prescribed manner to the person concerned—

(a) to appear before him at a time and place therein specified;

(b) to give him such information as may be necessary to enable him to make the entry, and

(c) to allow his finger-impressions to be recorded.

Complaints of entries in register

8 Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in such register either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the District Magistrate against such entry, and the Magistrate shall retain such person's name on the register, or enter it therein, or erase it therefrom, as he may see fit. [Cf. Act, s. 12.]

Power to take finger-impressions at any time

9. The District Magistrate or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may at any time order the finger-impressions of a registered member of a criminal tribe to be taken. [New.]

Members of criminal tribes to report themselves or notify residence.

10 The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct in respect of any criminal tribe that every registered member thereof shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals or notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence. [New]

Restriction of Movements of Criminal Tribes.

Procedure when deemed expedient to restrict movements of, or settle, criminal tribes.

11. (1) If the Local Government considers that it is expedient that any criminal tribe should be—

(a) restricted in its movements to any specified area, or

(b) settled in any place of residence,

it may report the case for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

The Criminal Tribes Bill.

(Restriction of Movements of Criminal Tribes. Reformatory Settlements and Schools. Rules.)

(2) Every such report shall state—

[Cf. Act, ss. 3 and 4.] (i) the nature and the circumstances of the offences in which the members of the criminal tribe are believed to have been concerned, and the reasons for such belief;

(ii) whether such criminal tribe follows any lawful occupation, and whether such occupation is in the opinion of the Local Government the real occupation of such criminal tribe, or a pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crimes, and the grounds on which such opinion is based;

(iii) the area to which it is proposed to restrict the movements of such criminal tribe, or the place of residence in which it is proposed to settle it; and

(iv) the manner in which it is proposed that such criminal tribe shall earn its living within the restricted area or in the settlement, and the arrangements which are proposed to be made therefor.

[Cf. Act, ss. 5, 13 and 15.] Notification restricting movements of, or settling, tribe. **12.** If on the consideration of any such report the Governor General in Council is satisfied—

(a) that it is expedient to restrict the movements of such criminal tribe, or to settle it in a place of residence, and

(b) that the means by which it is proposed that such criminal tribe shall earn its living are adequate,

he may authorize the Local Government to publish in the local official Gazette a notification declaring that such criminal tribe shall be restricted in its movements to the area specified or shall be settled in the place of residence specified, and the Local Government may publish a notification accordingly.

[Cf. Act s. 14.] Power to vary specified area or place of residence. **13.** The Local Government may at any time by a like notification vary the terms of any notification published by it under section 12 by specifying another area to which the movements of the criminal tribe shall be restricted, or another place of residence in which it shall be settled.

[New] Verification of presence of members of tribe within prescribed area or place of residence. **14.** Every registered member of a criminal tribe, whose movements have been restricted or which has been settled in a place of residence, shall attend at such place and at such time and before such person as may be prescribed in this behalf.

[Cf. Act, s. 16.] Transfer of register in certain cases. **15.** When the area to which the movements of a criminal tribe or any members thereof are restricted, or the place of residence in which a criminal tribe is settled, is situated in a district other than that in which the register mentioned in section 4 was prepared, the register shall be transferred to the District Superintendent of Police of the district in which the said area is situated, and the District Magistrate of the said district shall thereupon be empowered to exercise the powers provided in sections 7, 8 and 9.

Reformatory Settlements and Schools.

Power to place tribe in reformatory settlement. **16.** The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may establish reformatory settlements and may place therein any criminal tribe or any part thereof, in respect of which a notification has been published under section 12. [Cf. Act, 17.]

Power to place children in reformatory schools and to apprentice them. **17.** (1) The Local Government may establish reformatory schools for children and may separate and remove from their parents or guardians and place in such schools the children of members of any criminal tribe in respect of which a notification has been published under section 12. [Cf. Act, 17 A.]

(2) For every reformatory school established under sub-section (1), a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(3) The provisions of sections 18 to 22 (both inclusive) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of every reformatory school for children established under this section, as if the Superintendent of such school were a Superintendent and the children placed in such school were youthful offenders within the meaning of that Act. VIII of 1897.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the term "children" includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of four years.

Power of Local Government to discharge or remove persons from settlement or school. **18.** The Local Government may at any time, by general or special order, direct any person who may be in any reformatory settlement or school in the Province,— [New.]

(a) to be discharged, or

(b) to be removed to some other reformatory settlement or school in the Province.

Power of Governor General in Council to direct use of any settlement or school in India for reception of persons. **19.** The Governor General in Council may, by like order, direct that any person to whom the provisions of section 16 or section 17 are applicable may be placed in, or transferred to, any reformatory settlement or school in any part of British India. [New.]

Rules.

Power to make rules. **20.** (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act. [Cf. Act, 18.]

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for and regulate—

(a) the form and contents of the register prescribed in section 4;

(b) the mode in which the notice prescribed in section 5 shall be published and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and the village-headmen, village-watchmen and landowners or occupiers of the village in which such

The Criminal Tribes Bill.

(Rules. Penalties and Procedure).

persons reside, or the agents of such landowners or occupiers, shall be informed of its publication;

(c) the addition of names to the register and the removal of names therefrom, and the mode in which the notice prescribed in section 7 shall be given;

(d) the mode in which persons mentioned in section 10 shall report themselves, or notify their residence or any change or intended change of residence or any absence or intended absence;

(e) the nature of the restrictions to be observed by persons whose movements have been restricted by notification under section 12 or section 13;

(f) the conditions as to holding passes under which persons may be permitted to leave the place in which they are settled or confined or the area to which their movements are restricted;

(g) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass in regard to—

(i) the places where the holder of the pass may go or reside;

(ii) the persons before whom, from time to time, he shall be bound to present himself; and

(iii) the time during which he may absent himself;

(h) the place and time at which and the persons before whom members of a criminal tribe shall attend in accordance with the provisions of section 14;

(i) the inspection of the residences and villages of any criminal tribe;

(j) the terms upon which registered members of criminal tribes may be discharged from the operation of this Act;

(k) the management, control and supervision of reformatory settlements and schools;

(l) the works on which, and the hours during which, persons placed in a reformatory settlement shall be employed, the rates at which they shall be paid, and the disposal, for the benefit of such persons, of the surplus proceeds of their labour; and

(m) the discipline to which persons endeavouring to escape from any reformatory settlement or school, or otherwise offending against the rules for the time being in force, shall be subject, the periodical visitation of such settlement or school and the removal from it of such persons as it shall seem expedient to remove. [Cf. Act, s. 9.]

Penalties and Procedure.

21 Whoever, being a member of a criminal tribe, without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,— *Penalties for failure to comply with terms of notice under section 5 or 7.*

(a) fails to appear in compliance with a notice issued under section 5 or section 7, or

(b) intentionally omits to furnish any information required under those sections, or,

(c) when required to furnish information under either of those sections furnishes, as true any information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, or

(d) refuses to allow his finger-impressions to be taken,

may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both. [Cf. Act, s. 19.]

22. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, violates a rule made under clause (e), clause (f) or clause (g) of section 20 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend,— *Penalties for breach of rules.*

(a) on a first conviction, to one year,

(b) on a second conviction, to two years, and

(c) on any subsequent conviction, to three years.

(2) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, violates a rule made under any other clause of section 20 shall be punishable,—

(a) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and

(b) on any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both. [Cf. Act, s. 19 A.]

XLV of 1860.

23. Whoever, being a member of any criminal tribe, and having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in the schedule, is thereafter convicted of the same or any other offence specified in the said schedule, shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the Court, be punished,— *Enhanced punishment for certain offences by members of criminal tribe after previous conviction.*

(a) on a second conviction, with imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and [Cf. Act, s. 19 B.]

(b) on a third conviction, with transportation for life.

24. Whoever, being a registered member of any criminal tribe, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court— *Punishment for registered members of criminal tribe found under suspicious circumstances.*

(a) that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or

(b) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery,

shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. [Cf. Act, s. 20.]

25. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe,— *Arrest of registered person found beyond prescribed limits.*

The Criminal Tribes Bill.

(Penalties and Procedure. Supplemental. The Schedule.)

(*a*) is found in any part of British India, beyond the area, if any, prescribed for his residence, without the prescribed pass, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass; or

(*b*) escapes from a reformatory settlement or school,

may be arrested without warrant by any police-officer or village-watchman, and taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to the district in which he ought to have resided or to the reformatory settlement or school from which he has escaped (as the case may be), there to be dealt with in the prescribed manner.

(2) The rules for the time being in force for the removal of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section or under any other provision of this Act.

Provided that an order from the Local Government or from the Inspector General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of such persons.

[Cf. Act, s. 21.]

Duties of village-headmen, village watchmen, and owners or occupiers of land to give information in certain cases.

26 (1) Every village-headman and village-watchman in a village in which any persons belonging to a criminal tribe reside, and every owner or occupier of land on which any such persons reside or the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of—

(*a*) the failure of any such person to appear and give information as directed in section 5; or

(*b*) the departure of any registered member of a criminal tribe from such village or from such land (as the case may be).

(2) Every village-headman and village-watchman in a village, and every owner or occupier of land or the agent of such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of the arrival at such village or on such land (as the case may be) of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of belonging to any criminal tribe.

[Cf. Act, s. 22.]

Penalty for breach of such duties.

27. Any village-headman, village-watchman, owner or occupier of land, or the agent of such owner or occupier, who fails to comply with the requirements of section 26, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under the first part of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Supplemental.

[Cf. Act, s. 6.]

Bar of jurisdiction of Courts in questions relating to notifications under sections 3, 12 and 13.

28. No Court of justice shall question the validity of any notification published under the provisions of section 3, section 12 or section 13 on the ground that the provisions hereinbefore contained or any of them have not been complied with, or entertain in any form whatever the question whether they have been complied with; but every such notification shall be conclusive proof that it has been issued in accordance with law.

Repeals.

29. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1876, and the Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1897, are hereby repealed. XXVII of 1871. VII of 1876. II of 1897.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 23)

CHAPTER XII.

SECTIONS.

231. Counterfeiting coin.

232. Counterfeiting Queen's coin.

233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.

234. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Queen's coin.

235. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.

239. Delivery of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.

240. Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.

242. Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

243. Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

CHAPTER XVI.

299. Culpable homicide.

307. Attempt to murder.

308. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.

310. Being a thug.

322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.

326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.

327. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.

328. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.

329. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.

332. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

333. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

CHAPTER XVII.

382. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.

383. Extortion.

385. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.

386. Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.

387. Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.

The Criminal Tribes Bill.

(*The Schedule.*)

SECTIONS

390. Robbery.
391. Dacoity.
393. Attempt to commit robbery.
394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.
397. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399. Making preparation to commit dacoity.
402. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.

SECTIONS

457. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.
458. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.
459. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460. All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ACT XXVII of 1871, which contains the existing law on the subject of criminal tribes, does not allow of such tribes being proclaimed and registered unless they are first settled and provided with means of living by Government. The application of the Act is thus greatly restricted, and the majority of these tribes are left free to wander and commit crimes without any adequate check on their movements and depredations. Useful control can be exercised without restricting unduly the movements of the members of these tribes and without, therefore, the need for providing means of livelihood which is properly made a condition of settlement. The object of this Bill is to enlarge the power of control by enabling Local Governments to proclaim criminal tribes, and provide for the registration of their members, without reference to the possibility of settlement or of the provision of means of living. The provisions regarding settlement, however, are retained, with such modifications as are necessary, for application, if required, after the proclamation of a tribe; but before the movements of a tribe can be restricted to a specified area the Local Government must satisfy the Governor General in Council that the means by which it is proposed that the tribe shall earn its living within that area are adequate.

2. The details of the new provisions, and of all amendments of importance, are explained in the *Notes on clauses.*

J. L. JENKINS.

The 21st May 1910.

Notes on clauses.

The Bill proposes to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. The provisions of Part II of the Act relating to eunuchs are in force only in the United Provinces, and it is proposed with the assent of the Local Government not to reproduce them in the Bill. It is proposed to extend the new Act, which corresponds to Part I of the present Act, to the whole of British India. Its provisions are permissive only and are applicable throughout.

Definitions.—These call for no special remarks.

Power to declare a criminal tribe and to apply the provisions of the Bill to it.

Clause 3.—The intention is to give power to Local Governments to declare a tribe to be criminal, and thereafter to register members, to take finger-prints and generally put the tribe under observation. The power of subsequently restricting them or confining them to a settlement will remain guarded in the same way as it now is by sections 2 to 4 and sections 17 and 17A of the present Act, *vide* clauses 11 and 12 and 16 and 17.

Register of members of criminal tribes.

Clause 4 follows section 7 of the Act. It may be necessary to register part of the tribe in one district and part in another or others, especially in the case of wandering tribes and those which reside in scattered groups. Such registration will always be a matter of great difficulty, and the power to register should therefore be made as wide as possible.

Procedure in making register.

Clause 5 follows section 8 of the Act and adds a provision for taking finger-impressions.

Charge of register.

Clause 6 follows section 10 of the Act.

Alterations in register.

Clause 7 follows section 11 of the Act, but dispenses with, as unnecessary, the provision requiring the Magistrate's initials and his order for every addition of information regarding persons already registered.

Clause 8 follows section 12 of the Act, but omits the second paragraph requiring reasons to be recorded for an order for erasure from the register. The recording of reasons in such a case is not required for the protection of the subject and, on the other hand, no Magistrate is likely to order an erasure unless there are clear reasons for doing so.

Complaints of entries in register.

The third paragraph of the existing section 12, which gives the Commissioner power to review the Magistrate's order, also is omitted as, in practice, the Magistrate's order is seldom modified by the Commissioner, and it is in accordance with tendencies to decentralize authority as far as possible. It is, however, recognised that an order of registration does impose heavy disabilities on the subject of it, and an appeal to the Commissioner as regards such orders will be allowed if the Local Governments desire it.

Clause 9 provides specific power to take fresh finger-impressions which will often be necessary, although first impressions can be taken under sections 5 and 7.

Power to take finger-impressions at any time.

Clause 10 is a new provision to empower the Local Government without a previous reference to the Government of India to direct a registered member of a criminal tribe to notify his residence, and any absence from or change of residence.

Clause 11 prescribes the procedure to be followed when it is desired (*a*) to restrict the movements of a criminal tribe to a specified area, or (*b*) to settle it in any place of residence. The clause follows closely sections 3 and 4 of the Act.

Clause 12 is based on sections 5 and 13 to 15 of the Act, and gives authority to the Governor General in Council to sanction the restriction or settlement referred to in the preceding clause.

Clause 13.—It is considered that the movements of a tribe should be restricted to an area which should be large enough to enable them to earn a living while small enough to insure their being kept under efficient observation; that this area should not be larger than a district, but that it should be permissible to allow the district to which movement is restricted to be changed from time to time.

Delegation of power to any officer under a Local Government to change specified area.

Clause 14.—The provisions of this clause, which require every registered member of a criminal tribe whose movements have been restricted to report himself in order that it may be ascertained whether he is present within the prescribed area, are embodied by implication in clause (7) of section 18 of the Act, but it is considered desirable to have a substantive provision on the subject instead of leaving it to the rule-making clause.

Verification of presence within prescribed area.

Clause 15.—This follows section 16 of the Act, but omits reference to the Commissioner because in practice the Magistrate's order is seldom modified and with the object of decentralising authority (*vide* the remarks on clause 8).

Transfer of register.

Clause 16 follows section 17 of the Act; concurrent power being given to the Governor General in Council in order to enable provision to be made for extra-provincial settlements.

Power to place tribe in reformatory settlement.

Clause 17 follows section 17A of the Act. In sub-clause (1) the words "or guardians" have been added after "parents" as it is considered that it might be desirable to remove children whose parents are dead or absent. In sub-clause (3) the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, has been followed, as the power of employing inmates of reformatory schools under license which is given by section 18 of the Reformatory Schools Act is found in practice to be more useful than the power to apprentice. The latter power is, however, given in section 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act and has been included. The Bill makes the section applicable to the children of such tribes only as have, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, been restricted to a specified area or settled in a place of residence.

Reformatory schools for children.

Clause 18 follows section 14 of the Reformatory Schools Act, but an addition has been made by which the order for removal or discharge may be general or special.

Discharge or removal from a reformatory school or settlement.

Transfer to a reformatory school or settlement in any part of British India.

Clause 19 follows section 15 of the Reformatory Schools Act.

Clause 20 is in the main identical with section 18 of the Act and such changes as have been made explain themselves. Clause (10) of section 18 has been omitted as it seemed unnecessary, the ground being covered by sub-clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of this clause. It is considered desirable to make provision for the grant of passes to persons settled in places of residence and placed in reformatory settlements, and this has been done by clause 20 (*f*).

Power to make rules.

Clause 21 follows section 9 of the Act, but a specific penalty has been provided for the offences instead of bringing them under sections 174, 176 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code. It is proposed that the amount of fine should be reduced to Rs. 200 as more proportionate to the class of offence to be dealt with and also to the powers of the class of Magistrate competent to deal with the case. The offences have been made cognizable, as it is most important that the police should have power to arrest without warrant. Refusal to allow finger-marks to be taken has also been made an offence.

Penalties and procedure. *Clauses 22 to 27* follow sections 19 to 22 of the Act.

The amount of fine is not specified in the Act. It is now the universal practice when fines are provided for to specify the amount and not leave the matter to the discretion of Courts. It is accordingly proposed that Rs. 200 should be fixed for clause 22 (2) (*a*), Rs. 500 for clause 22 (2) (*b*), and Rs. 1,000 for clause 24 of the Bill as proportionate to the class of offence to be dealt with and to some extent to the power of the Magistrate competent to deal with the case. Sections 19 and 19A of the Act provide that the imprisonment shall be rigorous, and section 19 renders the offender also liable to whipping. It is thought desirable to omit the liability to whipping and to leave the Court free to impose imprisonment of either description. Clauses 22 and 23 embody these views.

Clause 28 follows section 6 of the Act. It has been revised in accordance with the alteration in clause 3 of the Bill and placed at the end of the Act where it is considered most appropriate.

Schedule.—The schedule to the present Act enumerates the offences for which, under section 19A, the minimum punishment to a member of a criminal tribe committing them is prescribed. Offences against the coinage and house-breaking by night are omitted from the schedule. As certain criminal tribes are specially addicted to these crimes, they have been included in the schedule attached to the Bill.

Under the present Act the sanction of the Governor General in Council is required for nearly every act of the Local Government. This involves an unnecessary and undesirable centralization of powers, and accordingly the Bill gives Local Governments full powers except in respect of action to be taken under clause 12.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd July, 1910:

NO. 13 OF 1910.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tramways Act, 1886.

XI of 1886. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Tramways (Amendment) Act, 1910.

XI of 1886. Substitution of new clause (5) in section 3, Act XI of 1886. 2. For section 3, clause (5), of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) 'tramway' means a tramway having one, two or more rails, and includes—

(a) any part of a tramway, or any siding, turn-out, connection, line or track belonging to a tramway;

(b) any electrical equipment of a tramway; and

(c) any electric supply-line transmitting power from a generating station or sub-station to a tramway or between any such generating station and a sub-station."

Amendment of clause (9) of section 3, Act XI of 1886. 3. In section 3, clause (9), of the said Act, after the words "steam-power" the words "electrical power" and after the word "producing" the words "or utilising" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new clause (e) in section 7 (2), Act XI of 1886. 4. For section 7, sub-section (2), clause (e), of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(e) the space which shall ordinarily intervene between the outside of the carriage way on either side of a road whereon the tramway is to be constructed, and—

(i) in the case of a tramway having one rail, the rail of the tramway, or

(ii) in the case of a tramway having two or more rails, the nearest rail of the tramway,

and the conditions on which a smaller space may be permitted."

Amendment of clause (m) of section 7 (2), Act XI of 1886. 5. In section 7, sub-section (2), clause (m), of the said Act, after the word "steam-power" the words "electrical power" shall be inserted.

Amendment of clause (e) of section 24 (1), Act XI of 1886. 6 In section 24, sub-section (1), clause (e), of the said Act, after the word "steam-power" the words "electrical power" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 44, Act XI of 1886. 7. In section 44 of the said Act, after the word "engine-sheds" the words "electrical generating stations or sub-stations" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill has two objects; the application of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, to monorails, and the inclusion within the provisions of that Act of tramways worked by electricity.

2. Under existing law a monorail may be either a railway or a tramway, according to the circumstances in which it may have been constructed. It is not considered desirable that monorails, which are usually designed for the local transit of goods over very short distances, should be subject to all the limitations imposed by the Indian Railways Act, 1890, until the necessity for their being so subject has been fully demonstrated It is therefore proposed to free them from those limitations and to treat them as tramways.

3. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886, was passed before the introduction into India of electric traction, and it is desirable that it should now be so amended as to bring electric tramways within its scope.

B. ROBERTSON.

The 6th July, 1910.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—This clause substitutes for the existing definition of "tramway" a definition—

(a) making it clear that the term includes a monorail, and

(b) bringing within the definition the electric appliances necessary to a line worked by electric traction.

Clause 4 makes an amendment in the existing law consequential on the application of the Act to monorails.

Clauses 3, 5, 6 and 7 make such amendments in the sections to which they relate as are necessary to subject lines worked by electric traction to the provisions of the Act.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

K.G

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd July, 1910:

No. 14 OF 1910.

A Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889.

XIII of 1889. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1910.

XIII of 1889. Amendment of section 17, sub-section (2), Act XIII, 1889. 2. For section 17, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) When any tax is leviable in a cantonment in pursuance of a notification under sub-section (1), the Local Government, subject to the like sanction, may, by a like notification, apply or adapt to the cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of the notification in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government relating to—

(a) the assessment, collection or recovery of any tax;

(b) the refund or revision of, or exemption from, any such tax; and

(c) the punishment of any breach of such enactment or rules."

Amendment of section 26, Act XIII, 1889. 3. In section 26, clause (17), of the said Act, after the words "traffic on roads" the words "and across unenclosed spaces under the control of the Cantonment-authority" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 17, sub-section (2). IN applying or adapting to a cantonment, under section 17, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, enactments or rules in force in a municipality for the assessment and recovery of a tax, provisions for the punishment of a breach thereof cannot, however, be similarly applied or adapted. Such a provision has now to be separately notified under section 25 of the Act. It has therefore been considered desirable to expand the provisions of the above sub-section so as to cover the application or adaptation of a penal rule or enactment

Section 26, sub-section (17). Further, it has been found necessary to provide against the creation of short cuts and the establishment of rights of way across parade-grounds, regimental recreation-grounds, ornamental plots and other grass lands, as also unenclosed spaces near barracks in cantonments.

It has been found that no sufficient power at present exists to prevent those unenclosed spaces being cut up by cart-wheels and fouled with the droppings of oxen and ponies, to the detriment of the appearance of the cantonment, loss to the funds and. occasionally, some danger to health and the general safety. It is therefore necessary to regulate traffic across unenclosed spaces under the control of the Cantonment-authority.

It is intended that a notification of prohibition of thoroughfare, where it is found necessary to restrict traffic, shall be conspicuously placed by the Cantonment-authority so that persons found disregarding the warning might be dealt with under the power now sought.

The 16th July 1910.

O'M. CREAGH.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 21st July 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 16th July 1910, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50 000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	66	47
		Ahmedabad Town	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Kaira District		...
		Broach Port	..	...
		Bulsar Port	2	2
		Surat District	28	15
		Mahi Kantha Agency	...	..
		Bassein Port	...	..
		Bhiwandi Port	2	2
		Thana "	...	
		Uran Port	...	...
		Agashi Port	..	...
		Bandra "	8	8
		Thana District	13	10
	Central	East Khandesh District	...	..
		Nasik District		..
		Poona City	.	.
		Poona District	..	
		Satara "	16	11
	Southern	Kolaba District	35	25
		Dabhol Port	5	2
		Bankot "	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	9	2
		Belgaum "	15	6
		Hubli Town	1	1
		Dharwar District	...	...
		Savantvadi State	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	5	5
		Karachi District	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...

A

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50 000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Political Charges	Mandvi Port	2	2
		Cutch State	5	1
		Verawal Port	8	8
		Kathiawar Agency	7	6
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	...	...
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Billimora Port	...	...
		Baroda State	...	...
		TOTAL	227	153
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Coimbatore Town	1 (a)	
		Coimbatore District	28 (b)	23 (c)
		Madura District	3	2
		Salem District	...	
		TOTAL	[illegible]2	25
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	18 (c)	18
		24 Parganas District	...	...
		Nadia District		...
	Burdwan	Howrah District	...	
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Midnapore District	...	...
	Patna	Gaya District	4	3
		Patna District		...
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	...	...
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...
		Darbhanga District	2	14
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	2	1
		TOTAL	26	36

(a) Imported. (b) Two imported. (c) One imported

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	..
		Bulandshahr District	...	
	Agra	Muttra District	..	...
		Etawah City	...	..
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Agra District	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Budaun District	..	..
		Pilibhit District	6	6
	Allahabad	Jalaun District	2	...
	Benares	Ballia District	4	4
		Jaunpur City	...	.
		Jaunpur District	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	..	...
		Azamgarh District	6	3
		Basti District	3	7
	Lucknow	Unao District	.	...
		Rae Bareli District	...	...
		Hardoi District	5	5
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	1
		Gonda District	2	1
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	..	
		TOTAL	28	27
PUNJAB	Delhi	Gurgaon District	...	...
		Hissar „	1	...
		Delhi „	..	...
		Rohtak „	..	.
		Karnal „		...
		Ambala „	...	...
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	..
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	..	..
		Hoshiarpur „	...	
		Ludhiana „	...	...
		Ferozepur „	..	...

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	..	..
		Lahore District		
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	..	...
		Gurdaspur „		2
		Gujranwala „	1	1
		Sialkot „	7	7
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	..	.
		Jhelum „	3	3
		Gujrat „	...	
		Attock „	...	.
	Multan	Jhang District	..	...
		Lyallpur District	...	...
		Montgomery District	..	
		Patiala City	..	...
		Patiala State	...	
		Kapurthala State		...
		Maler Kotla State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...
		Kalsia State	...	...
		Faridkot State	...	..
		Jind State	..	..
		Nalagarh State	...	...
		Bilaspur State		...
		TOTAL	12	13
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	42	10
		Hanthawaddy District	...	.
		Pegu District	..	.
		Tharrawaddy District		
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District		
		Maubin „	1	1
		Pyapon „	4	4
		Henzada „	10	10
		Myaungmya „	...	..
	Tenasserim	Thaton „	5	4
		Toungoo „	4	3
		Moulmein Town	5	5
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	2	4
	Magwe	Magwe District	...	...
		Minbu „	..	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Bhamo „	...	...
		Myitkyina „	..	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo „	...	...
		Sagaing „	14	11
		Lower Chindwin District	...	..

N. B.—The number of plague deaths in the Myitkyina District in Burma during the week ending the 2nd July 1910 was 6, and not 9 as shown in the statement for that week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 30,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA ...	Meiktila	Yamethin District	1	1
		TOTAL	89	84
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Berar	Akola District	8	3
		Buldana "	16	15
		Amraoti "	...	...
		TOTAL	24	18
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	2	2
		Bangalore City	...	1
		Bangalore District	7	6
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	11	8
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	7	7
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	22	17
		TOTAL	49	41
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	6 (a)	3 (a)
		Raichur District	...	...
		Aurangabad District	...	...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Gulbarga District	...	...
		TOTAL	6	3
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	...	...
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jaora State	...	...
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	...	...
		Malwa State	...	...
		Rewa State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

(a) Figure for the period from the 4th to the 10th July 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Mewar State	165 (a)	161 (a)
		Chitor (Udaipur) State		...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	1 (b)	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur "	...	...
		Partabgarh City	...	
		Kishangarh State	..	...
		Alwar City	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Beawar	...	..
		Karauli State	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	..	...
		Ajmer District	...	...
		Deoli	..	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	...	...
		TOTAL	166	161
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	..	Peshawar Cantonment		...
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	.	Jammu District	...	..
		Mirpur "	...	...
		Kathua "	...	...
		TOTAL	..	...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	...	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Sibi	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	...	...
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	659	561

(a) Occurred in March, April and May 1910. (b) Figure for the week ending 15th July 1910.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 21st July 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The break in the rains due to the Bombay monsoon continued throughout the week, and only a little rain was given by this current, chiefly along the Himalayas and in the south of the peninsula. The Bay current showed signs of strengthening, but the position of the trough of low pressure in northern India confined it almost entirely to Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal, it was not until the close of the week that a change in the pressure distribution permitted winds from the Bay to penetrate into the submontane districts of the United Provinces. The rainfall of the week was accordingly in defect over the greater part of the country, and was in excess only in the divisions of Assam, Eastern Bengal, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province and Madras Southeast.

2. *Burma.*—Very little rain fell in the central districts, but elsewhere rainfall though light was fairly general. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell in Eastern Bengal and fairly general rain in Assam and Bengal. Cloud was moderate to heavy. Maximum temperature was in excess in Chota Nagpur and the surrounding districts up to the 18th, when rainfall introduced cooler weather.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was confined almost entirely to the hills and submontane districts of the United Provinces. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded, and day temperature was in general excess.

Northwest India.—A few falls of rain occurred along the hills and at Mount Abu. Moderate to heavy cloud was present in the southern half of the division and in the west Himalayas, but in the rest of northwest India skies were generally either clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature was in defect in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab on the 14th and 15th, and in the former area on the 20th and 21st.

The Peninsula.—Only a few falls of rain were recorded, chiefly in southeast Madras. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature was higher than usual in the Deccan.

3. The following are the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

July 15th. Kyaukpyu 3·56", Bhamo 2·08", Narayanganj 2·79", Mymensingh 2·33" and Dehra Dun 2·29".

„ 16th. Rangoon 3·15", Toungoo 2·32", Myitkyina 3·95", Bahraich 2·27" and Simla 2·13".

„ 17th. Mymensingh 2·23", Jalpaiguri 2·78" and Simla 2·02".

„ 18th. Dibrugarh 3·25", Cherra Poonjee 3·99", Mymensingh 2·88" and Darjeeling 2·64".

„ 19th. Akyab 5·80", Myitkyina 6·35", Sibsagar 4·45", Chakrata 2·82", Simla 2·80", Salem 2·76", Ootacamund 2·77" and Masulipatam 3·35".

„ 20th. Purnea 1·93" and Patna 2·06".

„ 21st. Gauhati 2·65", Cherra Poonjee 9·62", Sambalpur 2·00" and Chakrata 2·30".

4. The rainfall of the whole period from the 29th April to the 21st July is 20 per cent or more in excess in the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and the Madras Coast North, and in defect by the same amount in Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East, Kashmir, Baluchistan, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar; over the rest of the country it is nearly normal.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 21st July 1910.			Rainfall data from 29th April 1910 to 21st July 1910.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rain-fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	3·2	—3·2	34·6	46·9	— 12·3	— 26	— 21
Lower Burma	4·2	8·2	—4·0	56·4	65·1	— 8·7	— 13	— 8
Upper Burma	1·5	1·7	—0·2	19·6	18·0	+ 1·6	+ 9	+ 11
Assam	4·3	3·1	+1·2	44·1	42·1	+ 2·0	+ 5	+ 2
Eastern Bengal	6·9	3·4	+3·5	45·6	39·2	+ 6·4	+ 16	+ 8
Bengal	2·1	2·7	—0·6	23·3	25·3	— 2·0	— 8	— 6
Orissa	1·4	3·8	—2·4	17·5	24·2	— 6·7	— 28	— 21
Chota Nagpur	1·0	3·3	—2·3	19·8	21·9	— 2·1	— 10	+ 1
Bihar	3·3	2·6	+0·7	20·9	20·1	+ 0·8	+ 4	+ 1
United Provinces, East	1·0	2·7	—1·7	10·6	15·1	— 4·5	— 30	— 22
United Provinces, West	1·9	3·1	—1·2	9·5	15·9	— 6·4	— 40	— 39
Punjab, East and North	0·4	1·6	—1·2	8·8	9·0	— 0·2	— 2	+ 13
Punjab, South-west	0·5	0·6	—0·1	3·4	3·5	— 0·1	— 3	0
Kashmir	0·1	0·4	—0·3	1·9	3·2	— 1·3	— 41	— 36
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·6	0·4	+0·2	5·6	2·3	+ 3·3	+143	+163
Baluchistan	0	0·2	—0·2	0·4	0·8	— 0·4	— 50	— 33
Sind	0	0·6	—0·6	7·1	2·1	+ 5·0	+238	+344
Rajputana, West	0	0·9	—0·9	3·9	4·7	— 0·8	— 17	+ 3
Rajputana, East	0	1·7	—1·7	7·9	8·4	— 0·5	— 6	+ 18
Gujarat	0·2	2·7	—2·5	14·6	12·9	+ 1·7	+ 13	+ 43
Central India, West	0	2·2	—2·2	14·2	12·1	+ 2·1	+ 17	+ 43
Central India, East	0	3·2	—3·2	9·9	17·3	— 7·4	— 43	— 30
Berar	0·1	2·7	—2·6	12·4	13·9	— 1·5	— 11	+ 10
Central Provinces, West	0·2	3·7	—3·5	17·5	19·3	— 1·8	— 9	+ 11
Central Provinces, East	0·7	4·5	—3·8	19·5	20·9	— 1·4	— 7	+ 15
Konkan	0·3	7·5	—7·2	46·7	53·9	— 7·2	— 13	0
Bombay Deccan	0	1·5	—1·5	9·7	10·7	— 1·0	— 9	+ 7
Hyderabad, North	0·2	2·1	—1·9	9·4	10·8	— 1·4	— 13	+ 5
Hyderabad, South	0·4	1·5	—1·1	8·7	9·9	— 1·2	— 12	— 1
Mysore	0·4	0·6	—0·2	7·0	9·5	— 2·5	— 26	— 25
Malabar	0·2	4·7	—4·5	41·3	54·0	— 12·7	— 24	— 17
Madras, South-east	0·8	0·4	+0·4	4·1	4·9	— 0·8	— 16	— 27
Madras Deccan	0·1	0·8	—0·7	4·9	6·9	— 2·0	— 29	— 21
Madras Coast, North	1·1	1·2	—0·1	11·8	9·4	+ 2·4	+ 26	+ 30

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 21st July 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th July 1910.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was generally short. It was moderate along the littoral down to Tavoy and also in the extreme northern districts and was mostly light elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Mergui and in several dry zone districts. Ploughing and sowing for the main rice crops are in progress and transplanting of autumn rice has begun in places. Cultivation of sesamum, cotton, maize and groundnut continues in Upper Burma. Standing crops on the whole are in good condition but want of rain is being felt in parts of Upper Burma for sowing of late crops. The price of unhusked rice is practically stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather was seasonable with heavy rain particularly in Sylhet, Cachar and Chittagong. Some damage to standing crops by floods is reported from Kamrup. More rain is required for tea in Lakhimpur and Jalpaiguri. Harvesting of jute is in progress and steeping has commenced in low lands. Reaping of autumn rice, transplanting of winter rice and plucking of tea continue. Prospects of autumn rice and jute are fair while those of winter rice and sugarcane are good. The average price of common rice has fallen by one per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Rajshahi, Malda, the Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.

Bengal.—Rain fell in all districts excepting Cuttack and Singhbhum. The fall was heavy in Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Nadia and also in Patna, moderate in parts of Birbhum, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas and light elsewhere. Transplantation of paddy is going on but is being retarded in some districts for want of sufficient moisture. More rain is urgently wanted in most districts of Lower Bengal and also in Gaya, Shahabad, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Standing crops are generally doing well. The jute crop is reported to be suffering from want of sufficient moisture in parts of the 24-Parganas; it has also been damaged to some extent in Cooch Behar by the excessive rainfall. The price of common rice has risen in Burdwan, Bankura, the 24-Parganas, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Ranchi and Palamau and has fallen in Nadia, Murshidabad, Champaran, Monghyr, Angul, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, Murshidabad, Jessore, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Cuttack, Angul, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. The fodder and water supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—The rainfall was satisfactory in nearly all the Himalayan and Submontane districts. Elsewhere it was quite insufficient, particularly in the Agra, Allahabad and Benares divisions. More rain is now wanted in four-fifths of the Provinces and in many districts the need is urgent as crops are withering and sowings have been retarded. The damage up to date is small but anxiety prevails over large areas and the situation will become very serious if good rain is not received soon. The general condition of cattle is good though sporadic disease is reported from twenty-eight districts. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices have risen in nearly half the districts of the Provinces.

Punjab.—Good to light rain has fallen in all districts except Mianwali. Tobacco is being harvested in Sialkot and the yield is good. Harvesting of extra spring crops is almost completed in Mianwali and the outturn is average. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The sugarcane crop has been damaged by insect pest and on account of want of water in parts of Lyallpur. Sowings of autumn crops continue. Prices are generally rising. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Complaints of a short supply of canal water are still received from the Samundri tahsil of the Lyallpur district.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging a little over an inch fell in the Peshawar district. No rain fell in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan except 11 cents in the Tank tahsil. The condition of standing crops is generally average. Autumn sowings are in progress. Hill torrents have damaged extra spring crops to a small extent in Dera Ismail Khan. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Water in rivers is rising. The Paharpur canal has been stopped owing to damage done by floods. The condition of cattle is good except in one village of the Nowshera tahsil, in two villages of the Charsadda tahsil and in one village of the Mardan tahsil. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are fluctuating. Prices are :—wheat 14 to 19$\frac{1}{16}$, maize 16 to 22$\frac{3}{8}$, gram 18$\frac{5}{16}$ to 27 and *bajra* 15 to 18 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rain during the week was fair. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 12 to 20 and maize from 14 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair except in Jasmirgarh Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright. Spring crops are in good condition. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn crops are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—The rainfall during the week was in cents :—Hilly Tracts and Mewar 93, Banswara 92, Alwar 46, Bikaner 32, Udaipur 30, Shahpur 24 and Merwara 21. No rain or practically nothing was received elsewhere. Sowings are in progress except in Karauli and Dholpur where more rain is needed. Damage from grass-hoppers is reported from one district in Mewar. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Mewar, Banswara, Jhalawar and the Hilly Tracts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen by 1 to 2½ seers in Shahpura, Alwar, Karauli and Dholpur and slightly in Bikaner, Marwar, Bharatpur and Merwara. They have fallen by 1 seer in Jaisalmer and slightly in Mewar, Banswara, Kotah and Tonk.

Central India.—The rainfall was *nil* in Bundelkhand. It is urgently wanted in Bundelkhand and Bagelkhand. There was partial rain in Malwa and Bhopawar and general and sufficient rain elsewhere. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are generally steady but are rising in Bundelkhand.

Central Provinces.—During the week Balaghat received 3½ inches of rain and Damoh, Jubbulpore and Akola had a sprinkling not exceeding 12 cents. The break in the rains has benefited the seedlings of autumn crops and has greatly facilitated sowing which was pushed on. More rain is required now in most districts especially in Saugor and Akola. Incessant and heavy rain in the first fortnight of the month necessitated resowing of crops in parts of Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara and Chhindwara. Elsewhere germination is generally good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are doing well. Prices:—the price of wheat and rice remained stationary in eighteen districts, *juar* in twenty-one and gram throughout the Provinces. *Juar* fell by 3½ seers per rupee in Chhindwara. There were no marked variations elsewhere.

Feudatory States.—Jashpur had heavy rain amounting to 5½ inches during the week. Light to moderate showers ranging from 23 cents to 3 inches were also received in Kawardha, Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Kanker, Sarangarh, Sakti, Sirguja and Korea. More rain is needed in Khairagarh, Raigarh, Sarangarh and Sakti. Sowing of autumn crops is in full swing and germination is reported to be satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices :—rice became cheaper by two seers per rupee in Sarangarh.

Bombay.—The rain during the week was good in Kanara, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; moderate in Ratnagiri, Nasik, Bijapur and Mahi Kantha and slight in other districts except Larkana and Hyderabad. The rainfall was beneficial for cultivation of autumn crops but more rain is needed in parts of Surat, the Konkan, the Deccan, Belgaum, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Sowing of autumn crops generally continues but has been retarded in parts of Sholapur and Belgaum for want of rain and

in Karachi owing to floods. Transplantation is progressing in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Kanara, Satara, Belgaum and Savantvadi but has been retarded in parts of Surat, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Poona for want of sufficient rain and in Karachi owing to floods. Seedlings are withering in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona and Savantvadi. Sowing of cotton is in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, East Khandesh and Baroda. The fodder-supply is adequate except in parts of Sukkur and Hyderabad. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient except in parts of Dharwar. Irrigation water is adequate except in parts of Poona and Dharwar. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in Sukkur, Colaba, East Khandesh and Belgaum and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 27 to 41 per cent; in Gujarat 7 to 26 per cent; in the Konkan 2 to 30 per cent; in the Deccan 10 to 30 per cent and in the Karnatak 28 to 37 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall during the week was 58 cents. Rain was general in the districts of Nander, Gulbarga, Raichur, Nalgonda and Warangal, averaging from 61 cents in Nander to 1 inch 29 cents in Raichur. More rain is needed in all districts. Prospects of early crops depend much on the weather of the next ten or twelve days. The heaviest falls occurred in Warangal, Raichur, Gulbarga, Adilabad and Nalgonda. Weeding of autumn crops has begun in parts and autumn sprouts are generally very fair but have been damaged by insects in parts of Gulbarga, Medak, Nalgonda and Warangal. Early rice sowings are proceeding in many parts of Telingana. Water scarcity is reported in three talukas and cattle disease in eight. Fodder scarcity prevails in seven talukas. Prices:—wheat and coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 12¾ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 11 and yellow *juar* at 13 seers The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Karimnagar and the lowest 22 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Bangalore and Kolar and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains have risen slightly in Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Standing crops are in good condition. More rain is needed in parts of Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 37 cents. Ploughing for and transplanting of rice continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Vizagapatam Agency, South Canara, North Arcot, Ramnad, Ganjam, Bellary, South Arcot, Salem, Kurnool, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Tanjore, Malabar and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Guntur and Bellary require more rain and some in parts of South Canara are withering. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is insufficient in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, the Carnatic, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in five and has risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in one and has risen in ten *Cholam* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in three and has risen in six. *Cumbu* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in two and has risen in seven. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 750-763-E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th July 1910.

RESOLUTION.

Under the rules laid down in paragraph 185 *et seq.* of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, soldiers are eligible for appointment in the Public Works and Railway Departments from two sources, *viz.*:

(i) by direct appointment from the Army under paragraphs 185 to 187 and 195.

(ii) after a theoretical course at a civil engineering college under paragraph 201.

In the matter of emoluments they are entitled to the staff salaries of their grades in addition to the pay and allowances of their military rank (Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraph 14 and notes)

2. It has been observed that in recent years very few military subordinates have entered the Public Works Department, and there would moreover not appear to be any justification for the extra expense entailed by their employment on account of the value of their military training to the Department. For these reasons, the Government of India have had under consideration, for some time past, the question whether the employment of soldiers in the Public Works and Railway Departments as Upper Subordinates should be continued. Before however arriving at a final decision they considered it desirable to obtain the views of local Governments and Administrations on the subject.

3. The general consensus of opinion is in favour of the discontinuance of the employment of soldiers; and the Government of India while averse to closing an avenue of employment to soldiers of the British Army in India, see no reason to continue a higher scale of emoluments to military subordinates than that admissible to civil subordinates. They are accordingly pleased to decide that soldiers entering the Public Works and Railway Departments after the date of this order, either through the civil engineering colleges, or direct from the Army, under the Public Works Department code rules quoted above, shall in future draw the civil pay of the grades to which they may be appointed, appointment through the colleges being as at present to the first grade of overseer. Soldiers, who are at present undergoing a theoretical course in a civil engineering college, will, in the event of their passing the final examination, be permitted to enter the Public Works and Railway Departments under the rules in force at the time they joined the college.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations, noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

To the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

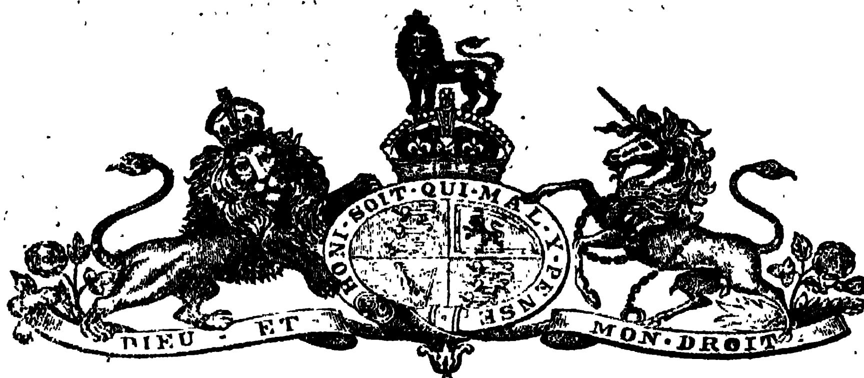
Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Army and Railway Departments of the Government of India.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 31.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 26th July, 1910.

No. 859.—The services of Captain H. Ross, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

2. The Home Department notification no. 944-Sanitary, dated the 17th May 1910, is hereby cancelled.

No. 861.—The services of Captain A. F. Babonau, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th July, 1910.

No. 1060.—The following Ordinances enacted by the Government of Mauritius are published for general information :—

Ordinance No. 23 of 1887.

AN ORDINANCE.

Enacted by His Honour the Officer Administering the Government of Mauritius and its Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

To amend the law of Bankruptcy.

I assent.

F. FLEMING.

(7th December 1887).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law of Bankruptcy ;

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1.—This Ordinance may be cited as " The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1887".

Definition of terms.

2.—In this Ordinance and in the Schedules thereto annexed, unless the context otherwise requires,

" Affidavit " includes statutory declarations and solemn affirmations.

" Available act of bankruptcy " means any act of bankruptcy available for a bankruptcy petition at the date of the petition on which the receiving order is made.

" Debt provable in bankruptcy " or " provable debt " includes any debt or liability by this Ordinance made provable in bankruptcy.

" Debtor " means a debtor who is a trader as hereafter defined.

" Gazetted " means published in the Mauritius Government Gazette.

" General Rules " include Forms.

" Oath " includes solemn affirmation and statutory declaration.

" Person " includes a body corporate and any association or company capable of being sued as such.

" Prescribed " means prescribed by general rules within the meaning of this Ordinance.

"Property" includes money, goods, things in action, land and every description of property, whether moveable or immoveable, corporeal or incorporeal, also obligations, servitudes, and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent, arising out of or incidental to property as above defined.

"Resolution" or "ordinary resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution.

"Special resolution" means a resolution decided by a majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors present, personally or by proxy, at a meeting of creditors and voting on the resolution.

"Schedule" means schedules to this Ordinance.

"Secured creditor" means a person holding a mortgage, charge or lien on the property of the debtor, or any part thereof as a security for a debt due to him from the debtor.

"The Court" means the Bankruptcy Court as constituted by this Ordinance.

"The Judge" means the Judge of the Bankruptcy Court.

"The Accountant" means the Accountant in Bankruptcy.

"Trader" means one of the several persons mentioned in the first schedule.

"Trustee" means the trustee in bankruptcy of a debtor's property.

"Usher" means an usher of the Supreme Court and includes a District Court usher acting within his district.

Schedules to be construed as part of Ordinance.

3.—The schedules to this Ordinance annexed shall be construed and have effect as part of this Ordinance.

Ordinance not to apply to Seychelles.

4.—This Ordinance shall apply to Mauritius and the Dependencies thereof other than the Seychelles Islands.

Commencement of Ordinance.

5.—This Ordinance shall come into operation on and from a day to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation published in the Government Gazette of Mauritius.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS FROM ACT OF BANKRUPTCY TO DISCHARGE.

ACTS OF BANKRUPTCY.

What constitutes an act of bankruptcy.

6.—A debtor commits an act of bankruptcy in each of the following cases, *viz.*

(*a*) If, in Mauritius or elsewhere, he makes a conveyance or assignment of his property to any person for the benefit of his creditors generally ;

(*b*) If, in Mauritius or elsewhere, he makes a fraudulent conveyance, gift, delivery or transfer of his property or of any part thereof ;

(*c*) If, in Mauritius or elsewhere, he conceals or removes any part of his property or creates any charge thereon, which, if he were made bankrupt, would amount to an offence punishable under this Ordinance ;

(*d*) If, in Mauritius or elsewhere, he makes a conveyance or transfer of his property or of any part thereof, or creates any charge thereon which, if he were adjudged bankrupt, would constitute a fraudulent preference under this Ordinance;

(*e*) If, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, he does any of the following things, namely:

(1) departs, or makes preparation for departing, out of Mauritius, or, being out of Mauritius, remains out of Mauritius;

or (2) departs from his dwelling house or otherwise absents himself;

or (3) begins to keep house;

or (4) suffers himself to be outlawed or a sequestration to be issued against his property under Ordinance no. 29 of 1853;

(*f*) If he files in the Court a declaration admitting his inability to pay his debts, or presents a bankruptcy petition against himself;

(*g*) If he suffers any seizure of his moveable or immoveable property to be made, or if he suffers a provisional seizure or attachment of his moveable property to be made, and fails within 8 days from such seizure or attachment either to obtain the removal thereof or to give security for payment of the claim of the seizing or attaching creditor;

(*h*) If imprisonment has been decreed against him for the recovery of any final judgment debt;

(*i*) If a creditor has obtained a final judgment against him for any amount, and, execution thereon not having been stayed, has served on him in Mauritius, or, by leave of Court, elsewhere, a notice, herein called "bankruptcy notice," requiring payment of such judgment debt, and such debt remains due and payable after the expiration of seven days after service of the said notice in case the service has been effected in Mauritius, or, if service has been effected elsewhere, then after the expiration of such time as shall have been fixed by the Court: provided that, under special circumstances, the Court shall have power to shorten the said delay of seven days;

(*j*) If, being indebted to a creditor in virtue of a debt provable in bankruptcy he fails to pay, or secure, or compound for, such debt, within such time as shall be allowed by an order made by the Court upon the application of the creditor. Provided no such application shall be entertained by the Court, unless a notice, herein called "bankruptcy notice," requiring payment of such debt, has first been served upon such trader, and such trader has had notice of such application and has been called upon to show cause against the same;

(*k*) If he has admitted to any of his creditors that he is unable to meet his engagements or that he has suspended or is about to suspend the payment of his debts.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Jurisdiction to make receiving order.

7.—Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, if a debtor commits an act of bankruptcy, the Court may, on a bankruptcy petition being presented either by a creditor or by the debtor, make an order, in this Ordinance called a "receiving order," for the protection of the debtor's estate.

Conditions on which creditor may petition.

8.—(1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless—

(a) The debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, exceed Rs. 200,

(b) The debt is a liquidated sum, payable either immediately or at some certain future time,

(c) The act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition, and

(d) The debtor is domiciled in Mauritius or, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition, has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling house or place of business in Mauritius.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor, he must in his petition either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case, he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

Creditor's petition to be verified by affidavit

9.—A creditor's petition shall be verified by affidavit of the creditor, or of some other person having knowledge of the facts, and shall be served in the prescribed manner.

Hearing of creditor's petition

10.—(1) At the hearing of the petition, the Court shall require proof of the debt of the petitioning creditor, of the service of the petition, of the trading of the debtor, and of the act of bankruptcy, or, if more than one act of bankruptcy is alleged in the petition, of some one of the alleged acts of bankruptcy, and, if satisfied with such proof, shall make a receiving order for the protection of the debtor's estate.

(2) The Court may adjourn the hearing of the petition, either conditionally or unconditionally, for the procurement of further evidence, or for any other just cause, or may dismiss the petition with or without costs, as the Court thinks just.

(3) If there are more respondents than one to the petition, the Court may dismiss the petition as to one or more of them, and may order the case to be proceeded with against the other or others of them.

(4) Where the debtor appears on the petition and denies that he is indebted to the petitioner, or that he is indebted to such amount as would justify the petitioner in presenting a bankruptcy petition against him, the Court shall have jurisdiction for the trial of the question relating to such debt, subject to an appeal before the Supreme Court as herein provided.

Creditor's petition cannot be withdrawn

11.—A creditor's petition shall not, after presentation, be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

Debtor's petition.

12.—A debtor's petition shall allege that the debtor is unable to pay his debts, and the presentation thereof shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy without the previous filing by the debtor of any declaration of inability to pay his debts, and the Court shall thereupon make a receiving order.

A debtor's petition shall not after presentment be withdrawn without the leave of the Court.

Effect of receiving order.

13.—(1) On the making of a receiving order, the Accountant shall be thereby instituted receiver of the property of the debtor, and thereafter, except as directed

by this Ordinance, no creditor to whom the debtor is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor in respect of the debt, or shall commence any action or other legal proceedings unless with leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court shall impose.

(2) But this article shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realize or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realize or deal with it, if this article had not been passed.

Interim receiver of debtor's property and stay of proceedings.

14.—(1) The Court may, if it is shown to be necessary for the protection of the debtor's estate, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition, and before a receiving order is made, appoint the Accountant to be interim receiver of the property of the debtor or of any part thereof, and direct him to take immediate possession of the same or of any part thereof.

(2) The Court may, at any time after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition, stay any action, execution or other legal process against the property or person of the debtor; and any Court, in which proceedings are pending against a debtor, may, on proof that a bankruptcy petition has been presented by or against the debtor, either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on such terms as it may think just.

Power to appoint special manager.

15.—The Accountant may, on the application of any creditor, and if satisfied that the nature of the debtor's business or the interests of the creditors generally require the appointment of a special manager of the estate or business, appoint a manager thereof to act until a trustee is appointed. Such person or persons shall give such security as may be directed by the Court, and shall receive such remuneration as shall be fixed by the creditors by resolution at an ordinary meeting subject to the approval of the Court.

Advertisement of receiving order.

16. Notice of every receiving order stating the name, address and description of the debtor, the date of the order and the date of the petition, shall be gazetted and advertised in two local papers in the manner prescribed.

PROCEEDINGS CONSEQUENT ON ORDER.

Meeting to consider proposal of arrangement, etc.

17.—As soon as may be after the making of a receiving order, a general meeting of creditors shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition or scheme of arrangement shall be entertained or whether it is expedient that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt.

With respect to the summoning of and proceedings at the meetings of creditors, the rules in the second schedule shall be observed.

Debtor's statement of affairs.

18.—(1) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, he shall make out and submit to the Accountant a statement of and in relation to his affairs in the prescribed form, varified by affidavit, and showing the particulars of the debtor's assets, debts, and liabilities, the names, residences and occupations of his creditors, the securities held by them respectively, the dates when the securities were respectively given, and such further or other information as may be prescribed or as the Accountant may require.

(2) The statement shall be so submitted within the following times, namely:

(*a*) If the order is made on the petition of the debtor, within three days from the date of the order.

(*b*) If the order is made on the petition of a creditor, within seven days from the date of the order.

But the Court may, in either case, for special reasons, extend the time.

(3) If the debtor fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirements of this article, the Court may, on the application of the Accountant or of any creditor, adjudge him bankrupt.

(4) Any person stating himself in writing to be a creditor of the bankrupt may, personally or by agent, inspect this statement at all reasonable times, and take any copy thereof or extract therefrom, but any person untruthfully so stating himself to be a creditor shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be punishable accordingly on the application of the trustee, Accountant or the debtor.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF DEBTOR.

Public examination of debtor.

19.—(1) Where the Court makes a receiving order, it shall hold a public sitting, on a day to be appointed by the Court, for the examination of the debtor, and the debtor shall attend thereat, and shall be examined as to his conduct, dealings and property.

(2) The examination shall be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of the time for the submission of the debtor's statement of affairs.

(3) The Court may adjourn the examination from time to time.

(4) Any creditor who has tendered a proof, or his representative authorized in writing, may question the debtor concerning his affairs and the causes of his failure.

(5) The Accountant shall take part in the examination of the debtor; and for the purpose thereof, if specially authorized by the Court, may employ a solicitor with or without counsel.

(6) If a trustee is appointed before the conclusion of the examination, he may take part therein.

(7) The Court may put such questions to the debtor as it may think expedient.

(8) The debtor shall be examined upon oath, and it shall be his duty to answer all such questions as the Court may put or allow to be put to him. Such notes of the examination as the Court thinks proper shall be taken down in writing, and shall be read over to and signed by the debtor, and may thereafter be used in evidence against him; they shall also be open to the inspection of any creditor at all reasonable times.

(9) When the Court is of opinion that the affairs of the debtor have been sufficiently investigated, it shall, by order, declare that his examination is concluded; but such order shall not be made until after the day appointed for the first meeting of creditors.

COMPOSITION OR SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT.

Power for creditors to accept and Court to approve composition or arrangement.

20.—(1) The creditors may at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof, by special resolutions, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them from the debtor, or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of the debtor's affairs.

(2) The composition or scheme shall not be binding on the creditors unless it is confirmed by a resolution passed (by a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of all the creditors who have proved) at a subsequent meeting of the creditors, and is approved by the Court.

(3) Any creditor who has proved his debt may assent to or dissent from such composition or scheme by a letter addressed to the Accountant in the prescribed form, and attested by a witness, so as to be received by such Accountant not later than the day preceding such subsequent meeting, and such creditor shall be taken as being present and voting at such meeting.

(4) The subsequent meeting shall be summoned by the Accountant by not less than seven days' notice, and shall not be held until after the public examination of the debtor is concluded. The notice shall state generally the terms of the proposal.

(5) The debtor or the Accountant may, after the composition or scheme is accepted by the creditors, apply to the Court to approve it, and notice of the time appointed for hearing the application shall be given to each creditor who has proved.

(6) The Court shall, before approving a composition or scheme, hear a report of the Accountant as to the terms of the composition or scheme and as to the conduct of the debtor, and any objections which may be made by or on behalf of any creditor.

(7) If the Court is of opinion that the terms of the composition or scheme are not reasonable or are not calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, or in any case in which the Court is required under this Ordinance where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt to refuse his discharge, the Court shall, or if any such facts are proved as would under this Ordinance justify the Court in refusing, qualifying or suspending the debtor's discharge, the Court may, in its discretion, refuse to approve the composition or scheme.

(8) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, the approval may be testified by the seal of the Court being attached to the instrument containing the terms of the composition or scheme, or by the terms being embodied in an order of the Court.

(9) A composition or scheme accepted and approved in pursuance of this section shall be binding on all the creditors so far as relates to any debts due to them from the debtor and provable in bankruptcy.

(10) A certificate of the Accountant that a composition or scheme has been duly accepted and approved shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive as to its validity.

(11) The provisions of a composition or scheme under this section may be enforced by the Court on application by any person interested, and any disobedience of an order of the Court made on the application shall be deemed a contempt of Court.

(12) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court on satisfactory evidence that the composition or scheme cannot in consequence of legal difficulties, or for any sufficient cause, proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtors, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any creditor, adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition, or payment duly made, or thing duly done under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme—

Where the debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this clause, any debt provable in other respects, which has been contracted before the date of the adjudication, shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

(13) If, under or in pursuance of a composition or scheme, a trustee is appointed to administer the debtor's property or manage his business, part V of this Ordinance shall apply to the trustee as if he were a trustee in a bankruptcy, and as if the terms "bankruptcy," "bankrupt," and "order of adjudication" included respectively a composition or scheme of arrangement, a compounding or arranging debtor, and order approving the composition or scheme.

(14) Part III of this Ordinance shall, so far as the nature of the case and the terms of the composition or scheme admit, apply thereto, the same interpretation being given to the words "trustee," "bankruptcy," "bankrupt," and "order of adjudication," as in the last preceding sub-section.

(15) No composition or scheme shall be approved by the Court which does not provide for the payment, in priority to other debts, of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt.

(16) The acceptance by a creditor of a composition or scheme shall not release any person who under this Ordinance would not be released by an order of discharge if the debtor had been adjudged bankrupt.

Effect of composition or scheme

21.—Notwithstanding the acceptance and approval of a composition or scheme, such composition or scheme shall not be binding on any creditor as far as regards a debt or liability from which, under the provisions of this Ordinance, the debtor would not be discharged by an order of discharge in bankruptcy, unless the creditor assents to the composition or scheme.

ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY.

Adjudication of bankruptcy where composition not accepted or approved

22.—(1) Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then, if the creditors at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof by ordinary resolution resolve that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt, or pass no resolution, or if the creditors do not meet, or if a composition or scheme is not accepted or approved in pursuance of this Ordinance within fourteen days after the conclusion of the examination of the debtor, or such further time as the Court may allow, the Court shall adjudge the debtor bankrupt; and thereupon the property of the bankrupt shall become divisible among his creditors and shall vest in a trustee

(2) Notice of every order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, stating the name, address, and description of the bankrupt, the date of the adjudication, shall be gazetted and advertised in two local papers in the prescribed manner, and the date of the order shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be the date of the adjudication.

Appointment of trustee

23.—(1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt or the creditors have resolved that he be adjudged, the creditors may, by ordinary resolution, appoint some fit person, whether a creditor or not, to fill the office of trustee of the property of the bankrupt; or they may resolve to leave his appointment to the committee of inspection hereinafter mentioned.

(2) The person so appointed shall give security in such amount as shall be fixed by the Court, and the Court, if satisfied with the security, shall certify that his appointment has been duly made, unless the debtor or a creditor object to the appointment, and the Court shall be satisfied that such appointment has not been made in good faith by a majority in value of the creditors voting, or that the person appointed is not fit to act as trustee or that his connexion with or relation to the bankrupt or his estate or any particular creditor makes it difficult for him to act with impartiality in the interests of the creditors generally.

(3) The appointment of a trustee shall take effect as from the date of the certificate.

(4) If a trustee is not appointed by the creditors within four weeks from the date of the adjudication, or, in the event of negotiations for a composition or scheme being pending at the expiration of those four weeks, then within seven days from the close of those negotiations by the refusal of the creditors to accept, or of the Court to approve the composition or scheme, the Accountant shall report the matter to the Court, and thereupon the Court may appoint some fit person to be trustee of the bankrupt's property or may order the Accountant to act as trustee:

Provided that the creditors or the committee of inspection (if so authorized by resolution of the creditors) may, at any subsequent time, if they think fit, appoint a trustee, and, on the appointment being made and certified, the person appointed shall become trustee in the place of the person appointed by the Court.

(5) When a debtor is adjudged bankrupt after the first meeting of creditors has been held and a trustee has not been appointed prior to the adjudication, the Accountant shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

24.—(1) The creditors qualified to vote may, at their first or any subsequent meeting, by resolution, appoint from among the creditors qualified to vote, or the holders of general proxies or general powers-of-attorney from such creditors, a committee of inspection for the purpose of superintending the administration of the bankrupt's property by the trustee. The committee of inspection shall consist of not more than five nor less than three persons.

Committee of inspection.

(2) The committee of inspection shall meet at such times as they shall from time to time appoint, and, failing such appointment, at least once a month; and the trustee or any member of the committee may also call a meeting of the committee as and when he thinks necessary.

(3) The committee may act by a majority of their members present at a meeting, but shall not act unless a majority of the committee are present at the meeting.

(4) Any member of the committee may resign his office by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the trustee.

(5) If a member of the committee becomes bankrupt, or compounds or arranges with his creditors, or is absent from five consecutive meetings of the committee, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

(6) Any member of the committee may be removed by an ordinary resolution at any meeting of creditors of which seven days' notice has been given stating the object of the meeting.

(7) On a vacancy occurring in the office of a member of the committee, the trustee shall forthwith summon a meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling the vacancy, and the meeting may, by resolution, appoint another creditor or other person eligible as above to fill the vacancy.

(8) The continuing members of the committee, provided there be not less than two such continuing members, may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body: and where the number of members of the committee of inspection is for the time being less than five, the creditors may increase that number so that it do not exceed five.

(9) If there be no committee of inspection, any act or thing or any direction or permission by this Ordinance authorized or required to be done or given by the committee may be done or given by the Court on the application of the trustee.

COMPOSITION AFTER ADJUDICATION.

25.—(1) Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the creditors may, if they think fit, at any time after the adjudication, by special resolution, resolve to entertain a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of the debts due to them under the bankruptcy, or for a scheme of arrangement of the bankrupt's affairs; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be taken and the same consequences shall ensue as in the case of a composition or scheme accepted before adjudication.

Power to accept composition or scheme after bankruptcy adjudication.

(2) If the Court approves the composition or scheme, it may make an order annulling the bankruptcy and vesting the property of the bankrupt in him or in such other person as the Court may appoint, on such terms, and subject to such conditions if any, as the Court may declare.

(3) If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme, or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot proceed without injustice or undue delay, or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on application by any person interested, adjudge the debtor bankrupt and annul the composition or scheme, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition, or payment duly made, or thing duly done, under or in pursuance of the composition or scheme. Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt under this

provision, all debts, provable in other respects, which have been contracted before the date of such adjudication shall be provable in the bankruptcy.

CONTROL OVER PERSON AND PROPERTY OF DEBTOR.

Duties of debtor as to discovery and realization of property.

26.—(1) Every debtor against whom a receiving order is made shall, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, attend the first meeting of his creditors, and shall submit to such examination and give such information as the meeting may require.

(2) He shall give such inventory of his property, such list of his creditors and debtors, and of the debts due to and from them respectively, submit to such examination in respect of his property or his creditors, attend such other meetings of his creditors, wait at such times on the Accountant, special manager or trustee, execute such powers-of-attorney, conveyances, deeds, and instruments, and generally do all such acts and things in relation to his property and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors as may be reasonably required by the Accountant, special manager, or trustee, or may be prescribed by general rules, or be directed by the Court by any special order or orders made in reference to any particular case, or made on the occasion of any special application by the Accountant, special manager, trustee, or any creditor or persons interested.

(3) He shall, if adjudged bankrupt, aid to the utmost of his power in the realization of his property and the distribution of the proceeds among his creditors.

(4) If a debtor wilfully fails to perform the duties imposed on him by this section, or to deliver up possession of any part of his property which is divisible amongst his creditors under this Ordinance, and which is for the time being in his possession or under his control, to the Accountant or to the trustee, or to any person authorized by the Court to take possession of it, he shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be subject, be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly.

Arrest of debtor under certain circumstances.

27.—(1) The Court may, by warrant addressed to any constable or prescribed officer of the Court, cause a debtor to be arrested, and any books, papers, money, and goods in his possession to be seized, and him and them to be safely kept in such places and until such time as the Court may order under the following circumstances:—

(*a*) If, after a bankruptcy notice has been issued under this Ordinance or after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable reason for believing that he has been guilty of any offence punishable under this Ordinance or that he is about to abscond with a view of avoiding payment of the debt in respect of which the bankruptcy notice was issued, or of avoiding service of a bankruptcy petition or of avoiding appearance to any such petition, or of avoiding examination in respect of his affairs, or if otherwise avoiding, delaying, or embarrassing proceedings in bankruptcy against him.

(*b*) If, after presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against him, it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for believing that he is about to remove his goods with a view of preventing or delaying possession being taken of them by the Accountant or trustee, or that there is probable ground for believing that he has concealed or is about to conceal or destroy any of his goods or any books, documents, or writings which might be of use to his creditors in the course of his bankruptcy.

(*c*) If, after service of a bankruptcy petition on him, or after a receiving order is made against him, he removes any goods in his possession above the value of fifty rupees, without the leave of the Accountant or trustee.

(*d*) If, without good cause shown, he fails to attend any examination ordered by the Court:

Provided that no arrest upon a bankruptcy notice shall be valid and protected unless the debtor before or at the time of his arrest shall be served with such bankruptcy notice.

(2) The Court may, at any time after the arrest of the debtor, order his release on his furnishing security to the satisfaction of the Court not to quit the Colony without the leave of the Court.

(3) No payment or composition made or security given after arrest made under this section shall be exempt from the provisions of this Ordinance relating to fraudulent preferences.

Re-direction of debtor's letters, etc.

28.—Where a receiving order is made against a debtor, the Court, on the application of the Accountant or trustee, may from time to time order that for such time, not exceeding three months, as the Court thinks fit, post letters, post-cards and post office money orders addressed to the debtor at any place or places mentioned in the order for re-direction, shall be redirected, sent or delivered by the Colonial Postmaster or the officers acting under him, to the Accountant or the trustee, or otherwise as the Court directs, and the same shall be done accordingly. The signature of the Accountant or the trustee on any money order payable to such debtor shall be a sufficient acquittance thereof.

Discovery of debtor's property.

29.—(1) The Court may, on the application of the Accountant or trustee, at any time, after a receiving order has been made against a debtor, summon before it the debtor or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any part of the estate or any effects belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings or property, and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings or property.

(2) If any person so summoned, after having been tendered a reasonable sum refuses to come before the Court at the time appointed, or refuses to produce any such document, having no lawful impediment made known to the Court at the time of its sitting and allowed by it, the Court may, by warrant, cause him to be apprehended and brought up for examination.

(3) The Court may examine on oath, either by word of mouth or by written interogatories, any person so brought before it concerning the debtor, his dealings or property.

(4) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he is indebted to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the Accountant or trustee, order him to pay to the Accountant or trustee, at such time and in such manner as the Court deems expedient, the amount admitted or any part thereof, either in full discharge of the whole amount in question or not, as the Court thinks fit, with or without costs of the examination.

(5) If any person on examination before the Court admits that he has in his possession any property belonging to the debtor, the Court may, on the application of the Accountant or trustee, order him to deliver to the Accountant or trustee such property or any part thereof, at such time, and in such manner, and on such terms, as to the Court may seem just.

DISCHARGE OF BANKRUPT.

Application for order of discharge.

30.—(1) A bankrupt may, at any time after being adjudged bankrupt, apply to the Court for an order of discharge. Such application shall be heard in open Court on such day as shall be appointed by the Court.

(2) Notice of such application and of the day appointed for hearing the same shall be given and published in the prescribed manner, and the trustee or any creditor who has proved may appear and object to such application.

(3) At the hearing of the application the Court shall take into consideration a report of the Accountant, as to the bankrupt's conduct and affairs, which report shall be *prima facie* evidence of the statements therein contained.

Court may grant, refuse or suspend the discharge

31.—The Court may either grant or refuse an absolute order of discharge or suspend the operation of the order for a specified time, or grant an order of discharge, subject to such conditions as may be fixed by the Court in respect of any earnings, salary or income which may afterwards accrue to, or be paid to, the bankrupt, or in respect of his after-acquired property :

Provided that the Court shall refuse the discharge in all cases where the bankrupt has been convicted for any offence punishable under this Ordinance, or where, in the opinion of the Court, he has been guilty of any such offence;

And provided that the Court shall, on proof of any of the facts hereinafter mentioned, either refuse the order of discharge or suspend the operation thereof for a specified time, or grant the order, subject to such conditions as aforesaid.

In what cases can the discharge be refused or suspended.

32.—The facts referred to in the last proviso of the foregoing article are the following, namely :—

1o. That the bankrupt has continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent.

2o. That the bankrupt has contracted any debt provable in the bankruptcy, without having, at the time of contracting it, any reasonable or probable ground of expectation (proof whereof shall lie on him) of being able to pay it.

3o. That the bankrupt has begun business with a fictitious capital or has brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations or unjustifiable extravagance in living.

4o. That the bankrupt has put any of his creditors to unnecessary expense by a frivolous or vexatious defence to any action properly brought against him.

5o. That the bankrupt has, within three months preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to any of his creditors.

6o. That the bankrupt has been guilty of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust.

Duties of discharged bankrupt.

33.—A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, give such assistance as the Accountant or the trustee may require in the realization and distribution of his property, and, if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, revoke his discharge, but without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition or payment duly made or thing duly done subsequently to the discharge, but before its revocation.

Effect of order of discharge.

34.—(1) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt on a recognizance nor from any fine or debt with which the bankrupt may be chargeable at the suit of the Crown (or of any person) for any offence against any Ordinance, or on a bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any offence; and he shall not be discharged from such excepted debts unless the Governor certify in writing his consent to his being discharged therefrom.

(2) An order of discharge shall not release the bankrupt from any debt or liability incurred by means of any fraud or fraudulent breach of trust to which he was a party, nor from any debt or liability whereof he has obtained forbearance by any fraud to which he was a party.

(3) An order of discharge shall not release any person who at the date of the receiving order was a partner or co-trustee with the bankrupt or was jointly

bound or had made any joint contract with him, or any person who was surety or in the nature of a surety for him.

(4) An order of discharge shall release the bankrupt from all other debts provable in bankruptcy.

(5) An order of discharge shall be conclusive evidence of the bankruptcy and of the validity of the proceedings therein, and in any proceedings that may be instituted against a bankrupt who has obtained an order of discharge in respect of any debt from which he is released by the order, the bankrupt may plead that the cause of action occurred before his discharge, and may give the special matter in evidence.

PART II.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF BANKRUPT.

Disqualifications of undischarged bankrupt.

35.—Where a debtor is adjudged bankrupt, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, be disqualified for being elected to or holding or exercising the office of Mayor or Municipal Councillor.

Such disqualifications shall be removed and shall cease when the adjudication in bankruptcy is annulled, or when the debtor obtains his discharge with a certificate from the Court to the effect that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part.

The Court may grant or withhold such certificate as it thinks fit, but any refusal of such certificate shall be subject to appeal.

Office vacated by bankruptcy of holder thereof

36.—If the debtor is adjudged bankrupt whilst being an elected member of the Council of Government or whilst holding the office of Mayor or Municipal Councillor, his seat or office shall thereupon become vacant.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY

PROVABLE DEBTS.

Description of debts.

37.—(1) Demands in the nature of unliquidated damages arising otherwise than by reason of a contract, promise, or breach of trust, shall not be provable in bankruptcy.

(2) A person having notice of any act of bankruptcy available against the debtor shall not prove under the order for any debt or liability contracted by the debtor subsequently to the date of his so having notice.

(3) Save as aforesaid, all debts and liabilities, present or future, certain or contingent, to which the debtor is subject at the date of the receiving order or to which he may become subject before his discharge by reason of any obligation incurred before the date of the receiving orders, shall be deemed to be debts provable in bankruptcy.

(4) An estimate shall be made by the Accountant of the value of any debt or liability provable as aforesaid, which, by reason of its being subject to any contingency or contingencies, or for any other reason, does not bear a certain value.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any estimate made by the Accountant as aforesaid may appeal to the Court.

(6) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is incapable of being fairly estimated, the Court may make an order to that effect,

and thereupon the debt or liability shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be a debt not provable in bankruptcy.

(7) If, in the opinion of the Court, the value of the debt or liability is capable of being fairly estimated, the Court may direct the value to be assessed before the Court itself, and may give all necessary directions for this purpose, and the amount of the value when assessed shall be deemed to be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

(8) "Liability" shall for the purposes of this Ordinance include any compensation for work or labour done, any obligation or possibility of an obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any express or implied covenant; contract, agreement, or undertaking, whether the breach does or does not occur, or is or is not likely to occur or capable of occurring before the discharge of the debtor, and generally it shall include any express or implied engagement, agreement or undertaking to pay, or capable of resulting in the payment of money, or money's worth, whether the payment is, as respects amount, fixed or unliquidated; as respects time, present or future, certain or dependent on any one contingency, or on two or more contingencies; as to mode of valuation, capable of being ascertained by fixed rules, or as matter of opinion.

Mutual credit and set off

38.—Where there have been mutual credits, mutual debts, or other mutual dealings between a debtor against whom a receiving order shall be made under this Ordinance, and any other person proving or claiming to prove a debt under such receiving order, an account shall be taken of what is due from the one party to the other in respect of such mutual dealings, and the sum due from the one party shall be set off against any sum due from the other party, and the balance of the account, and no more, shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; but a person shall not be entitled under this section to claim the benefit of any set-off against the property of a debtor in any case where he had, at the time of giving credit to the debtor, notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the debtor and available against him.

PREFERENTIAL DEBTS.

Payment of debts.

39.—The debts of the bankrupt shall be paid according to the laws in force in the Colony with regard to privileges and priority of claims, except as in this Ordinance otherwise expressly enacted.

Unpaid vendor's privilege and right of resumption.

40.—The privilege and right of resumption (revendication) enacted in paragraph 4 of article 2102 of the Civil Code, and the right of resolution of the unpaid vendor of moveables shall not be allowed in bankruptcy, except as provided in article 49 of this Ordinance.

Preferential debts to be submitted to Accountant.

41.—All preferential debts due by the bankrupt must, in the first instance, be presented to the Accountant, and costs concerning them will only be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate, in case the Accountant has refused to admit the same.

On receiving notice of any such claim, the Accountant shall verify the same, and, if satisfied that it is well founded, shall move the Court for an order authorizing payment of the same.

But the trustee shall have the right to apply to the Court in order that any claim wrongly admitted by the Accountant as aforesaid be set aside.

Order of priority in respect of costs.

42.—The costs in bankruptcy incurred prior to the appointment of the trustee shall be paid out of the debtor's estate by preference to all other creditors and in the following order of priority:—

1o. The costs and charges of the Accountant;

2o. The costs incurred in securing or realizing any of the property or assets of the debtor;

3o. The costs of the petitioning creditor to obtain the adjudication of bankruptcy.

43.—The claim of the landlord for rent shall be paid on the price of the moveables, goods or chattels placed on the premises leased, in priority to all other claims, but after payment of the costs mentioned in the preceding article :

Claim of the landlord.

Provided that, if prior to the receiving order the landlord has seized such moveables, goods or chattels, his claim shall be paid on the net value of the property seized in priority to all the costs aforesaid.

44.—The landlord's privilege for rent shall not exceed four months' rent due prior to the adjudication of bankruptcy, and such privilege shall continue for all the time during which the Accountant or trustee shall remain in possession of the premises leased.

Landlord's privilege.

The same privilege shall extend to sums due for four months' use and occupation under article 6 of Ordinance no. 15 of 1881 and to a landlord's claim to indemnity for injury under article 68 of this Ordinance :

Provided that, if such rent, or sum claimable for use and occupation falls due at stated periods, and the order of adjudication is made at any time other than one of such periods, the landlord shall be entitled to his privilege for rent or for use and occupation up to the day of the adjudication of bankruptcy, as if such rent or sum grew due from day to day.

45.—When, at the time of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, the debtor shall be indebted to any of his clerks, servants or workmen in respect of the salary or wages of such clerk, servant or workman, whether payable for time or piece-work, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon proof thereof, to order so much as shall be so due not exceeding three months' salary or wages and not exceeding three hundred rupees in the case of clerks, and not exceeding sixty rupees in the case of servants or workmen, to be paid to each such clerk, servant or workman, out of the bankrupt's estate by privilege after the preferential claims mentioned in the preceding articles.

Privilege of clerks, servants and workmen.

The claims of the clerks, servants and workmen under this article shall rank equally between themselves and shall be paid *pari passu*.

46.—In the case of partners, the joint estate shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of their joint debts, and the separate estate of each partner shall be applicable in the first instance in payment of his separate debts.

Joint and separate debts.

If there is a surplus of the separate estates, it shall be dealt with as part of the joint estate. If there is a surplus of the joint estate, it shall be dealt with as part of the respective separate estates in proportion to the right and interest of each partner in the joint estate.

PROPERTY AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS.

47.—The bankruptcy of a debtor, whether the same takes place on the debtor's own petition or upon that of a creditor or creditors, shall be deemed to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the act of bankruptcy being committed on which a receiving order is made against him, or, if the bankrupt is proved to have committed more acts of bankruptcy than one, to have relation back to, and to commence at, the time of the first of the acts of bankruptcy proved to have been committed by the bankrupt within three months next preceding the date of the presentation of the bankruptcy petition ; but no bankruptcy petition, receiving order, or adjudication shall be rendered invalid by reason of any act of bankruptcy anterior to the debt of the petitioning creditor.

Relation back of trustee's title.

48.—The property of the bankrupt divisible among his creditors in this Ordinance referred to as the property of the bankrupt shall comprise the following particulars :—

Description of bankrupt's property divisible among creditors

1o. All such property as may belong to or be vested in the bankrupt at the commencement of the bankruptcy or may be acquired by or devolve on him during its continuance.

2o. The capacity to exercise and to take proceedings for exercising all such powers in and over or in respect of property as might have been exercised by the bankrupt for his own benefit at the commencement of his bankruptcy or during its continuance.

3o. All moveable property being, at the commencement of the bankruptcy, in the possession, order, or disposition of the bankrupt, by the consent and permission of the true owner, of which moveable property the bankrupt is reputed owner, or of which he has taken upon himself the sale or disposition as owner : provided that things in action other than debts due to him in the course of his trade or business shall not be deemed moveable property within the meaning of this clause.

Property not divisible among creditors

49.—The following shall not form part of the bankrupt's property divisible among his creditors, namely :—

1o. Property held by the bankrupt on trust or as a deposit for any other person,

2o. The necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself, his wife and children, the whole to a value not exceeding Rs. 500 to be fixed by the Court according to circumstances, and the tools if any of his trade ;

3o. Property existing in kind among the debtor's assets, and which he obtained by means of fraud when he was in actual contemplation of bankruptcy and for which he has not paid : provided that such property be claimed within eight days from the date of the publication in the Government Gazette of the order of adjudication ;

4o. All negotiable instruments or other unpaid titles existing in kind among the bankrupt's assets and which shall have been sent or delivered by the owner thereof for the mere purpose of the bankrupt obtaining payment thereof and keeping the amount at the owner's disposal or which shall have been by the owner applied to or destined for specified debts ;

5o. All goods and merchandize consigned to the bankrupt to be sold for the account of the owner and existing in kind among the bankrupt's assets, and also the price or portion of the price due to the bankrupt by a purchaser of the said goods and merchandize ;

Provided that the party claiming the instruments, titles or goods and merchandize mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 shall pay to the Accountant or trustee all sums spent by the bankrupt on account of or for the said instruments, titles or goods and merchandize, and all advances made thereon for freight or carriage, commission, insurance and other costs.

6o. All goods and merchandize sold to the bankrupt, the price of which is wholly or partly due and which have not been delivered to the bankrupt or his agent. The vendor of such goods or his agent may retain them, or, if they have been sent to the bankrupt, may stop them *in transitu* before they are delivered to the bankrupt or his agent : provided that, on payment of any sum or balance due, the said goods or merchandize shall form part of the bankrupt's property.

EFFECT OF BANKRUPTCY ON ANTECEDENT TRANSACTION.

Restriction of rights of creditor under execution or attachment.

50.—(1) Where a creditor has issued execution against moveable effects or goods of a debtor, or has attached any debt due to him, he shall not be entitled to retain the benefit of the execution or attachment against the trustee in bankruptcy of the debtor, unless he has completed the execution or attachment before the date of the receiving order, and before notice of the presentation of any bankruptcy petition by or against the debtor, or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor.

(2) For the purposes of this Ordinance, an execution against goods is completed by seizure and sale; an attachment of a debt is completed by receipt of the debt.

Duties of usher as to goods taken in execution.

51.—(1) Where moveable effects or goods of a debtor are taken in execution, and before the sale thereof notice is served on the usher that a receiving order has been made against the debtor, the usher shall, on request, deliver the goods to the Accountant or trustee under the order, but the costs of execution shall be a charge on the goods delivered and the Accountant or trustee may sell the goods or an adequate part thereof for the purpose of satisfying the charge.

(2) Where moveable effects or goods of a debtor are sold under an execution in respect of a judgment for a sum exceeding Rs. 200, the usher shall deduct the costs of the execution from the proceeds of the sale and pay the balance to the cashier of the Court to which he is attached, and such cashier shall retain the same for eight days; and if within that time notice is served on him of a bankruptcy petition having been presented against or by the debtor, the cashier shall hold the proceeds on trust to pay to the trustee. If no such notice be served within such delay, or if, such notice having been served, the debtor is not adjudged bankrupt on such petition or on any other petition of which the cashier has notice, the cashier may deal with the proceeds as if no notice had been served on him.

(3) An execution levied by seizure and sale of the goods of a debtor is not invalid by reason only of its being an act of bankruptcy, and a person who purchases the goods in good faith under a sale by the usher shall in all cases acquire a good title against the trustee in bankruptcy.

Avoidance of certain settlements.

52.—Any settlement of property made by a trader not being a settlement made before and in consideration of marriage, of property actually vested in him at the time of such marriage, or not being a settlement made in favour of a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith and for valuable consideration, shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt within two years after the date of such settlement, be void as against the trustee under this Ordinance, and shall, if the settler becomes bankrupt at any subsequent time within ten years after the date of such settlement,—unless the parties claiming under such settlement can prove that the settler was, at the time of making the settlement, able to pay all his debts without the aid of the property comprised in such settlement,—be void as against such trustee.

"Settlement" shall, for the purposes of this article, include any conveyance or mortgaging of property.

Avoidance of preferences in certain cases.

53.—(1) Every conveyance or transfer of property, or charge thereon made, every payment made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken or suffered by any person unable to pay his debts as they become due from his own money in favour of any creditor, or any person in trust for any creditor, with a view of giving such creditor a preference over the other creditor, shall, if the person making, taking, praying, or suffering the same is adjudged bankrupt on a bankruptcy petition presented within three months after the date of making, taking, praying or suffering the same, be deemed fraudulent and void against the trustee in the bankruptcy.

(2) This article shall not affect the rights of any person making title in good faith and for valuable consideration through or under a creditor of the bankrupt.

Protection of *bonâ fide* transactions without notice.

54.—Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance with respect to the effect of bankruptcy on an execution or attachment, and with respect to the avoidance of certain settlements and preferences, nothing in this Ordinance shall invalidate in the case of a bankruptcy—

(*a*) Any payment by the bankrupt to any of his creditors:

(*b*) Any payment or delivery to the bankrupt:

(*c*) Any conveyance or assignment by the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

(*d*) Any contract, dealing, or transaction by or with the bankrupt for valuable consideration:

Provided that both the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

1°. The payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing, or transaction as the case may be, takes place before the date of the receiving order; and

2°. The person (other than the debtor) to, by, or with whom the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract, dealing, or transaction was made, executed, or entered into, has not at the time of the payment, delivery, conveyance, assignment, contract dealing or transaction, notice of any available act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt before that time.

PROPERTY AND RIGHTS OF THE BANKRUPT'S WIFE.

Legal mortgage

55.—(1) The legal mortgage of a bankrupt's wife, when duly inscribed before the adjudication of bankruptcy, shall secure—

(*a*) Any moveable property brought as dower or accruing to her since the marriage by inheritance, donation or legacy whereof the payment or delivery can be proved by a deed having a certain date.

(*b*) Any claim she may have against her husband by reason of the sale or other transfer of property belonging to her personally.

(2) If at the time of the marriage the husband was a trader or became a trader within the year following the marriage, the mortage will affect only such immoveable property as belonged to him at the time of the marriage or accrued to him by succession, donation or legacy.

(3) If at the time of the marriage the husband was a trader, or if he became a trader within the year following the marriage, the wife shall have no claim against the estate for any advantages (avantages) settled on her by the marriage contract. In such a case the trustee shall not be entitled to claim any advantage secured to the husband in such contract.

Property of bankrupt's wife.

56.—(1) Under this Ordinance, a bankrupt's wife who shall not have brought her immoveable property into community shall have the right to resume in kind the said immoveable property and such immoveable property as shall accrue to her by inheritance, legacy or donation.

(2) She shall likewise have the right to resume the immoveable property purchased by her in her own name with moneys arising from inheritance, legacy or donation and declared to be her exclusive property by the marriage contract, or from the proceeds of the immoveables mentioned in the preceding paragraph, provided that the origin of such moneys be expressly proved by a deed of inventory or other authentic deed, that a declaration be expressly made in the

deed of purchase that the immoveables purchased shall be in lieu of the aforesaid immoveables or moneys, and also that such purchase be made within one year from the date of such money accruing to her

Legal presumption as to property of bankrupt's wife.

57.—(1) Under what condition soever the marriage may have been contracted, and in case of judicial separation, the legal presumption shall be, except in the case specified in the preceding article, that all property acquired by the bankrupt's wife is the property of her husband, that it was paid for with his moneys and must form part of his assets, saving to the wife the right to prove the contrary by authentic deeds.

(2) When the wife has paid debts for the husband, the presumption shall be that she did so with his own moneys, saving her right to prove the contrary by authentic deeds.

Resumption by the wife of certain moveable property.

58.—(1) The wife may resume in kind such moveable property as shall have been reserved for herself by the marriage contract or which shall have accrued to her by inheritance, legacy or donation, and which do not form part of the community, provided that their identity be proved by a deed of inventory or other authentic document.

(2) The wife failing to make such proof, all the moveable property whatever used by the husband or by the wife under whatever condition the marriage may have been contracted, shall form part of the bankrupt's property, and the wife shall not be entitled to receive therefrom anything save her own wearing apparel.

Debts and mortgages affecting the immoveable property of the wife.

59.—Such immoveable property as shall be resumed by the wife pursuant to article 56 hereof shall be subject to the debts and mortgages affecting the same, whether she shall have bound herself or been judicially declared liable thereto.

REALIZATION OF PROPERTY.

Vesting and transfer of property.

60.—(1) Immediately on a debtor being adjudged bankrupt, the property of the bankrupt shall vest in the trustee. Until a trustee is appointed, the Accountant shall be the trustee for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) On the appointment of a trustee, the property shall forthwith pass to and vest in the trustee appointed.

(3) The property of the bankrupt shall pass from trustee to trustee, including under that term the Accountant when he fills the office of trustee for the time being during his continuance in office, without any conveyance, assignment, or transfer whatever.

Possession of property by trustee.

61.—(1) The trustee shall, as soon as may be, take possession of the deeds, books and documents of the bankrupt, and all other parts of his property capable of manual delivery.

(2) The certificate of appointment of the trustee shall for all purposes be deemed to effect a conveyance or assignment to him of all the bankrupt's property.

(3) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of stock, shares in ships, shares or any other property transferable in the books of any company, office, or person, the trustee may exercise the right to transfer the property to the same extent as the bankrupt might have exercised it if he had not become bankrupt.

(4) Where any part of the property of the bankrupt consists of things in action, such things shall be deemed to have been duly assigned to the trustee.

(5) Any treasurer, or other officer, or any banker, attorney, or agent of a bankrupt, shall pay and deliver to the trustee all money and securities in his

possession or power, as such officer, banker, attorney, or agent, which he is not by law entitled to retain as against the bankrupt or the trustee If he does not, he shall be guilty of a contempt of Court, and may be punished accordingly on the application of the trustee.

Seizure of property or salary of bankrupt.

62.—(1) Any person acting under warrant of the Court may seize any part of the property of a bankrupt in the custody or possession of the bankrupt, or of any other person, and with a view to such seizure may break open any house, building or room of the bankrupt where the bankrupt is supposed to be, or any building or receptacle of the bankrupt where any of his property is supposed to be; and where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that books, papers or other property of the bankrupt is concealed in a house or place not belonging to him, the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant a search warrant to any constable or officer of the Court, who may execute it according to its tenor.

(2) Where a bankrupt is in the receipt of a salary, the Court, on the application of the trustee, shall from time to time make such order as it thinks just for the payment of any portion not exceeding one-third of the salary to the trustee to be applied by him in such manner as the Court may direct.

What property may be disclaimed.

63.—(1) The trustee may, by notice in writing signed by him and served on the interested party within three months after the adjudication of bankruptcy, disclaim the following property:—

(*a*) Any part of the property of the bankrupt consisting of land, of any tenure burdened with onerous covenants, of shares or stock in companies, or of unprofitable contracts;

(*b*) Any other property that is unsaleable, or not readily saleable by reason of its binding the bankrupt to the performance of any onerous act or to the payment of any sum of money.

(2) Such property may be disclaimed notwithstanding that the Accountant or trustee has endeavoured to sell or has taken possession of the same, or exercised any act of ownership in relation thereto.

(3) In the case of a lease, no such lease shall be disclaimed, except with the leave of the Court and subject to such orders with respect to fixtures, tenant's improvements and other matters, as the Court thinks just to make.

(4) When any such property shall not have come to the knowledge of the trustee within one month after the adjudication, he may disclaim such property at any time within two months after he first became aware thereof.

Contract may be rescinded by the Court.

64.—(1) The Court may, on application by or against any person who is entitled to the benefit of a contract made with the bankrupt, or is subject to the burden of any such contract, make an order rescinding such contract on such terms as to payment by or to either party of damages for the non-performance of the contract, or otherwise, as to the Court may seem equitable.

(2) Damages awarded to any such person under the provisions hereof shall be a debt provable in bankruptcy.

Effect of the disclaimer.

65.—Upon the disclaimer being executed as aforesaid, the property disclaimed shall, if the same is a contract, be deemed to be determined from the date of the order of adjudication, and, if the same is a lease, be deemed to have been surrendered on the day the leave of the Court was granted, and, if the same be shares in any company, be deemed to be forfeited from the date of the order of adjudication.

Right of person interested in a disclaimer.

66.—Any person interested in a disclaimed property may apply to the Court, and the Court may order possession of the disclaimed property to be delivered up to him or make such other order as to the possession thereof as may be just.

67.—The disclaimer shall discharge the Accountant or trustee, as the case may be, from all personal liability in respect of the property disclaimed, and shall also release the bankrupt and his property from any liability; but it shall not affect the rights or liabilities of any other person.

Accountant or trustee released from all liability in respect of property disclaimed.

68.—Any person injured by the operation of a disclaimer shall be deemed to be a creditor of the bankrupt to the extent of such injury, and, after the Court shall have fixed and determined the extent of such injury, the sum awarded by the Court shall be a debt provable in bankruptcy:

Claim of person injured by the disclaimer.

Provided that, in the case of a landlord, the amount to which he shall be entitled for the injury suffered by him shall be equivalent to and shall never exceed one month's rent.

69.—The Accountant or trustee, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to disclaim any property in pursuance of this Ordinance in cases where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested in such property, requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and he has, for a period not less than twenty-eight days after the receipt of such application or such further time as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the same or not; and in the case of a contract, if the Accountant or trustee, after such application as aforesaid, does not, within the said period or extended period, disclaim the contract, he shall be deemed to have accepted it.

Limitation of time for the disclaimer.

GENERAL POWERS OF TRUSTEE.

70.—Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the trustee shall have power to do the following things:—

Powers of trustee without sanction of committee of inspection.

1. To exercise any powers the capacity to exercise which is vested in him under this Ordinance, and to execute all powers of attorney, deeds and other instruments expedient or necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance;

2. To give receipt for any money received by him, which receipt shall effectually discharge the person paying the money from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof;

3. To prove, rank, claim and draw a dividend in the matter of the bankruptcy of any debtor of the bankrupt.

71.—(1) The trustee may, with the permission and subject to the directions of the committee of inspection, or of the Court in case no committee of Inspection be appointed, do all or any of the following things:—

Powers of trustee under sanction of committee of inspection

1. Sell all or any part of the property of the bankrupt (including the goodwill of the business, if any, and the book debts due or growing due to the bankrupt) by public auction or private contract, with power to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels: provided that any purchaser or transferee of such book-debts shall not be bound to notify the purchase or transfer to the person by whom the debt is due.

2. Carry on the business of the bankrupt so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the same;

3. Bring, institute or defend any action, suit or other legal proceeding relating to the property of the bankrupt;

4. Employ an attorney or other agent to take any proceedings or do any business which may be sanctioned by the committee of inspection or Court, as the case may be;

5°. Accept, as the consideration for the sale of any property of the bankrupt, a sum of money payable at a future time, subject to such stipulations as to security and otherwise as the committee of inspection or the Court think fit;

6°. Mortgage or pledge any part of the property of the bankrupt for the purpose of raising money for the payment of his debts:

7°. Refer any dispute to arbitration, compromise all debts, claims and liabilities, whether present or future, certain or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the bankrupt and any debtor or person who may have incurred any liability to the bankrupt, upon the receipt of such sums, payable at such times and generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon;

8°. Make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with creditors or persons claiming to be creditors in respect of any debts provable under the bankruptcy, or with persons preferring claims to property in the possession of or consigned to the bankrupt;

9°. Pay off any secured creditor and take possession of the security and make any payment as provided in the sixth paragraph of article 49 of this Ordinance;

10°. Make such compromise or other arrangement as may be thought expedient with respect to any claim arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt, made or capable of being made on the trustee by any person or by the trustee on any person;

11°. Divide in its existing form amongst the creditors, according to its estimated value, any property which, from its peculiar nature or other special circumstances, cannot advantageously be realized by sale;

12°. Disclaim any onerous property as provided by article 63 of this Ordinance.

(2) The permission given for the purposes of this article shall not be a general permission to do all or any of the abovementioned things, but shall only be a permission to do the particular thing or things for which permission is sought in the specified case or cases.

Powers of Accountant acting as trustee.

72.—When the Accountant acts as trustee, the powers given to the trustee under article 71 hereof shall be exercised by him, subject to the directions and sanction of the Court.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

Declaration of dividends.

73. (1) After payment of all preferential claims and of all other sums ordered to be paid out of the bankrupt estate and subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the costs of administration or otherwise, the trustee shall, with all convenient speed, declare and distribute, in the prescribed manner, dividends amongst the creditors who have proved, as prescribed, their debts to his satisfaction.

(2) Any dividend declared by the trustee shall consist, subject to the provisions hereof, of all money in his hands at the time of the declaration of the dividend.

(3) Except as provided in article 76 hereof, the first dividend, if any, shall be declared and distributed within four months after the appointment of the trustee, unless the trustee satisfies the committee of inspection or the Accountant, as the case may be, that there is sufficient reason for postponing the declaration of the dividend to a later date.

(4) Subsequent dividends shall, in the absence of sufficient reason to the contrary, be declared and distributed at intervals of not more than six months.

Rights of personal creditors of partners.

74.—The personal estate of every partner of a firm shall accrue to and be paid to the personal creditors of such partner, and the creditors of the firm shall not receive any dividend out of the separate estate of such partner, until all the creditors of the latter have received the full amount of their respective debts. For the purposes hereof, the respective estates of the firm and of each partner thereof shall be administered by the same trustee, but separate accounts shall be kept by such trustee.

Mortgage creditors.

75.—When a distribution of the price of immoveable property shall be made previous to the declaration of any dividends, the inscribed creditors whose claims shall not be collocated in full on such price shall, for whatever remains due to them, rank with the unsecured creditors *pari passu* on any dividend or dividends declared by the trustee, provided that their claims shall have been proved as prescribed.

(2) In case one or more dividends are declared before the distribution of the price of the immoveable property, the inscribed creditors shall be entitled to participate in such dividend or dividends; but any sum allotted to them in any such dividend shall revert, in part or in full, to the bankruptcy, in case their claim or any part thereof be subsequently collocated on the sale price of the immoveables. If part only of their claim is collocated, their share in the dividend shall be reduced in proportion to the sums for which they remain creditors after deduction of their collocations.

Provision for creditors residing at distant places

76.—(1) In the calculation and distribution of a dividend the trustee shall make provision for debts provable in bankruptcy appearing from the bankrupt's statements, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the trustee is acting that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in bankruptcy, the subject of claims not yet determined.

(2) This article shall not apply to the case of an absconding debtor who has left without filing his statement of affairs, in which case the first dividend shall be declared after the expiration of six months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy, and shall be paid to the creditors who have proved their claims in the prescribed manner.

Right of creditor who has not proved debt before declaration of dividend

77.—Any creditor who has not, as prescribed, proved his debt before the declaration of any dividend or dividends, shall be entitled to be paid out of any moneys for the time being in the hands of the trustee any dividend or dividends he may have failed to receive before such moneys are made applicable to the payment of any future dividend or dividends, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before his debt was proved by reason that he has not participated therein.

Final dividend.

78.—(1) When the trustee has converted into money all the property of the bankrupt, or so much thereof as can, in the joint opinion of himself and of the committee of inspection, be realized without needlessly protracting the bankruptcy, he shall declare a final dividend, and give notice to the creditors whose claims have been rejected by him that, if such claims are not admitted by the Court within such delay as may be fixed by the Court, he will proceed to declare a final dividend without regard to their claims.

(2) After the expiration of such delay, or if the Court, on application by any such creditor, grants him further time for establishing his claim, then, on the expiration of such further time, the final dividend shall be distributed among the creditors who have proved without regard to the claims of any other persons.

(3) If the Court admits any claim which may have been rejected by the trustee, the holder of such claim shall be entitled to be paid out of all available property in the hands of the trustee any dividend or dividends to which he would have been entitled if his claim had not been rejected by the trustee.

Bankrupt entitled to surplus.

79.—The bankrupt shall be entitled to any surplus remaining after payment of the debts due to his creditors, and of the costs, charges and expenses of the bankruptcy.

No action for dividend.

80.—No action or suit for a dividend shall lie against the trustee, but if the trustee refuses to pay any dividend, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the trustee to pay the same, and also to pay out of his own moneys interest thereon for the time that it is withheld and the costs of the application.

PART IV.

ACCOUNTANT IN BANKRUPTCY.

Accountant in bankruptcy.

81.—(1) The Court shall have an officer who shall be appointed by the Governor and who shall be styled "Accountant in Bankruptcy". The appointment may be held by a person holding, or appointed to, some other office under the Crown in conjunction with such other office.

(2) The officer, being Accountant in bankruptcy at the commencement of this Ordinance, shall be deemed the Accountant in bankruptcy within the meaning of this Ordinance.

(3) The Accountant shall be bound, before entering on the duties of his appointment, to give security by himself and another person jointly and severally to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

(4) He shall receive such salary as shall be fixed by the Governor, with the consent of the Council of Government.

(5) Whenever the Accountant shall be absent temporarily through illness or otherwise, the Judge may appoint another officer of the Court to discharge, during the time of such absence, the duties of the Accountant, and the person so appointed shall, if so required by the Court, be bound to give such security as may be fixed and determined by the Court.

(6) The financial part of the Accountant's duties and functions shall be entirely under the direct control and supervision of the Receiver General in the first instance and of the Auditor General.

Books and accounts to be kept by Accountant. Annual return.

82.—(1) The Accountant shall keep such books and accounts as may be directed by the Receiver General.

(2) He shall be bound to send in to the Receiver General every month a detailed account of his monetary transactions, shewing the amount paid and received on account of each estate during the month.

(3) On or before the 4th of April in every year there shall be laid before the Governor by the Accountant a return showing the particulars in every estate under his charge and which shall not have been formally wound up on the 31st December in the preceding year, and also those which shall have been so wound up, and such return shall be certified by the Court and shall be subject to such further rules as may be made by the Judge under article 119 of this Ordinance.

(4) He shall account to the Receiver General for and pay over all moneys and deal with all securities as the Receiver General shall from time to time direct.

Status of Accountant.

83.—(1) The duties of the Accountant shall have relation both to the conduct of the debtor and to the administration of his estate.

(2) The Accountant may, for the purpose of affidavits verifying proofs, petitions, or other proceedings under this Ordinance, administer oaths.

(3) All expressions referring to the trustee under a bankruptcy shall, unless the context otherwise requires, or the Ordinance otherwise provides, include the Accountant when acting as trustee.

(4) The trustee shall supply the Accountant with such information and give him such access to, and facilities for, inspecting the bankrupt's books and documents and generally shall give him such aid as may be requisite for enabling the Accountant to perform his duties under this Ordinance.

Duties of Accountant as regards the debtor's conduct.

84.—As regards the debtor, it shall be the duty of the Accountant—

1o. To investigate the conduct of the debtor and to report to the Court, stating whether there is reason to believe that the debtor has committed any act which constitutes a misdemeanour under this Ordinance or which would justify the Court in refusing, suspending or qualifying an order for his discharge.

2o. To make such other reports concerning the conduct of the debtor as the Court may direct.

3o. To take such part as may be directed by the Court in the public examination of the debtor.

4o. To take such part and give such assistance in relation to the prosecution of any fraudulent debtor as the Procureur-General may direct.

Duties of the Accountant as to debtor's estate.

85.—(1) As regards the estate of a debtor, it shall be the duty of the Accountant—

(a) Pending the appointment of a trustee to act as interim Accountant of the debtor's estate, and, where a special manager is not appointed, as manager thereof;

(b) Subject to the approval of the Court, to authorize the special manager to raise money or make advances for the purposes of the estate in any case where, in the interests of the creditors, it appears necessary so to do;

(c) To summon and preside at the first meeting of creditors;

(d) To issue forms of proxy for use at the meetings of creditors;

(e) To report to the creditors as to any proposal which the debtor may have made with respect to the mode of liquidating his affairs;

(f) To advertise the receiving order, the date of the creditors' first meeting and of the debtor's public examination, and such other matters as it may be necessary to advertise;

(g) To act as trustee during any vacancy in the office of trustee.

(2) For the purpose of his duties as interim receiver or manager, the Accountant shall have the same powers as if he were an Accountant and manager appointed by the Court, but shall, as far as practicable, consult the wishes of the creditors with respect to the management of the debtor's property, and may, for that purpose if he thinks it advisable, summon meetings of the persons claiming to be creditors, and shall not, unless the Court otherwise order, incur any expense beyond such as is requisite for the protection of the debtor's property or the disposing of perishable goods:

Provided that, when the debtor cannot himself prepare a proper statement of affairs, the Accountant may, subject to any prescribed conditions, and at the expense of the estate, employ some person or persons to assist in the preparation of the statement of affairs.

PART V.

TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY.

REMUNERATION OF TRUSTEE.

Remuneration of trustee.

86.—(1) When the creditors appoint a person to be trustee of a debtor's estate, his remuneration (if any) shall be fixed by an ordinary resolution of the creditors or, if the creditors so resolve, by the committee of inspection, and shall be in the nature of a commission or percentage, of which one part shall be payable on the amount realised, after deducting any sums paid to secured creditors out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part out of the amount distributed in dividends.

(2) If one-fourth in number or value of the creditors dissent from the resolution, or the bankrupt satisfies the Court that the remuneration is unnecessarily large, the Court shall fix the amount of the remuneration.

(3) The resolution shall express what expenses the remuneration is to cover and no liability shall attach to the bankrupt's estate, or to the creditors, in respect of any expenses which the remuneration is expressed to cover.

(4) Where no remuneration has been voted to a trustee, he shall be allowed out of the bankrupt's estate such proper costs and expenses incurred by him in or about the proceedings of the bankruptcy as the taxing officer may allow.

(5) A trustee shall not, under any circumstances whatever, make any arrangement for or accept from the bankrupt, or any attorney, auctioneer, or any other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy, any gift, remuneration, or pecuniary or other consideration, or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration fixed by the creditors and payable out of the estate, nor shall he make any arrangement for giving up or give up any part of his remuneration, either as receiver, manager, or trustee to the bankrupt or any attorney or other person that may be employed about a bankruptcy.

COSTS.

Allowance and taxation of costs.

87.—(1) Where a trustee or manager receives remuneration for his services as such, no payment shall be allowed in his accounts in respect of the performance by any other person of the ordinary duties which are required by this Ordinance or rules to be performed by himself.

(2) Where the trustee is a solicitor he may contract that the remuneration for his services as trustee shall include all professional services.

(3) All bills and charges of attorneys, managers, accountants, auctioneers, brokers, and other persons not being trustees, shall be taxed by the prescribed officer, and no payments in respect thereof shall be allowed in the trustee's accounts without proof of such taxation having been made. The taxing officer shall satisfy himself before passing such bills and charges that the employment of such attorneys and other persons, in respect of the particular matters out of which such charges arise, has been duly sanctioned.

(4) Every such person shall, on request by the trustee (which request the trustee shall make a sufficient time before declaring a dividend) deliver his bill of costs or charges to the proper officer for taxation, and if he fails to do so within seven days after receipt of the request, or such further time as the Court, on application, may grant, the trustee shall declare and distribute the dividend without regard to any claim by him, and thereupon any such claim shall be forfeited, as well against the trustee personally as against the estate.

RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS AND ACCOUNTS.

Trustee not to pay money into private account.

88.—The trustee shall not pay sums received by him as trustee into his private banking account.

He shall have at such local bank, as the committee of inspection or the Court shall appoint, a separate and distinct account in the name of the estate

administered by him, in which bank all sums received by him shall be paid to the credit of the estate; and if he, at any time, keeps in his hands any sum exceeding Rs. 500 for more than ten days, he shall be subject to the following liabilities, that is to say—

1st. He shall pay interest at the rate of 20 per centum per annum on the excess of such sum above Rs. 500 as he may retain in his hands;

2nd. Unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that his reason for retaining the money was sufficient, he shall, on the application of the Accountant or of any creditor, be dismissed from his office by the Court, and shall have no claim for remuneration, and be liable to any expenses to which the creditors may be put by or in consequence of his dismissal.

Accounts of trustee. Payments.

89.—The trustee shall open and keep his accounts and shall make his payments in the prescribed manner.

Returns of accounts to Accountant.

90.—(1) The trustee shall cause his accounts to be audited every month by the committee of inspection and he shall, every three months, forward a certified copy of such accounts to the Accountant.

(2) He shall transmit to the Accountant, on his application, a statement showing the proceedings in such bankruptcy up to the date of the statement containing the prescribed particulars, and made out in the prescribed form.

(3) The trustee, for the purposes of the examination of such accounts and statements, shall furnish the Accountant with such vouchers and information as shall be required.

(4) If the trustee fails to transmit any of the accounts and statements above referred to or to furnish the vouchers and information required, the Court may, on the application of the Accountant, deal with the trustee as provided in paragraph 2 of Article 88.

Duties of Accountant.

91.—The Accountant shall examine the statements transmitted to him, and shall call the trustee to account for any misfeasance, neglect or omission which may appear on such statements, and may require the trustee to make good any loss the estate of the bankrupt may have sustained by such misfeasance, neglect or omission. If the trustee fails to comply with such requisition of the Accountant, the Accountant may report the same to the Court, and the Court, after hearing the trustee, or in his absence on proof that he has been summoned to appear, may order him to make good such loss, and may deal with him as in paragraph 2 of article 88 provided.

RELEASE OF TRUSTEE.

Release of trustee.

92.—(1) When the trustee has realized all the property of the bankrupt or so much thereof as can, in his opinion, be realized without needlessly protracting the trusteeship, and distributed a final dividend, if any, or has resigned, or been removed from his office, or has ceased to act by reason of a composition having been approved, he may request the Accountant to call a meeting of the creditors to consider an application to be made to the Court for his release.

(2) At such meeting, the trustee shall lay before the creditors an account showing the manner in which the bankruptcy has been conducted, with a list of the unclaimed dividends, if any, and of the property, if any, outstanding, and shall inform the meeting that he proposes to apply to the Court for his release.

(3) The creditors assembled at the meeting may express their opinion as to the conduct of the trustee, and they or any of them may appear before the Court and oppose the release of the trustee.

Power of the Court to grant or withhold release of trustee.

93.—The Court, after hearing what, if anything, can be urged against the release of the trustee, shall grant or withhold the release accordingly, and if it withholds the release shall make such order as it thinks just, charging the trustee with the consequences of any act or default he may have done or

made contrary to his duty, and shall suspend his release until such charging order has been complied with, and the Court thinks just to grant the release of trustee.

Effect of release of trustee.

94.—The order of the Court releasing the trustee shall discharge him from all liability in respect of any act done or default made by him in the administration of the affairs of the bankrupt or otherwise in relation to his conduct as trustee; but such order may be revoked by the Court on proof that it was obtained by fraud.

OFFICIAL NAME.

Official name of trustee.

95.—The trustee may sue and be sued by the official name of "trustee of the estate of A, a bankrupt," inserting the name of the bankrupt, and by that name may hold property of every description, make contracts, sue and be sued, enter into any engagement binding on himself and his successors in office, and do all other acts necessary or expedient to be done in the execution of his office.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL.

One or more trustees may be appointed.

96.—(1) The creditors may appoint one or more persons to the office of trustee with or without a committee of inspection.

(2) When more persons than one are appointed, the creditors shall declare whether any act required or authorized to be done by the trustee is to be done by all or any one or more of such persons; but all such persons shall be included under the term "trustee," and shall be joint tenants of the bankrupt's property.

(3) The creditors may also by resolution appoint persons to act or trustees in succession in the event of one or more of the persons, appointed under the preceding article, declining to accept the office of trustee, or failing to give the required security, or not being approved of by the Court.

Trustee becoming bankrupt.

97.—If a receiving order is made against a trustee he shall thereby vacate his office of trustee.

Creditors may remove trustee.

98.—(1) The creditors may, by resolution at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which notice shall be given in the prescribed manner, remove a trustee appointed by them and appoint another one in his stead.

(2) If, on the application of the Accountant or of any interested person, the Court is of opinion that a trustee is guilty of misconduct, or fails to perform his duties under this Ordinance, the Court may remove him from his office.

Filling up vacancy in office of trustee

99.—If any vacancy occurs in the office of trustee, by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, and there is no other trustee to carry on the bankruptcy, the Accountant shall act as trustee, and he shall, on the requisition of any creditor who has proved, summon a general meeting of creditors for the purpose of filling up such vacancy.

CONTROL OVER TRUSTEE.

Discretionary powers of trustee and control thereof.

100.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the trustee shall, in the administration of the property of the bankrupt and in the distribution thereof amongst his creditors, have regard to any directions that may be given by special resolution of the creditors at any general meeting or by the committee of inspection; and any directions so given by the creditors at any general meeting shall, in case of conflict, be deemed to override any directions given by the committee of inspection.

(2) The trustee may, from time to time, summon general meetings of creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes; he may also apply to the Court for directions in relation to any particular matter arising under the bankruptcy.

Appeal to Court against trustee

101.—If the bankrupt or any creditor, debtor or other person is aggrieved by any act of the trustee he may apply to the Court and the Court may confirm, reverse, or modify the act complained of, and make such order in the premises as it thinks just.

Accountant to inquire into the conduct of the trustee

102.—(1) The Accountant shall take cognizance of the conduct of the trustee, and in the event of any trustee not faithfully performing his duties, and duly observing all the requirements of the law with respect to the performance of his duties, or in the event of any complaint being made by the bankrupt or any creditor in regard thereto, the Accountant shall inquire into the matter and may move the Court accordingly, and the Court may make such order as may be deemed expedient.

(2) The Accountant may also direct a local investigation to be made of the books and vouchers of the trustee.

VOTING POWERS OF TRUSTEE.

Limitation of voting powers of trustee.

103.—The vote of the trustee, or of his partner, clerk, attorney, or attorney's clerk, either as creditor or as proxy for a creditor, shall not be reckoned in the majority required for passing any resolution affecting the remuneration or conduct of the trustee.

PART VI.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE AND POWERS OF COURT

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Bankruptcy Court

104.—The Bankruptcy Court shall continue to be held by the Master of the Supreme Court.

(2) The Master, when acting in the Bankruptcy Court, shall have as such the same privilege and protection from prosecution or action as the Judges of the Supreme Court.

(3) The person for the time being Substitute of the Master under Ordinance no. 16 of 1865, may act as Judge of the Bankruptcy Court in cases of absence of the Judge, and when so acting such person shall have all the powers and jurisdiction of the Judge

(4) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint the Registrar of the Supreme Court to exercise concurrently with the Master the jurisdiction given by this Ordinance and to revoke such appointment when he shall deem fit. On such appointment, the Registrar of the Supreme Court may hold a Bankruptcy Court and in all respects act as Judge of the Bankruptcy Court.

Seal of the Court

Proceedings,—Registrar.

105.—(1) The Court shall have a seal and judicial notice shall be taken of such seal in all legal proceedings.

(2) All warrants, orders, or proceedings issued by the Court shall be under the hand of the Registrar and the seal of the Court.

(3) The chief clerk of the Master or such Clerk of the Registry of the Supreme Court as the Judges may appoint, shall act as such Registrar.

(4) The records of the Court shall be kept in such places and be in the custody of such officers as the Judges may direct.

General powers and jurisdiction of Bankruptcy Courts.

106.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Bankruptcy Court shall have full power to decide all questions of priorities, and all other questions whatsoever, whether of law or fact, which may arise in any case of bankruptcy coming within the cognizance of the Court, or which the Court may deem it expedient or necessary to decide for the purpose of doing complete justice or making a complete distribution of property in any such case.

(2) The Court shall have jurisdiction to try and adjudicate upon all questions of ownership relating to moveable or immoveable property claimed by or from the trustee, whether such property be in the possession of the trustee or not, and to decide and adjudicate upon any debt or claim due to or from the bankrupt, upon such pleadings as shall be prescribed:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Court to refer the parties to the ordinary Courts of law to have any contested matter adjudicated upon by the competent Court.

(3) Where default is made by any trustee, debtor or other person in obeying any order or direction of the Court, under any power conferred by this Ordinance, or when any person is guilty of contempt of Court, the Court may, after hearing such person, or after proof of his having been duly summoned to attend the Court, commit such person to prison for any time not exceeding one month. And the Court may at any time recall any such order.

Appeal.

107.—Any judgment or order of the said Court given on any question other than a mere question of form or procedure or of costs, shall be subject to appeal before the Supreme Court if the matter involved be to the Appellant of a value exceeding Rs. 1,000; such appeal must be made within five days and adjudicated on as a case of urgency in the manner prescribed.

PROCEDURE.

Discretionary powers of the Court.

108.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance and to general rules, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding in Court under this Ordinance shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) The Court may at any time adjourn any proceedings before it upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(3) The Court may at any time amend any written process or proceeding under this Ordinance upon such terms, if any, as it may think fit to impose.

(4) Where by this Ordinance or by general rules, time for doing anything is limited, the Court may extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof, upon such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit to impose.

(5) Subject to general rules, the Court may, in any matter, take the whole or any part of the evidence either *viva voce*, or by interrogatories or upon affidavit or by commission abroad.

(6) For the purpose of approving a composition or scheme by joint debtors the Court may, if it thinks fit, and on the report of the Accountant that it is expedient so to do, dispense with the public examination of one of such joint debtors if he is unavoidably prevented from attending the examination by illness or absence abroad.

Consolidation of petitions.

109.—Where two or more bankruptcy petitions are presented against the same debtor or against joint debtors, the Court may consolidate the proceedings, or any of them, on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Power to change carriage of proceedings.

110.—Where the petitioner does not proceed with due diligence on his petition, the Court may substitute as petitioner any other creditor to whom the debtor may be indebted in the amount required by this Ordinance in the case of the petitioning creditor.

Continuance of proceedings on death of debtor.

111.—If a debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented dies, the proceedings in the matter shall, unless the Court otherwise order, be continued as if he were alive.

112.—The Court may at any time for sufficient reason make an order staying the proceedings under a bankruptcy petition either altogether or for a limited time, on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court may think just.

Power to stay proceedings.

113.—Any creditor whose debt is sufficient to entitle him to present a bankruptcy petition against all the partners of a firm may present a petition against any one or more partners of the firm without including the others.

Power to present petition against one partner.

114.—Where a member of a partnership is adjudged bankrupt, the Court may authorise the trustee to commence and prosecute any action in the names of the trustee and of the bankrupt's partner; and any release by such partner of the debt or demand to which the action relates shall be void; but notice of the application for authority to commence the action shall be given to him, and he may show cause against it, and on his application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct that he shall receive his proper share of the proceeds of the action, and if he does not claim any benefit therefrom, he shall be indemnified against costs in respect thereof as the Court directs.

Actions by trustee and bankrupt's partners.

115.—Any two or more persons being partners, or any person carrying on business under a partnership name, may take proceedings or be proceeded against under this Ordinance in the name of the firm, but in such case the Court may, on application by any person interested, order the names of the persons who are partners in such firm or the name of such person to be disclosed in such manner and verified on oath, or otherwise as the Court may direct.

Proceedings in partnership name.

116.—(1) No proceedings in bankruptcy shall be invalidated by any formal defect or by any irregularity, unless the Court before which an objection is made to the proceeding is of opinion that substantial injustice has been caused by the defect or irregularity and that the injustice cannot be remedied by any order of that Court.

Formal defect not to invalidate proceedings.

(2) No defect or irregularity in the appointment or election of a receiver, trustee, or member of a Committee of Inspection shall vitiate any act done by him in good faith.

117.—The Court may order the erasure of any inscription by the Conservator of Mortgages when it shall appear that the creditor who has taken such inscription is not entitled to priority over the chirograph creditors of the bankrupt.

Erasure of inscription.

SMALL BANKRUPTCIES.

118.—(1) When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the Accountant reports to the Court that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed Rs. 3,000, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to the following modifications:—

Summary administration in small cases.

1st. If the debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the Accountant shall be the trustee in the bankruptcy.

2nd. There shall be no committee of inspection, but the Accountant may do with the permission of the Court all things which may be done by the trustee with the permission of the committee of inspection.

(2) Such other modifications may be made in the provisions of this Ordinance as may be prescribed by general rules with the view of saving expense and simplifying procedure: but nothing in this section shall permit the modification of the provisions of this Ordinance relating to the examination or discharge of the debtor.

PART VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

General Rules.

General rules how made

119.—(1) The Master of the Supreme Court as Judge of the Bankruptcy Court may from time to time make, revoke or alter general rules, for carrying into effect the objects of this Ordinance.

(2) Any rules so made shall be submitted to the Governor who shall have the power to approve, disapprove or amend the same and shall subsequently, if not disapproved, be laid before the Council of Government which shall have the power to allow or disallow the same and also to amend the same, provided the amendments be assented to by the Governor.

(3) All such rules when allowed or assented to in their original or amended form shall, on their publication in the Government Gazette, have effect as if enacted by this Ordinance.

(4) Until rules made under this article come into force, the general rules made pursuant to section 127 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, shall be followed as far as they may be applicable.

Judges of the Supreme Court may frame rules

120.—It shall be lawful for the Judges of the Supreme Court to frame rules of procedure under the provisions of the Royal Order in Council of 23rd February 1836, for the carrying out of this Ordinance in the Supreme Court and to revoke or amend the same.

COSTS.

Table of fees and costs.

121.—Until a table of fees and costs is framed for the Court of Bankruptcy by virtue of the rules to be made by the Master of the Supreme Court and allowed as above mentioned, the table of fees and costs enacted by Ordinance no. 18 of 1856 and republished by Ordinance no. 19 of 1877 shall be followed in the said Court in so far as may be applicable.

Costs and fees of Accountant

122.—(1) The fees as fixed by the fourth Schedule shall be levied by the Accountant out of the debtor's estate and shall be paid into the Treasury. Such fees shall be paid by privilege as provided in article 42.

(2) All necessary disbursements made by the Accountant when acting under this Ordinance (the amount of which disbursements shall be settled by the Court) shall be paid out of the estate, if sufficient, and otherwise shall be payable by the petitioning creditor and recoverable upon a certificate of the Registrar of the amount allowed by the Court:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to remit the whole or part of the costs payable by the petitioning creditor under this paragraph.

Stamp duty and registration dues not to be levied in certain cases.

123.—No stamp duty or registration dues shall be levied on instruments or documents of a commercial nature, filed or produced in bankruptcy cases.

EVIDENCE.

Gazette to be evidence.

124.—(1) A copy of the Government Gazette containing any notice inserted therein in pursuance of this Ordinance shall be evidence of the facts stated in the notice.

(2) The production of a copy of the Government Gazette containing any notice of a receiving order or of an order adjudging a debtor bankrupt, shall

be conclusive evidence in all legal proceedings of the order having been duly made, and of its date.

Evidence of proceedings of meetings of creditors.

125.—(1) A minute of proceedings at a meeting of creditors under this Ordinance signed at the same or the next ensuing meeting, by a person describing himself as, or appearing to be, chairman of the meeting at which the minute is signed, shall be received in evidence without further proof.

(2) Until the contrary is proved, every meeting of creditors in respect of the proceedings whereof a minute has been so signed, shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held, and all resolutions passed or proceedings had thereat to have been duly passed or had.

Evidence of proceedings in bankruptcy.

126.—Any petition or copy of a petition in bankruptcy, any order of certificate or copy of an order or certificate made by any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, any instrument or copy of an instrument, affidavit or document made or used in the course of any bankruptcy proceedings, or other proceedings, had under this Ordinance, shall, if it appears to be sealed with the seal of any Court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy, or purports to be signed by any Judge thereof, or is certified as a true copy by any registrar thereof, be receivable in evidence in all legal proceedings whatever.

Swearing of affidavits.

127.—Subject to general rules, any affidavit to be used in a Bankruptcy Court may be sworn before any Judge of the Supreme Court, the Judge of the Bankruptcy Court or a District Magistrate.

Deposition of bankrupt, his wife or witness, who is dead may be admitted as evidence.

128.—In case of the death of the bankrupt or his wife, or of a witness whose evidence has been received by the Court in any proceeding under this Ordinance, the deposition of the person so deceased, purporting to be sealed, or an office copy thereof purporting to be sealed, shall be admitted as evidence of the matters therein deposed to.

UNCLAIMED FUNDS OR DIVIDENDS.

Unclaimed and undistributed dividends or funds under this Ordinance.

129.—(1) Where the trustee, under any bankruptcy, composition or scheme pursuant to this Ordinance, shall have under his control any unclaimed dividend which has remained unclaimed for more than twelve months, or where, after making a final dividend, such trustee shall have in his hands or under his control any unclaimed or undistributed moneys arising from the property of the debtor, he shall forthwith pay the same to the Curator of Vacant Estates. The Curator shall furnish him with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

(2) (a) Where, after the passing of this Ordinance, any unclaimed or undistributed funds or dividends in the hands or under the control of any trustee or other person empowered to collect, receive or distribute any funds or dividends under any Bankruptcy Ordinance or any petition, resolution, deed, or other proceeding under or in pursuance of any such Ordinance, have remained or remain unclaimed or undistributed for twelve months after the same became claimable or distributable, or in any other case for two years after the receipt thereof by such trustee or other person it shall be the duty of such trustee or other person forthwith to pay the same to the Curator of Vacant Estates. The Curator shall furnish such trustee or other person with a certificate of receipt of the money so paid, which shall be an effectual discharge to him in respect thereof.

(b) The Curat[illegible] may at any time require any such trustee or other person to submit to him a[illegible] account verified by affidavit of the sums received and paid by him under or [illegible] pursuance of any such petition, resolution, deed or other proceeding as afo[illegible]aid, and may require an audit of the account.

(3) All sums [illegible] paid to the Curator under this article shall be deemed property in his cha[illegible] under the Curatelle Ordinance, 1882, and shall be subject to the provisions of [illegible] the said Ordinance.

APPLICATION OF ORDINANCE.

Debtors having ceased to be traders may be adjudged bankrupts

130.—(1) Debtors who have or shall have ceased to be traders shall be liable to be made bankrupts in conformity with the provision of this Ordinance for any debt or liability incurred whilst they were traders.

(2) No person not being a trader shall be liable to be made bankrupt.

(3) A trader shall be liable to be made bankrupt even though such trader be a minor and has traded contrary to article 2 of the Code of Commerce.

(4) This Ordinance shall not apply to a company as defined in The Companies' Winding up Ordinance, 1882.

CONSTRUCTION OF FORMER ORDINANCES.

Construction of acts mentioned commission of bankruptcy

131.—Where in any Ordinance, instrument or proceeding passed, executed or taken before the commencement of this Ordinance, mention is made of a commission of bankruptcy or fiat in bankruptcy, the same shall be construed, with reference to the proceedings under a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, as if a commission of or a fiat in bankruptcy had been actually issued at the time of the presentation of such petition.

POWER OF COURT TO ANNUL ADJUDICATION.

In what cases Court may annul adjudication of bankruptcy.

132.—Where in the opinion of the Court, a debtor ought not to have been adjudged bankrupt or where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the debts of the bankrupt have been paid in full, the Court may, on the application of any person interested and after hearing parties, by order, annul the adjudication.

Any person aggrieved by such order may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court.

Effect of order annulling adjudication of bankruptcy.

133.—(1) Where an adjudication is annulled under the preceding article, all sales and dispositions of property and payments duly made, and all acts theretofore done, by the Accountant, the trustee, or other person acting under their authority, or by the Court, shall be valid; but the property of the debtor who was adjudged bankrupt shall vest in such person as the Court may appoint, or, in default of any such appointment, revert to the debtor on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court may declare by order.

(2) An order of the Court annulling an adjudication in bankruptcy shall be gazetted and notice thereof shall be published in three daily newspapers.

PENALTY FOR GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

False evidence by debtor or other person.

134.—If the debtor or other person shall, when examined on oath before the Court, or in any affidavit, wilfully make any false statement, such debtor or other person shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

PUNISHMENT OF FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

Punishment of fraudulent debtors

135.—Any debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented shall, in each of the cases following, be deemed guilty of a crime, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour, that is to say :—

1st. If he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the Accountant or the trustee all his property, real and personal, and how and to whom, and for what considera-

tion and when he disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of his trade or laid out in the ordinary expenses of his family, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

2nd. If he does not deliver up to such Accountant or trustee, or as he directs, all such part of his moveable property as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

3rd. If he does not deliver up to such Accountant or trustee or as he directs, all books, documents, papers, and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

4th. If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of his property to the value of fifty rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from him, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

5th. If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or within four months next before such presentation he fraudulently removes any part of his property of the value of fifty rupees or upwards;

6th. If he makes any material omission in any statement relating to his affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

7th. If knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of a month to inform the Accountant or trustee thereof;

8th. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law;

9th. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals, destroys, mutilates or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation or falsification of any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or defeat the law;

10th. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or within four months next before such presentation, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of his affairs or to defeat the law;

11th. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or within four months next before such presentation, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission, or is privy to the fraudulently parting with, altering or making any omission in any book or document affecting or relating to his property or affairs;

12th. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or at any meeting of his creditors within four months next before such presentation, he attempts to account for any part of his property by fictitious losses or by fictitious payments or expenses;

13th. If within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he, by any false representation

or other fraud, has obtained any property on credit and has not paid for the same;

14th. If, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he obtains under the false pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary way of his trade, any property on credit and has not paid for the same, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

15th. If, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he pawns, pledges, or disposes of, otherwise than in ordinary way of his trade, any property which he has obtained on credit and has not paid for, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

16th. If he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors or any of them to any agreement with reference to his affairs or his bankruptcy;

17th. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself or within four months before such presentation, he quits the Island and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation for quitting the Island and for taking with him, any part of his property to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst his creditors, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

Penalty for fraudulently obtaining credit and quitting the Island and for not keeping proper books.

136.—Any debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented shall, in each of the cases following, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour; that is to say

1st. If, in incurring any debt or liability, he has obtained credit under false pretences, or by means of any other fraud;

2nd. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition or within four months next before such presentation he has with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, made or caused to be made any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on his property;

3rd. If he has, with intent to defraud his creditors, concealed or removed any part of his property since or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied judgment or order for payment of money obtained against him;

4th. If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself, he quits the Island or attempts or makes preparation for quitting the Island; provided it is proved that he had no intention to defraud his creditors and evade the bankruptcy law;

5th. If, within the three years next preceding his bankruptcy, he shall have failed to keep in an intelligible manner the books mentioned in article 8 of the Code of Commerce or shall have failed to make once in every year an inventory of his property; unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

PROSECUTION OF OFFENCES.

Prosecution.

137.—Where the Accountant or the trustee reports to the Court that in his opinion a debtor or other person has been guilty of any offence under this Ordinance, or where the Court is satisfied upon the representation of any creditor or member of the committee of inspection or upon lawful evidence that there is ground to believe that such debtor or person is guilty of any offence under this Ordinance, the Court, if satisfied that there is reasonable probability that such debtor or person may be convicted, may refer the matter to the Procureur General, who may exhibit an information before the Supreme Court or a Bench of District Magistrates as instituted by Ordinance No. [illegible] of 1883, charging such debtor or person with such offence.

138.—(1) In an information for an offence under this Ordinance, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged in the words of the Ordinance specifying the offence or as near thereto as circumstances admit, without alleging or setting forth any debt, act or bankruptcy, trading, adjudication or any proceedings in, or order, warrant or document of the Court acting under this Ordinance.

Form of Information. Sentences.

(2) Any number of offences under this Ordinance may be charged in the same information; and separate, cumulative or successive sentences may be passed by the Supreme Court or by the Bench of Magistrates aforesaid, in respect of all offences so charged and may by the said Court or Bench be ordered to take effect subsequently to any previous sentence or sentences.

(3) Provided that cumulative or successive sentences passed by the Bench of Magistrates shall not in all exceed three years' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

139.—Where any bankrupt is liable under any other Ordinance in force in this Colony to any punishment or penalty for any offence made punishable by this Ordinance, such bankrupt may be proceeded against under such other Ordinance or under this Ordinance, but he may not be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of liability to prosecution under other Ordinances.

REPEAL.

140.—(1) Ordinance 15 of 1882 (The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1882) is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

(2) The repeal effected by this Ordinance shall not affect :—

(a) Anything done or suffered before the commencement of this Ordinance, under any enactment repealed by this Ordinance ; nor,

(b) Any right or privilege acquired, or duty imposed, or liability, or disqualification incurred, under any enactment so repealed ; nor,

(c) Any fine, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed or to be committed against any enactment so repealed ; nor,

(d) The institution or continuance of any proceeding or other remedy, whether under any enactment so repealed, or otherwise, for ascertaining any such liability or disqualification or enforcing, recovering any such fine, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

(3) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by this Ordinance, the proceedings under any bankruptcy petition, liquidation by arrangement, or composition with creditors under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1882, pending at the commencement of this Ordinance, shall, except so far as any provision of this Ordinance is expressly applied to pending proceedings, continue, and all the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1882, shall, except as aforesaid, apply thereto, as if this Ordinance had not passed.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

G. LUMGAIR,

Secretary to the Council of Government.

Published by order of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

H. N. D. BEYTS,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

PERSONS DEEMED TRADERS.

All Allum-makers, Apothecaries, Auctioneers, Bankers, Bleacher, Brokers, Brick-makers, Builders, Carpenters, Carriers, Cattle or Sheep Salesmen, Coach Proprietors, Cow Keepers, Dyers, Fullers, Keepers of Inns, Taverns, Hotels or Coffee Houses, Lime Burners, Livery Stable Keepers, Corn Millers, Printers, Share Brokers, Shipowners, Ship-wrights, Stock Brokers, Stock-Jobbers, Victuallers, Warehousemen, Wharfingers, persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea, fire, or other damages, Managers or Directors of Theatres, and all persons using the trade of merchandize, by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail, and all persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling or buying and letting for hire goods or commodities, or by the workmanship, or the conversion of goods and commodities, and all persons exercising the trade or calling of scrivener or receiving other men's moneys or estates into their trust or custody; and also all persons deemed traders by virtue of the Code of Commerce, shall be deemed traders under this Ordinance: Provided that no sugar or other planter, farmer, grazier, common labourer, or workman for hire, or member of or subscriber to any incorporated commercial or trading company established by Charter or Act of Parliament or Ordinance or to a "Société Anonyme" duly authorized by the local Government, or a dormant partner of a "Société eu Commandite" shall be deemed as such a trader.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS

1.—The first meeting of creditors shall be summoned for a day not later than 14 days after the receiving order, unless the Court for any special reason deem it expedient that the meeting be summoned for a later day.

2.—The Accountant shall summon the meeting by notices published in the Gazette and two daily newspapers five days at least before the day fixed for the meeting.

Meetings subsequent to the first, shall be summoned by letter, by sending a notice of the time and place thereof to each creditor at the address given in his proof, or if he has not proved, at the address given on the debtor's statement of affairs, or such other address as may be known to the Accountant.

3.—The Accountant or trustee may, at any time, summon a meeting and shall do so whenever so directed by the Court or so requested in writing by one-fourth in value of the creditors.

4.—Any such meeting shall be held in the office of the Accountant or in Court, if so directed by the Judge, and shall be presided over by the Accountant, or, in the event of his being unable to attend through illness or any unavoidable cause, by such chairman as the meeting may elect.

5.—A meeting of creditors shall not be competent to act unless there are present or represented thereat at least three separate creditors qualified to vote, or all the creditors if their number does not exceed three.

6.—A creditor shall not be qualified to vote, unless at or previously to the meeting, he has by himself or by proxy proved a probable debt due to him.

7.—A creditor shall not vote at any meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt or any debt the value of which is not ascertained.

8.—For the purpose of voting, a secured creditor shall, unless he surrenders his security, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance (if any) due to him, after deducting the value of his security. If he votes in respect of his whole debt he shall be deemed to have surrendered his security, unless the Court on application is satisfied that the omission to value the security has arisen from inadvertance.

9.—A creditor shall not vote in respect of any debt on or secured by a current bill of exchange or promissory note held by him, unless he is willing to treat the liability to him thereon of every person who is liable thereon antecedently to the debtor, and against whom a receiving order has not been made, as a security in his hands, and to estimate the value thereof, and for the purposes of voting, but not for the purposes of dividend, to deduct it from his proof.

10.—It shall be competent to the trustee or to the Accountant, within twenty-eight days after a proof estimating the value of a security as aforesaid has been made use of in voting at any meeting, to require the creditor to give up the security for the benefit of the creditors generally, on payment of the value so estimated, with an addition thereto of twenty per centum: Provided that where a creditor has put a value on such security, he may, at any time before he has been required to give up such security as aforesaid, correct such valuation by a new proof, and deduct such new value from his debt, but in that case such addition of twenty per centum shall not be made if the trustee requires the security to be given up.

11.—Votes may be given either personally or by proxy; but no proxy shall be entitled to represent more than three creditors.

A proxy shall not be used unless it is deposited with the Accountant before the meeting at which it is to be used.

12.—No person acting either under a general or special proxy shall vote in favour of any resolution which would directly or indirectly place himself, his partner or employer, in a position to receive any remuneration out of the estate of the debtor otherwise than as a creditor rateably with the other creditors of the debtor: Provided where any person holds special proxies to vote for the appointment of himself as trustee he may use the said proxies and vote accordingly.

13.—In default of the required quorum, or in case any necessity for so doing arises, the meeting of creditors shall be adjourned from time to time by the Chairman, and notice of any such adjournment shall be published in two daily newspapers, five days at least before the meeting.

14.—The person presiding at a meeting of creditors shall cause minutes to be kept and duly entered in a book, of all resolutions and proceedings of such meeting, and any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which such resolutions were passed or proceedings had, shall be received as evidence in all legal proceedings.

15.—As soon as may be after a meeting of creditors, the Accountant shall file in Court a copy of the minutes of proceedings and resolutions had and taken at such meeting.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

PROOF OF DEBTS.

Proof in ordinary cases.

1.—Every creditor shall prove his debt as soon as may be after the making of a receiving order.

2.—A debt may be proved by delivering or sending through the post in a prepaid letter to the Accountant, or, if a trustee has been appointed, to the trustee, an affidavit verifying the debt.

3.—The affidavit may be made by the creditor himself, or by some person authorised by or on behalf of the creditor. If made by a person so authorized it shall state his authority and means of knowledge.

4.—The affidavit shall contain or refer to a statement of account shewing the particulars of the debt, and shall specify the vouchers, if any, by which the same can be substantiated. The Accountant or trustee may at any time call for the production of the vouchers.

5.—The affidavit shall state whether the creditor is or is not a secured creditor.

6.—A creditor shall bear the cost of proving his debt, unless the Court otherwise specially orders.

7.—Every creditor who has lodged a proof shall be entitled to see and examine the proofs of other creditors before the first meeting, and at all reasonable times.

8.—A creditor proving his debt shall deduct therefrom all trade discounts, but he shall not be compelled to deduct any discount not exceeding five per centum on the nett amount of his claim, which he may have agreed to allow for payment in cash.

Proof by secured creditors.

9.—If a secured creditor realizes his security, he may prove for the balance due to him, after deducting the nett amount realized.

10.—If a secured creditor surrenders his security to the Accountant or trustee for the general benefit of the creditors, he may prove for his whole debt.

11.—If a secured creditor does not either realize or surrender his security, he shall, before ranking for dividend, state in his proof the particulars of his security, the date when it was given, and the value at which he assesses it, and shall be entitled to receive a dividend only

in respect of the balance due to him after deducting the value so assessed.

12— (a) Where a security is so valued the trustee may at any time redeem it on payment to the creditor of the assessed value.

(b) If the trustee is dissatisfied with the value at which a security is assessed, he may require that the property comprised in any security so valued be offered for sale at such times and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed on between the creditor and the trustee, or as, in default of such agreement, the Court may direct. If the sale be by public auction the creditor, or the trustee on behalf of the estate, may bid or purchase.

(c) Provided that the creditor may at any time, by notice in writing, require the trustee to elect whether he will or will not exercise his power of redeeming the security or requiring it to be realized, and if the trustee does not, within six months after receiving the notice, signify in writing to the creditor his election to exercise the power, he shall not be entitled to exercise it, and the equity of redemption, or any other interest in the property comprised in the security which is vested in the trustee, shall vest in the creditor, and the amount of his debt shall be reduced by the amount at which the security has been valued

13.—Where a creditor has so valued his security, he may at any time amend the valuation and proof on showing to the satisfaction of the trustee or the Court, that the valuation and proof were made *bonâ fide* on a mistaken estimate, or that the security has diminished or increased in value since its previous valuation, but every such amendment shall be made at the cost of the creditor, and upon such terms as the Court shall order, unless the trustee shall allow the amendment without application to the Court.

14.—Where a valuation has been amended in accordance with the foregoing rule the creditor shall forthwith repay any surplus dividend which he may have received in excess of that to which he would have been entitled on the amended valuation, or as the case may be, shall be entitled to be paid, out of any money for the time being available for dividend, any dividend or share of dividend which he may have failed to receive by reason of the inaccuracy of the original valuation, before that money is made applicable to the payment of any future dividend, but he shall not be entitled to disturb the distribution of any dividend declared before the date of the amendment.

15. If a creditor after having valued his security subsequently realizes it, or if it is realized under the provisions of rule 12, the nett amount realized shall be substituted for the amount of any valuation previously made by the creditor, and shall be treated in all respects as an amended valuation made by the creditor.

16.—If a secured creditor does not comply with the foregoing rules he shall be excluded from all share in any dividend.

17.—Subject to the provisions of rule 12, a creditor shall, in no case, receive more than the full amount of his claim in principal and interest as provided by this Ordinance.

Proof in respect of distinct Contracts.

18.—If a debtor was, at the date of the receiving order, liable, in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more distinct firms, or as a sole contractor, and also as member of a firm, the circumstance that the firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors shall not prevent proof in respect of the contracts, against the properties respectively liable on the contracts.

Periodical Payments.

19.—When any rent or other payment falls due at stated periods, and the receiving order is made at any time other than one of those periods, the person entitled to the rent or payment may prove for a proportionate part thereof upto the date of the order as if the rent or payment grew due from day to day

Interest.

20.—On any debt or sum certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, whereon interest is not reserved or agreed for and which is overdue at the date of the receiving order and provable in bankruptcy, the creditor may prove for interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum to the date of the order from the time when the debt or sum was payable, if the debt or sum is payable by virtue of a written instrument at a certain time, and if payable otherwise, than from the time when a demand in writing has been made giving the debtor notice that interest will be claimed from the date of the demand until the time of payment.

Debt payable at a future time.

21.—A creditor may prove for a debt not payable when the debtor committed an act of bankruptcy as if it were payable presently and may receive dividends equally with the other creditors, deducting only thereout a rebate of interest at the rate of five per centum per annum computed from the declaration of a dividend to the time when the debt would have become payable according to the terms on which it was contracted.

ADMISSION OR REJECTION OF PROOFS.

22.—The trustee shall examine every proof and the grounds of the debt, and in writing admit or reject it, in whole or in part, or require further evidence in support of it. If he rejects a proof he shall state in writing to the creditor the grounds of the rejection.

23.—If the Accountant thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on his application after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

24.—If a creditor is dissatisfied with the decision of the trustee in respect of a proof, the Court may, on the application of the creditor, reverse or vary the decision

25—The Court may also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor if the trustee or the Accountant declines to interfere in the matter, or, in the case of a composition or scheme, upon the application of the debtor

26.—For the purpose of any of his duties in relation to proofs the trustee may administer oaths and take affidavits.

27.—The Accountant, before the appointment of a trustee, shall have all the powers of a trustee with respect to the examination, admission and rejection of proofs, and any act or decision of his in relation thereto shall be subject to the like appeal.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE OF FEES PAYABLE TO GOVERNMENT.

The fees payable to Government shall be on the following scale, subject to any variation in any particular case and for special cause to be assigned by the judge in writing.

Examination of debtor's account.

For the examination of the debtor's account (whether there be one or more debtors in a joint estate) a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 shall be claimed

For the examination of separate accounts of each debtor under the same receiving order/. sum not exceeding Rs 100 shall be claimed from each separate estate.

Debts collected and property realized.

The Accountant shall claim 3 per centum on debts collected or property realized by him, and 1 per centum on debts collected or property realized by the trustee. Upon the property not realized owing to a composition or scheme the percentage shall be levied on the amount which the property would have realized if it had been sold; but the judge, for special reasons to be assigned by him in writing, may reduce such percentage.

Dividends.

When the Accountant acts as trustee he shall claim 2 per centum on the amounts to be distributed, and a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 for drawing up the scheme of dividend.

Subject to the decision of the Court, the Accountant shall claim Rs. 10 for every memorandum drawn up by him when he takes possession of property.

The total amount of the charges aforesaid shall be increased by one-fifth.

Ordinance No. 32 of 1909.

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, to amend Ordinance No. 23 of 1887 (Bankruptcy).

I assent.

CAVENDISH BOYLE, Governor.

31st December 1909.

Be it enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :—

1.—In this Ordinance—

Definition. " Agent " means the manager in Mauritius, carrying on business in Mauritius, for a person out of Mauritius who is subject to the laws of Bankruptcy of the Colony.

" Principal " means the person for whom such business is carried on, and who is a " debtor " within the meaning of the law of Bankruptcy.

Meaning of word " debtor " in Article 6 of Ordinance 23 of 1887. 2.—The word debtor in Article 6 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1887 shall be deemed to include :—

(a) A person who is domiciled in Mauritius; or

(b) A person who within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in Mauritius ; or

(c) A person who though not himself personally within the Colony, carries on business by an agent within the Colony and possesses assets therein.

The meaning of the word " debtor " is not confined to a person who is personally present in the Colony when he commits the act which by Ordinance No. 23 of 1887 is made an act of bankruptcy, whether the said person is or is not a British subject.

3.—Article 8 of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887 is repealed and replaced as follows:— Article 8 of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887 repealed and replaced.

8.—(1) A creditor shall not be entitled to present a bankruptcy petition against a debtor unless:

(*a*) The debt owing by the debtor to the petitioning creditor, or, if two or more creditors join in the petition, the aggregate amount of debts owing to the several petitioning creditors, exceed 200 rupees;

(*b*) The debt is a liquidated sum payable either immediately or at some certain future time;

(*c*) The act of bankruptcy on which the petition is grounded has occurred within three months before the presentation of the petition;

(*d*) The debtor is domiciled in Mauritius or, within a year before the date of the presentation of the petition has ordinarily resided or had a dwelling-house or place of business in Mauritius; or

The debtor is a person who, though not himself personally within the Colony, carries on or within a year before the date of presentation of the petition has carried on business by an agent within the Colony and possesses assets therein.

The meaning of the word "debtor" is not confined to a person who is personally present in the Colony when he commits the act which by this Ordinance, is made an act of bankruptcy, whether such person is or is not a British subject.

(2) If the petitioning creditor is a secured creditor. he must, in his petition, either state that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors in the event of the debtor being adjudged bankrupt, or give an estimate of the value of his security. In the latter case he may be admitted as a petitioning creditor to the extent of the balance of the debt due to him, after deducting the value so estimated in the same manner as if he were an unsecured creditor.

4.—The agent of any debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented shall, in each of the cases following, be liable to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, that is to say:— Punishment of agents of debtors in certain cases.

(i) If he does not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fully and truly discover to the Accountant or the trustee all the property real and personal of his principal, and how, and to whom, and for what consideration, and when the principal, or the agent on his behalf disposed of any part thereof, except such part as has been disposed of in the ordinary way of trade or laid out in the ordinary expenses of the principal's family unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

(ii) If he does not deliver up to such Accountant or trustee, or as he directs, all such part of the moveable property of his principal as is in his custody or under his control, and which he is required by law to deliver up on behalf of his principal, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

(iii) If he does not deliver up to such Accountant or trustee or as he directs, all books, documents, papers, and writings in his custody or under his control relating to the property or affairs of his principal, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

(iv) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals any part of the property of his principal to the value of fifty rupees or upwards, or conceals any debt due to or from his principal;

(v) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal or within four months next before such presentation he fraudulently removes any part of the property of his principal to the value of fifty rupees or upwards;

(vi) If he makes any material omission in any statement relating to the affairs of his principal, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud;

(vii) If, knowing or believing that a false debt has been proved by any person under the bankruptcy, he fails for the period of one month to inform the Accountant or trustee thereof;

(viii) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal he prevents the production of any book, document, paper or writing affecting or relating to the property or affairs of his principal, unless he proves that he had no intent to conceal the state of the affairs of his principal, or to defeat the law;

(ix) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal or within four months next before such presentation, he conceals, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies, or is privy to the concealment, destruction, mutilation, or falsification of any book or document affecting or relating to the property or affairs of his principal;

(x) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal or within four months next before such presentation, he makes or is privy to the making of any false entry in any book or document affecting or relating to the property or affairs of his principal;

(xi) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal or within four months next before such presentation, he fraudulently parts with, alters or makes any omission in, or is privy to the fraudulent parting with, altering or making any omission in, any book or document affecting or relating to the property or affairs of his principal;

(xii) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal or at any meeting of the creditors of his principal within four months next before such presentation, he attempts to account for any part of the property of his principal by fictitious losses or by fictitious payments or expenses;

(xiii) If, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal he has obtained by any false representation or other fraud, any property on credit on behalf of his principal and has not paid for the same;

(xiv) If, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal he obtains under the false pretence of carrying on the business of, and dealing in the ordinary way of the trade of his principal, any property on credit on behalf of his principal and has not paid for the same;

(xv) If, within four months next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal he pawns, pledges, or disposes of otherwise than in the ordinary way of the trade of his principal, any property which he has obtained on credit on behalf of his principal and has not paid for the same;

(xvi) If he is guilty of any false representation or other fraud for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the creditors of his principal or any of them to any agreement with reference to the affairs or the bankruptcy of his principal;

(xvii) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal or within four months before such presentation, he quits the Island and takes with him, or attempts or makes preparation for quitting the Island and for taking with him any part of the property of his principal to the amount of two hundred rupees or upwards, which ought by law to be divided amongst the creditors of his principal;

(xviii) If within one month next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal he has sold away or disposed of goods being part of his assets under the market price, and has thereby reduced or has attempted to reduce his assets unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

Provided that in the case of any offence under paragraphs (iv), (ix), (x), (xiv), (xv), (xvii), committed after the presentation of the bankruptcy petition, it shall be for the agent to prove that he had no intent to defraud, or to conceal the state of the affairs of his principal, or to defeat the law, as the case may be; and in the case of any such offence committed within four months next before the presentation of the petition, it shall be for the prosecution to prove that the agent had intention to defraud, or to conceal the state of the affairs of his principal, or to defeat the law, as the case may be.

5.—The agent of any debtor by or against whom a bankruptcy petition has been presented shall, in each of the cases following, be liable to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour, that is to say:— *Penalty for fraudulently obtaining credit and quitting the Island and for not keeping proper books.*

(i) If, in incurring any debt or liability on behalf of his principal, he has obtained credit under false pretences, or by means of any other fraud;

(ii) If, after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition or within four months next before such presentation, he has with intent to defraud the creditors of his principal, or any of them, made or caused to be made any gift, delivery or transfer of or any charge on the property of his principal;

(iii) If he has, with intent to defraud the creditors of his principal, concealed or removed any part of the property of his principal since or within two months before the date of any unsatisfied judgment or order for payment of money obtained against his principal, or against the said agent on behalf of his principal;

(iv) If after the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by or against his principal he quits the Island or attempts or makes preparation for quitting the Island; provided it is proved that he had intention to defraud the creditors of his principal and to evade the bankruptcy law.

(v) If, within the three years next preceding the bankruptcy of his principal he shall have failed to keep in an intelligible manner the books mentioned in Article 8 of the Code of Commerce or shall have failed to make once in every year an inventory of the property of his principal, unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

6.—No agent shall be liable to any prosecution under paragraphs (iv), (v), (ix), (x), (xi), (xvi), (xiii), (xiv), (xv), (xvii) of Article 4 and of paragraph (ii) of Article 5 for offences committed within four months preceding the coming into force of this Ordinance. *Transitory clause*

In the application of paragraph (v) of Article 5 to any prosecution for breach thereof arising out of any bankruptcy proceedings commenced within three years after the coming into force of this Ordinance, in lieu of the words "If, within the three years next preceding the bankruptcy of his principal" there shall be read the words "If since the coming into force of this Ordinance".

7.—Article 49, paragraph (iii), of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1887, is repealed and replaced by the following:— *Article 49, paragraph (iii) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1887, repealed and replaced.*

(iii) Property existing in kind among the debtor's assets, and which he obtained by means of fraud when he was in actual contemplation of bankruptcy and for which he has not paid; provided that such property be claimed within eight days from the date of the publication in the Gazette of the order of adjudication, and that such property have been obtained within one month prior to the petition.

8.—All duties and liabilities imposed on the principal in the cases referred to in Article 18, 19, 26, 84, and in the proviso to Article 85 (2) of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887 shall devolve and be imposed on the agent when the principal is absent from the Colony. *Duties and liabilities of agent under certain Articles of Ordinance No. 23 of 1887.*

In article 62 of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887, "bankrupt" to include "debtor".

9.—The expression "bankrupt" in Article 62 of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887 shall include "debtor".

Article 106 (2) of Ordinance No. 23 of 1887 amended.

10.—The proviso to Article 106 (2) of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887 is repealed and replaced by the following:—

"Provided that the Judge in Bankruptcy may in his discretion refer the parties to the competent court, to have any contested matter adjudicated upon by the same, on an issue framed by him, unless he thinks formal pleading necessary.

"Provided further that when the reference is to the Supreme Court, the Judge in Bankruptcy shall be one of the Judges."

Article 118 (1) of Ordinance No. 23 of 1887 repealed and replaced.

11.—Article 118, paragraph 1 of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887 is repealed and replaced by the following:—

118.—(1). When a petition is presented by or against a debtor, if the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, or the Accountant reports to the Court that the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed 5,000 Rupees, the Court may make an order that the debtor's estate be administered in a summary manner, and thereupon the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to the following modifications:—

(i) If the debtor is adjudged bankrupt, the Accountant shall be trustee in the bankruptcy.

(ii) There shall be no committee of inspection, but the Accountant may do with the permission of the Court all things which may be done by the trustee with the permission of the committee of inspection.

(iii) No fees shall be allowed in any such case to counsel or to Attorney appearing in lieu of Counsel except upon a certificate of the Judge that the presence of Counsel or Attorney as aforesaid was necessary.

Article 135 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1887 added to.

12.—The following paragraph is added to Article 135 of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887:—

(xviii) If within one month next before the presentation of a bankruptcy petition against him or by himself he has sold away or disposed of goods being part of his assets under the market price, and has thereby reduced or has attempted to reduce his assets unless he proves that he had no intent to defraud.

Provisional seizure of goods of trader.

13.—(1) A Magistrate shall have power and may be required even in a district to which he has not been appointed or which has not been assigned to him, to issue an order for the provisional seizure of the goods and moveable property of any trader upon the application of any creditor, on satisfactory proof being given that such trader is about to remove or is actually removing his goods and moveable property.

(2) Such order may issue and process may be effected and served at any hour of the day or night and on any day whether a public holiday or not.

(3) All process consequent on such order shall be effected and served by the usher of the District in which such order issues; or by such other usher whom the Magistrate may appoint at the time he issues the order.

(4.) Article 30 of Ordinance no. 22 of 1888 is amended accordingly.

Magistrates to have jurisdiction to try offences.

14.—All offences under this Ordinance and under Ordinance no. 23 of 1887 are added to the offences within the jurisdiction of District Magistrates, and Articles 137 and 138 of Ordinance no. 23 of 1887 are as a consequence amended by the addition of the words "or District Magistrate" after the words "Bench of Magistrates" or "Bench" wherever they occur in these articles;

and the provisions of these articles shall apply to all informations exhibited and to all offences charged as aforesaid before such Magistrate.

Provided that cumulative and successive sentences passed by the Magistrate shall not in all exceed one year's imprisonment with or without hard labour.

15.—Petitions in bankruptcy shall be subject to a stamp duty of one rupee. Stamp duty

16.—This Ordinance shall come into force on a day to be fixed by Proclamation. Commencement of Ordinance.

17.—This Ordinance may be cited as "The Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1909". Short title.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

E. BATHFIELD,

Acting Clerk of the Council of Government.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor this thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

J. MIDDLETON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The 29th July, 1910

No. 1062.—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th August 1910.

No. 1064.—The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., having been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th August 1910, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. Harington, Barrister-at-Law, one of the judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the said Court during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, or until further orders.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th July, 1910.

No. 75.—Colonel P. E. Dixon, R.E., Military Works Services, is appointed to officiate as Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 16th July 1910, and until further orders.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th July, 1910.

No. 1573-G.—In pursuance of Section 7, snb-section (3) of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, with the previous consent of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, (IX of 1908), shall be applicable to the Persian Coast and Islands on and with effect from the 1st August, 1910.

No. 2373-*Est.-A.*—Captain G. F. W. Anson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 7th July, 1910.

No. 2374-*Est.-A.*—Captain R. J. W. Heale, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar, with effect from the 7th July, 1910.

No. 2378-*Est.-A.*—Captain D. G. Ogilvie, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 18th June, 1910.

No. 2384-*Est.-A.*—Mr. J. L. Maffey, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for thirty-five days, with effect from the 14th July, 1910.

No. 2385-*Est.-A.*—Captain R. G. A. Trail, Officiating Commandant, Khyber Rifles, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Khyber, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 14th July, 1910, and until further orders.

The 27th July, 1910.

No. 2402-*Est.-A.*—First class Assistant Surgeon R. G. Babonau, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is appointed to hold subordinate medical charge of the Residency Hospital, Hyderabad, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain J. Gibb, I.S.M.D., retired, with effect from the 17th February, 1910.

No. 2408-*Est.-B.*—The services of Lieutenant P. C. R. Dodd, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, for employment with the Frontier Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 28th July, 1910.

No. 2418-*Est.-A.*—Captain D. G. Wilson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 7th July, 1910.

No. 1602-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Count Egon von Thurn und Valsassina as Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

No. 2422-*Est.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted privilege leave for ninety days combined with leave on private affairs for thirty-four days out of India, with effect from the 18th July 1910, under Article 221, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, and India Army Order No. 64, dated the 1st February 1904:

Captain C. R. Kelly, R.A., Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery.

Pension service—18th year, commenced on the 18th May, 1910.

No. 2423-*Est.-B.*—Lieutenant H. F. Burke, R.A., Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th July, 1910, and during the absence on combined leave of Captain C. R. Kelly, or until further orders.

The 29th July, 1910.

No. 1626-*G.*—The following rules regarding the submission or withholding by Local Governments or Administrations and by Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India, of petitions, memorials, and other papers of the same class, relating to matters affecting persons or places under their political charge, when such petitions or other papers are addressed to the Government of India, to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, are published for general information :—

I.—MEMORIALS, ETC., ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State, within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules, should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N.B.—The transmitting officers should examine such translations and, if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:

(1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When the memorial relates to a matter which is within the competence of the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer to dispose of, and no application has previously been made to such Government, Administration or Political Officer for redress.

(5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

(6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:—

* (1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor General in Council in such territories.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

(3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the Paramount Power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

8. Memorials from persons † in such territories which are not covered by these rules may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

† *e.g.*, petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

* *Note to Rule 7 (1) of Sections I and II.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution No. 20—1403-13, dated the 14th October 1885, as modified by Foreign Department Circular No. 3289-I. B., dated the 30th August 1901.

9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay:—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, and no appeal shall lie to the Government of India, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained:—

(a) Giras cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Huzur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

(b) Giras cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(c) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeals shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. This rule shall not apply to—

(a) appeals in Giras cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;

(b) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department notification No. 148 (Public), dated the 19th January 1905;

(c) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

II.—MEMORIALS, ETC., ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N. B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations, and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

(1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be), and received the decision of the Governor General (or Governor) in Council upon it.

(5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer, as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

(6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by the Governor General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras or Bombay, as the case may be), in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases, in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised :—

* (1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor General in Council in such territories.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor General in Council in such territories, from which court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

(3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the Paramount Power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

8. Memorials from persons, † in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

† *e.g.*, petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay :—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained :—

(*a*) Giras cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Huzur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

(*b*) Giras cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(*c*) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Govern-

**Note to Rule 7 (1) of Sections I and II.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution No. 20—1403-13, dated the 14th October 1885, as modified by Foreign Department Circular letter No. 3289 I.B., dated the 30th August, 1901.

ment of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeal shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. When in the exercise of this option an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State. This rule shall not apply to—

(*a*) appeals in Giras cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;

(*b*) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department notification No. 148 (Public), dated the 19th January 1905;

(*c*) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

III.—List of memorials to the Secretary of State and of petitions to the Government of India withheld under the discretionary powers conferred by the above rules will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IV.—When a petition or memorial is withheld, the writer should be informed of the fact and of the reason for withholding it.

The 29th July, 1910.

No. 1607-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Rustomjee Dorabjee Dinshaw as acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw.

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1910.

No. 3889-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. C. B. Sen, a Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 11th July 1910.

The 25th July, 1910.

No. 3913-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. C. C. Fink, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge.

Mr. T. R. Vridhagiri Sarma, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 27th July, 1910.

No. 3943-*F. O. & A.*—In the notification by this Department No. 3408-F. O. & A., dated the 30th June 1910 and published on page 537 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, notifying leave granted to Mr. Bipin Behari Banerji, for the words "twelve months and eight days" in lines 3 and 4 read "eleven months and twenty-seven days".

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th July, 1910.

No. 1253-*E.*—Mr. W. C. Gleeson, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is appointed Registrar, Military Finance Secretariat, with effect from the 26th July 1910.

No. 1254-*E*.—Conductor T. A. Duffy, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Registrar, Military Finance Secretariat, with effect from the 26th July 1910, *vice* Mr. W. C. Gleeson on leave.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th July, 1910.

No. 1260-*Accts*.—Major K. H. Jackson, I.A., Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, is granted accumulated privilege leave for 90 days from the 27th July 1910.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 30th July 1910.

No. 5348—81.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the booklet entitled *Indian Home Rule* by M. K. Gandhi of Johannesburg, South Africa.

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th July 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 645.—The following temporary promotions are made during the period from 1st December 1909 to 27th March 1910, *vice* Mr. P. Bonarjee, Superintendent, 1st Grade, on combined leave out of India:—

Mr. A. Meyer, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade,

Mr. W. C. Debenham, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, and

Mr. A. B. Kunning, Secretariat Assistant, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 646.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Captain, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Robert Frederick Ewart, Royal Field Artillery; Supply and Transport Officer, 6th Class,—2nd May 1910, but to rank from 25th July 1909.

The date of Captain Ewart's Lieutenantcy is antedated to 25th October 1902.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 647.—The undermentioned Native Military Pupil, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st July 1910:—

No. 1424, V. Kanakasabhapati.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 648.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 5th July 1910, pages 4777 and 4781.

* * * * * * * *

War Office, Whitehall,
July 5, 1910.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Walker, V.C., Commandant, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 8th May 1910.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
July 5, 1910.

The King has approved of the following promotions of Officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Departments:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st May 1910.

Vincent Alexander Ormsby, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Dated 5th May 1910.

Edward Langford Sullivan, Commandant, 36th Sikhs.

Dated 14th May 1910.

George William Lilly, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Thomas Ffrench, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 18th May 1910.

Bertram Price Ellwood, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Percyvall Hart Dyke, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Brevet-Major Lionel Maury Ross Deas, Supply and Transport Corps.
Hugh Harrison, Supernumerary List.
William Hurst Nicolson, 37th Dogras.
Charles Eckford Luard, Supernumerary List.
Hugh Maurice Wellesley Souter, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 9th March 1910.

Paul Dayrell Green-Armytage, 117th Mahrattas.

Dated 15th May 1910.

John Robert Hutchison, 38th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.

Dated 27th May 1910.

Richard Harold O'Donnell Paterson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

ERRATUM.

The name of Captain Henry Hallet Batten is as herein stated, and not as shown in the London Gazette of 21st June 1910.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain to be Commissary, with honorary rank of Captain.

Charles Herbert Knight. Dated 27th March 1910.

The King has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

To be Second Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch.

Edward Willey. Dated 28th January 1910.

Isaac Penry Chambers Williams. Dated 11th March 1910.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Major William Augustus Bailey. Dated 26th April 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard James, M.B. Dated 29th April 1910.

The King has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Temporary Half-pay List :—

Lieutenant John Montgomery Fiddes. Dated 10th June 1910.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 649.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

24th July 1910.

Leonard Forbes, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

William Clarke Kirkwood, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Edward Kemble Twiss, 10th Jats.

Charles Alfred Watson Smyth, 1st Brahmans.

27th July 1910.

Harry Norman Colan, 67th Punjabis.

William Hayhurst Hodgson, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

No. 650.—Lieutenant Bindon Blood, 8th Cavalry, is provisionally promoted to the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 27th July 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 651.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

27th July 1910.

Thomas Shepherd Novis.

Herbert Joseph Richard Twigg, M.B.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

27th July 1910.

Hugh William Acton.

Vivian Bartley Green-Armytage.

Arthur Norman Dickson, M.B.

Alexander Glover Coullie, M.B., F.R C.S.E.

Alexander James Hutchison Russell, M.B.

Robert Ernest Wright, M.B.

Dewan Hakumat Rai, M.B.

William Hunter Riddell, M.B.

Frederic Allan Barker, M.B.

Arthur Waltham Howlett, M.B.

Arnold Newall Thomas, M.B.

Francis Shingleton Smith.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No 652.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Bold Lynch to be Conductor and Store-Sergeant John Boughtflower to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* George Henry Ingledew, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th May 1910.

No. 653.—Sub-Conductor George Pennington to be Conductor and Store-Sergeant Arthur Bunce to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Louis Howard, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th May 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 654.—The following promotions are made:—

7th Hariana Lancers.

Ressaidar Sahaj Ram to be Risaldar, Jemadar Gopal Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sudhan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rám Náth, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th July 1910.

Dafadar Milkhi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Balwant Singh, promoted; with effect from the 15th March 1910.

8th Cavalry.

Ressaidar Mahmud Nur Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Anant Singh to be Ressaidar and Kote-Dafadar Ram Phal to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Jemadar Kirpa Ram to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Darbara Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Dafadar Amir Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ata Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th May 1910.

25th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Raj Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Imam Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1910.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Jemadar Lakha to be Subadar and Havildar Dalla to be Jemadar, *vice* Chatra, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

95th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Kumal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Nohar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jodha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th July 1910.

2nd Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadar Kishen Sing Karki to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Kalu Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Naipu Sing Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 655.—Captain Charles Alexander to be Major, *vice* T. H. K. Drimmie, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 13th April 1910.

Lieutenant Bruce Sinclair to be Captain, *vice* C. Alexander, promoted. Dated 13th April 1910.

Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Welsh Kellner to be Lieutenant, *vice* B. Sinclair, promoted. Dated 13th April 1910.

Second Lieutenant Alaric Simson to be Lieutenant, *vice* D. C. Forrester, resigned. Dated 1st October 1909.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 656.—Joseph Harold Phelps to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. North, resigned. Dated 6th June 1910.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 657.—Richard Clarke Glover to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* W. Booth-Gravely, promoted. Dated 22nd June 1910.

Basil Stephenson to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation. Dated 22nd June 1910.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 658.—Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Medlicott Carnell, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 13th May 1910.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 659.—George Seymour Curtis, I.C.S., to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 27th June 1910.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th July 1910.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 13th and 26th July 1910:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service, attached to 38th Dogras.	Captain Ernest David Simson, M.B.	22nd July 1910 .	Nowshera . .	...	...
Indian Army . .	Colonel Alexander Clement O'Donnell.	24th July 1910 .	Pachmarhi . .	...	Was General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Southern Army.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th July 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 67.—The following appointment has been made in the Royal Indian Marine by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 23rd March 1910:—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Arthur Henry Barton Gray.

LEAVE.

No. 68.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave :—

Lieutenant E. H. Casey, Royal Indian Marine, for 6 months (m. c.)

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

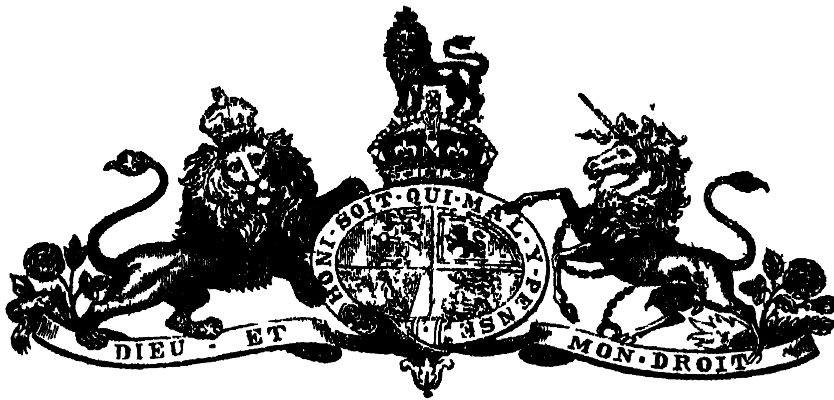
Simla, the 26th July, 1910.

No. 200.—Mr. W. C. K. Berrie, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 27th July, 1910.

No. 201.—Mr. J. P. Williams, Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, four months' furlough in extension of the combined leave granted in Railway Board Notification No. 374, dated the 17th December 1909.

F. A. HADOW,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 VICT, CAP 67, 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14, AND 9 EDW. VII, CAP. 4).

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 22nd July 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THE EARL OF MINTO, P C., G C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 26 Members, of whom 20 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members, before taking their seats, made the prescribed oath of their allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S.I.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS :—" My Lord, when Sir Herbert Risley introduced the Census Bill at Calcutta, he gave a clear account both of the subject of the Census and of the means by which it was proposed to carry them too, and I shall therefore only say a word or two. Since it was published some suggestions have been received, of which the only one of importance is one which is

connected with the proposal to provide a special schedule for mines, mills and factories. It is hoped that the schedule will yield valuable information as to the progress and condition of Indian industries.

"I beg to move that the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Earle, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Lieutenant Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh and the mover. I would add, what is not in the notice, 'with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.' I believe it is well understood that the Bill will be passed at the next meeting."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTSON:—"My Lord, I fully explained the object of the Bill to amend the Emigration Act when I moved its introduction in this Council on the 23rd March last. It gives power to the Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to any country for reasons which he may consider sufficient. The Bill has met with general support, and in moving that it be now taken into consideration I need only repeat what I said when the Bill was introduced, that the power proposed to be taken will not be lightly exercised and that emigration to any country to which it is at present lawful will not be closed without the fullest discussion of the case with the country concerned.

"I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTSON moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the registration, surveillance and control of Criminal Tribes. He said:—"My Lord, the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871 has been amended from time to time during the last twenty years. It has never been very satisfactory. The present Bill owes its origin to the Police Commission, who in their report pointed out the inadequacy of the Act in certain respects and made proposals for its improvement. The criminal tribes in India may be divided roughly into three classes. In the first place, we have tribes who, though originally criminal, have now settled down to honest occupations, although some sections of them, and many individuals, still live by crime. Such for instance are Kolis, Bhils and Ramusis. It would be unjust to class them as wholly criminal, yet in some parts of the country, for instance in Poona, if you don't pay a Ramusi watchman you stand a chance of having your house looted. Next, there are tribes who have settled abodes, and generally, some ostensible occupation, but who periodically proceed on raids, often at a great distance from their homes and live solely on their ill-gotten gains. Thirdly, there are the vagrants, gypsy-like classes, who roam over a great extent of country and commit depredations whenever opportunity offers. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow. In Northern India they are the terror of the countryside. Now, it is obvious that we must have different methods of dealing with these different classes. We hope that this Bill provides a means of dealing with the special circumstances of each case. The first step under the Bill is to notify a tribe, gang or class of persons as a criminal tribe. Thereafter the members of that tribe may be required to register themselves, to allow their finger-prints to be taken and to report absence and changes of residence Provision for registration exists under the present Act, although at the time the Act was passed the system of finger-prints was unknown. I believe in the case of the more settled tribes this measure of registration alone will be sufficient.

Where registration is insufficient, recourse may be had to one of two courses—either to the restriction of the movements of the tribes within certain specified areas—and that provision is a new one—or to the measure, for which provision is made under the existing Act, of settlement of a tribe in a place of residence. Now, the mere restriction of the movements of a tribe within a certain area is in itself an exceedingly strong deterrent, because the people within that area know who these people are and are on their guard against them, and this measure is therefore likely to be efficacious. It is less restrictive than placing a tribe in a settlement. The method of settling tribes has been tried in certain cases, and it has not been found of great value, because first of all it is extremely difficult to provide a means of livelihood, and the measure is very costly. Where it is absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property it will be necessary to have recourse to settlement, but I do not believe that this course is ultimately advantageous. If you intern a tribe in a certain locality, if you keep them there, there is a great risk that you will merely harden them in their habits and perpetuate the tricks of the trade. The second part of the Act will be repealed. The provisions relating to reformatory schools have been to some extent elaborated. In other respects the provisions of the Bill are in accordance with the provisions of the existing Act and require no explanation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTSON:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tramways Act, 1886. As is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Bill is intended to secure the application of the Indian Tramways Act to monorails and to bring electric tramways within the scope of the Act. As regards the first point, doubts have been raised as to whether a monorail would come within the description of a tramway as contemplated by the Tramways Act. None of the provisions of the latter Act favour the contention that it may be applied to a monorail system, while there are provisions which seem to show that the legislature in enacting the Act contemplated a system consisting of two parallel lines of rail and no other. The amendment of the law which is now proposed will remove the doubt which has been raised and will place this means of transport, which may develope largely in the future, on a legal footing. As regards the second point, the present Tramways Act was passed in 1886 before the introduction of electric traction into India, and its provisions are not sufficient to cover this form of traction when applied to a tramway. This defect will be removed if the present Bill is passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889. He said:—"My Lord, the Bill is quite a simple one and is explained in the Statement of Objects

and Reasons. Under section 17, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, we are permitted to adapt in cantonments the Acts in force in municipalities for the assessment and recovery of a tax, but the penalties attached thereto are not permissible without invoking another section of the enactment. So it is proposed to amend this.

"The second part is thought desirable to prevent trespassing over open spaces and gardens and walking into soldiers' lines in cantonments Under sub-section (17) of section 26, we are permitted to do so, but there is no penalty attached and it is proposed to amend the section so as to cover a penalty."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF introduced the Bill and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Robert Scallon, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Lieutenant Malik Umar Hyat Khan and the mover, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th August 1910.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 23rd July 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 28th July 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 23rd July 1910, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	65	56
		Ahmedabad Town	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Kaira District	3	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	5	3
		Surat District	54	29
		Mahi Kantha Agency	7	4
		Bassein Port	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	6	4
		Thana "	...	...
		Utan Port	...	...
		Agashi Port	...	...
		Bandra "	3	4
		Thana District	18	16
	Central	East Khandesh District	...	...
		Nasik District	...	...
		Poona City	...	...
		Poona District	...	...
		Satara "	21	8
	Southern	Kolaba District	32	26
		Dabhol Port	7	9
		Bankot "	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	1	2
		Belgaum "	31	20
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Dharwar District	8	4
		Savantvadi State	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	12	13
		Karachi District	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political Charges	Mandvi Port	...	...
		Cutch State	3	3
		Verawal Port	4	4
		Kathiawar Agency	9	5
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	...	...
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Billimora Port	...	...
		Baroda State	...	...
		Surat Agency	13	7
		TOTAL	302	217
Madras Presidency	...	Coimbatore Town	1 (a)	...
		Coimbatore District	31 (b)	30 (c)
		Madura District	10 (d)	9 (d)
		Salem District	...	...
		North Arcot District	1 (a)	...
		TOTAL	43	39
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	18	19
		24-Parganas District	...	...
		Nadia District	...	...
	Burdwan	Howrah District	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Midnapore District	...	...
	Patna	Gaya District	...	...
		Patna District	...	...
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	7	5
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	...	...
		Darbhanga District	2	3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	7	4
		TOTAL	34	31

(a) Imported. (b) Four imported. (c) Three imported. (d) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	...	...
	Agra	Muttra District	...	...
		Etawah City	...	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Agra District	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Budaun District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	8	8
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	2	1
		Jalaun District		
	Benares	Ballia District	...	...
		Jaunpur City	...	...
		Jaunpur District	1	1
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	...	...
		Azamgarh District	3	2
		Basti District	9	6
	Lucknow	Unao District	...	
		Rae Bareli District	...	...
		Hardoi District	8	8
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Gonda District	4	3
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	...	...
		TOTAL	35	29
PUNJAB	Delhi	Gurgaon District	...	...
		Hissar "	1	...
		Delhi "	1	...
		Rohtak "	...	...
		Karnal "	...	...
		Ambala "	...	...
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Jullundur City		...
		Jullundur District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	...	
		Ludhiana "	...	...
		Ferozepur "	9	9

N. B.—The number of plague seizures and deaths in the Bulandshahr District of the United Provinces during the weeks ending the 23rd and 30th April 1910 is now reported to have been 130 and 122 and 143 and 142, respectively, and not those shown in the statements for those weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	...	...
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	...	1
		Gurdaspur "	...	2
		Gujranwala "	...	...
		Sialkot "	8	8
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Jhelum "	1	1
		Gujrat "	...	...
		Attock "	...	...
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	...	...
		Montgomery District	...	...
	...	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	...	...
		Kapurthala State	...	...
		Maler Kotla State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...
		Kalsia State	...	...
		Faridkot State	...	...
		Jind State	...	...
		Nalagarh State	...	...
		Bilaspur State	...	...
		TOTAL	20	21
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	30	33
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome "	5	5
		Tharrawaddy District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	9	9
		Maubin "	1	...
		Pyapon "	...	...
		Henzada "	9	8
		Myaungmya "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Thaton "	...	...
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	1	...
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	2	2
	Magwe	Magwe District	2	2
		Minbu "	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Bhamo "	...	...
		Myitkyina "	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo "	...	...
		Sagaing "	3	3
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...

N.B.—Six and 3 deaths from plague were reported from the Amherst District and Mandalay Town respectively during the week ending the 9th July 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA ...	Meiktila	Yamethin District	3	3
		TOTAL	66	66
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	10	6
	Berar	Akola District	5	4
		Buldana "	43	29
		Amraoti "	4 (a)	4 (a)
		TOTAL	68	43
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	3	3
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	16	8
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	23	15
		Hassan "	8	3
		Kadur "	11	7
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	13	7
		TOTAL	74	43
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	83 (b)	60 (b)
		Raichur District	...	...
		Aurangabad District	...	...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Gulbarga District	...	...
		TOTAL	83	60
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	...	...
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jaora State	...	...
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	...	...
		Malwa State	...	...
		Rewa State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

(a) One imported.

(b) Figure for the period from the 11th to the 17th July 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Mewar State	2 (a)	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur „	...	...
		Partabgarh City	...	...
		Kishangarh State	...	...
		Alwar City	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli State	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	10 (a)	5 (a)
		Ajmer District	...	...
		Deoli	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	...	...
		TOTAL	12	5
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar Cantonment	...	...
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	...	...
		Mirpur „	...	...
		Kathua „	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	...	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Sibi	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	...	...
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	787	554

(a) Figure for the week ending 22nd July 1910.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOS. 1050—1051.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 25th July 1910.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the East Indian Contracts Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 59), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in clause E—I, II, III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, and XV of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 3-Judicial 485-501, dated the 28th March 1895, as amended by the like resolution no. 1038-1039, dated the 23rd July 1907, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the words 'Deputy and Assistant Managers' be inserted after the word 'Managers.'

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to the Railway Department (Railway Board) for information with reference to its office memorandum no. 1254-R.E., dated the 25th April 1910, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 28th July 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The week's rainfall has been dominated by an area of low pressure in the southwest of the Bay, a position extremely unusual until later in the season; and the activity of the Bombay monsoon has been largely diverted from the central parts of the country into the south of the peninsula. In northern India its rainfall has occurred chiefly in the submontane districts and in the western portion of northeast India. The Bay current has gained strength, especially in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the week's rain at Cherrapunji amounted to 79·74", of which 30·25" fell in one day.

2. The rainfall of the week was above the average in the divisions of Upper Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces East, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North; and approximately normal in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, United Provinces West, Berar and Hyderabad.

3. *Burma.*—Rainfall occurred in all parts of the province, but the amounts recorded were generally small. Cloud was moderate to heavy; and during the greater part of the week maximum temperature was in defect in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall on most days was nearly general over the whole division, and was unusually heavy in the Khasi hills. Skies were densely clouded. Maximum temperature was in defect in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain was reported from all observatories, but occurred chiefly in the submontane districts of the United Provinces. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was locally in defect in the areas of rainfall.

Northwest India.—Rain fell locally in the submontane Punjab and a few falls occurred in Gujarat and Rajputana. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded along the Himalayas and in the southern half of the division. Maximum temperature was in defect in the North-West Frontier Province on the first three days of the week.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall occurred chiefly in the south, and was heavy on the 28th on the east Madras coast. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature was generally in excess in the Deccan and in defect in southeast Madras.

4. The following are the chief rainfall amounts as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

July 22nd. Bhamo 2·77", Saugor Island 5·85", Burdwan 2·21", Berhampore 2·07" and Patna 5·19".

„ 23rd. Bhamo 3·07", Cherrapunji 3·54", Dinajpur 2·80", Dehra Dun 3·91", Bangalore 3·96", Trivandrum 5·97" and Tinnevelly 3·33".

„ 24th. Dibrugarh 4·03", Cherrapunji 14·50", Mymensingh 3·22", Allahabad 2·23", Cawnpore 2·71", Agra 2·00", Chitaldrug 4·52" and Cochin 8·42".

„ 25th. Cherrapunji 30·25", Shillong 5·50", Dhubri 4·90", Mymensingh 3·31", Jalpaiguri 3·34", Gorakhpur 2·42" and Salem 3·20".

„ 26th. Akyab 6·58", Lashio 3·02", Dhubri 2·43", Silchar 2·23", Shillong 4·50", Cherrapunji 18·65", Burdwan 3·66", Berhampore 2·05" and Cuddapah 3·34".

„ 27th. Silchar 2·77", Cherrapunji 6·70", Chittagong 2·24", Mymensingh 2·11", Jalpaiguri 3·00", Darjiling 5·51", Balasore 2·56", Ranchi 2·26", Dehra Dun 2·40", Muktesar 3·04", Jagdalpur 2·46", Simla 2·05" and Nizamabad 2·14".

„ 28th. Saugor Island 3·36", Darjiling 3·71", Lucknow 2·85", Dehra Dun 5·42", Chakrata 2·27", Simla 2·88", Waltair 2·29", Nellore 3·02", Madras 4·58" and Negapatam 3·52".

5. The rainfall of the whole period from 27th April to 28th July differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent over by far the greater part of the country; it is 20 per cent or more in excess in Eastern Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Mysore, Madras Southeast and Madras Coast North; and in defect by the same amount in the Bay Islands, Orissa, United Provinces West, Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana West and Central India East.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 28th July 1910. Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rain-fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 29th April 1910 to 28th July 1910. Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·3	3·4	—2·1	35·9	50·3	— 14·4	— 29	— 26
Lower Burma	3·1	8·5	—5·4	59·6	73·6	— 14·0	— 19	— 13
Upper Burma	2·6	1·9	+0·7	22·2	19·9	+ 2·3	+ 12	+ 9
Assam	6·0	3·4	+2·6	50·1	45·5	+ 4·6	+ 10	+ 5
Eastern Bengal	7·2	3·8	+3·4	52·8	43·0	+ 9·8	+ 23	+ 16
Bengal	6·8	3·1	+3·7	30·0	28·4	+ 1·6	+ 6	— 8
Orissa	3·3	3·7	—0·4	20·8	27·9	— 7·1	— 25	— 28
Chota Nagpur	3·6	3·2	+0·4	23·4	25·1	— 1·7	— 7	— 10
Bihar	5·6	3·1	+2·5	26·5	23·2	+ 3·3	+ 14	+ 4
United Provinces, East	4·5	3·0	+1·5	15·0	18·1	— 3·1	— [illegible]7	— 30
United Provinces, West	2·7	2·9	—0·2	12·2	18·7	— 6·5	— 35	— 40
Punjab, East and North	0·7	1·6	—0·9	9·5	10·7	— 1·2	— 11	— 2
Punjab, South-west	0·1	0·8	—0·7	3·4	4·4	— 1·0	— 23	— 3
Kashmir	0·1	0·3	—0·2	2·1	3·5	— 1·4	— 40	— 41
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·3	0·5	—0·2	5·9	2·9	+ 3·0	+103	+143
Baluchistan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·9	— 0·5	— 56	— 50
Sind	0	0·7	—0·7	7·1	2·8	+ 4·3	+154	+238
Rajputana, West	0	0·8	—0·8	3·9	5·5	— 1·6	— 29	— 17
Rajputana, East	0·3	1·7	—1·4	8·2	10·0	— 1·8	— 18	— 6
Gujarat	0·4	3·0	—2·6	14·9	15·8	— 0·9	— 6	+ 13
Central India, West	0·4	2·3	—1·9	14·7	14·4	+ 0·3	+ 2	+ 17
Central India, East	1·1	3·5	—2·4	11·0	20·9	— 9·9	— 47	— 43
Berar	1·7	2·0	—0·3	14·1	15·9	— 1·8	— 11	— 11
Central Provinces, West	1·7	3·6	—1·9	19·1	22·9	— 3·8	— 17	— 9
Central Provinces, East	1·6	3·9	—2·3	21·1	24·8	— 3·7	— 15	— 7
Konkan	1·7	6·3	—4·6	48·5	60·2	— 11·7	— 19	— 13
Bombay Deccan	0·8	1·4	—0·6	10·5	12·1	— 1·6	— 13	— 9
Hyderabad, North	2·0	2·3	—0·3	11·4	13·1	— 1·7	— 13	— 13
Hyderabad, South	1·5	1·8	—0·3	10·1	11·7	— 1·6	— 14	— 12
Mysore	5·4	0·7	+4·7	12·4	10·2	+ 2·2	+ 22	— 26
Malabar	7·6	5·1	+2·5	48·9	59·1	—10·2	— 17	— 24
Madras, South-east	4·0	0·5	+3·5	8·1	5·4	+ 2·7	+ 50	— 16
Madras Deccan	2·8	0·8	+2·0	7·8	7·6	+ 0·2	+ 3	— 29
Madras Coast, North	1·8	1·1	+0·7	13·6	10·5	+ 3·1	+ 30	+ 26

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 28th July 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 23rd July 1910.

Burma.—The rainfall was heavy in Akyab, Amherst and the northernmost districts and generally light to moderate elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Prome, practically in the whole of the Irrawaddy division, the southern half of the Tenasserim division and in most of the dry zone districts. Ploughing and sowing for the main rice crops are in progress and transplanting continues in parts. Cultivation of sesamum, cotton, maize and groundnut is progressing in Upper Burma. Agricultural operations have been retarded for want of rain in several districts and young plants are withering in Tavoy, Mergui, parts of Myingyan and in the Kanbalu subdivision of the Shwebo district. Standing crops are poor also in Bassein, Thayetmyo, Minbu and the northern part of Meiktila. In the Ruby Mines slight damage has been done to crops in the riverain area of the Tagaung township owing to the rise of the Irrawaddy. In the Manglun State of the Northern Shan States only three-fourths of the normal cultivation has been undertaken owing to insufficiency of seed grain. The price of unhusked rice has risen considerably in Thayetmyo, Maubin and Pakokku and has fallen considerably in Tavoy. Slight variations are reported from other districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather was rainy. Heavy rain fell almost throughout the Province except in parts of Dacca, Faridpur and Darrang where the fall has been moderate. Some damage to standing crops by high floods has been reported from several districts. More sun is required for tea. Harvesting of jute is in progress and steeping and washing have commenced. Prospects have been affected by floods. Reaping of autumn rice and transplantation of winter rice continue. Their condition is not good owing to the sudden rise of water. Prospects of tea are unfavourable on account of excessive rain. The average price of common rice has risen by about one per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Mymensingh, Noakhali, the Jaintia and Naga Hills, Goalpara, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.

Bengal.—The rainfall was general all over the Province. The fall was heavy in Behar except in Gaya and Bhagalpur and also in Birbhum, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar ; light in Cuttack, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum and Gaya and generally moderate elsewhere. More rain is wanted in most districts of the Burdwan division and also in the 24-Parganas, Gaya Shahabad, Darbhanga, Balasore, Angul, Sambalpur, Palamau and Singhbhum for transplantation of paddy and the work is being retarded for want of sufficient moisture in Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Balasore and Singhbhum. Some damage has been done to standing crops by excessive rain and floods in Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and to jute by insect pest in Nadia. The price of rice has risen in Birbhum, Midnapore, Hooghly, Jessore, Gaya, Saran, Monghyr, Darjeeling, Balasore and Singhbhum and has fallen in Bankura. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Jessore, Patna, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Manbhum and from all the districts of Orissa except Balasore. The fodder and water supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—Good rain fell during the week in the Himalayas, central and eastern submontane districts and in parts of Southern Oudh and the south-eastern districts. Elsewhere it was very inadequate, particularly in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions in each of which four districts report urgent need of rain. Altogether thirty districts require more rain, the need being urgent in twelve cases. The rainfall of the past week was sufficient to prevent serious damage up to date. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Agricultural stock are in good condition though sporadic disease exists in twenty-eight districts. The rise in prices throughout nearly three-quarters of the Provinces shows general anxiety.

Punjab.—Rain was received in all districts during the week except Multan. It was light in the Delhi division and light to moderate elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress ; they have been completed in the Rawalpindi and Mianwali districts. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Western winds have dried up the moisture in Gurgaon. Prices are

rising rapidly. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Complaints of a short supply of canal water are still being received from the Samundri tahsil of the Lyallpur district.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain averaging over 1 inch fell in the Peshawar district and showers in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The rain was beneficial to standing crops and to autumn sowings which are in progress. The condition of standing crops is average. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Water in rivers is rising. The Paharpur canal has been stopped. The condition of cattle is good except in one village of the Nowshera tahsil and in two villages of the Mardan tahsil. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are fluctuating. Prices are:—wheat 13 to $17\frac{1}{2}$, maize 15 to $23\frac{1}{16}$, gram $17\frac{5}{16}$ to 27 and *bajra* 14 to $17\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was fair. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 12 to 20 and maize from 14 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright. Slight rain fell twice during the week and was beneficial to autumn crops. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn crops are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana—The rainfall during the week was in cents:—Bikaner (two districts) 53 and 75 and slight at head-quarters, Mewar and the Hilly Tracts 25, Banswara 81, Tonk 88, Bundi 27, Kotah (three districts) 48 to 177 and Karauli 49. Slight showers are reported from Mewar, Partabgarh, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Ajmer More rain is needed for sowings in Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara Crops are suffering in Alwar, Karauli and Dholpur Cattle disease is prevalent in the Hilly Tracts, Banswara and Jhalawar. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen from ½ to 2½ seers in Mewar, Kotah, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara. They have fallen by 3 seers in Banswara.

Central India—The rainfall was *nil* in Gwalior and Bundelkhand and partial elsewhere. More rain is needed except in Malwa. Agricultural stock are good except for some disease in Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are normal in Bhopal and Bhopawar, are rising in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Malwa and are fluctuating in Indore.

Central Provinces.—Light to good rain was received during the week throughout the Provinces. Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Chanda, Wardha and Bilaspur had 2 to 5 inches. Elsewhere the quantity registered did not exceed 1½ inches. Balaghat received only 15 cents. The rainfall was most opportune after a good break and benefited the crops greatly. More rain is however needed in rice districts to carry on transplantation and thinning operations successfully and a good shower or two would also be welcome in Jubbulpore, Betul, Nimar, Buldana, Yeotmal and the Vindhyan districts. Sowing of autumn crops still continues in several districts and weeding is in progress in ten districts Preparation of lands for sowing of spring crops has begun in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Buldana. Germination is generally satisfactory except in some parts of the Sohagpur tahsil of the Hoshangabad district where it is somewhat defective owing to the recent continued break in the rains. In parts of the Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of the Betul district crops were damaged slightly by insect pests or for want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices:—the price of wheat remained stationary in thirteen districts, gram in fourteen and rice and *juar* in sixteen districts. *Juar* rose in Saugor and fell in Yeotmal by 2 seers per rupee. Elsewhere prices of staple food grains fluctuated slightly indicating a tendency to rise.

Feudatory States.—During the week Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Kanker, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Sakti, Sirguja, Jashpur and Korea had light to moderate rain ranging from 40 cents in Jashpur to 4 inches in Sarangarh. Sowing of autumn crops is in progress. More rain is wanted to push on transplantation and thinning of rice in Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sarangarh and Sakti. Germination is generally good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Prices:—rice in Sakti and Jashpur became dearer by 2 seers per rupee. Elsewhere they were steady or fluctuated slightly.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in Dharwar; moderate in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Colaba, West Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur and slight in other districts and the Native States except Sind. More rain is urgently needed in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, the Konkan, the Deccan, Belgaum, Palanpur, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Autumn sowings generally continue but are retarded in parts of Kanara, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum for want of rain and in Karachi owing to floods. Transplantation is progressing in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach but has been retarded in parts of Surat, the Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Savantvadi for want of sufficient rain and in Karachi owing to floods. Seedlings are withering in parts of Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Cotton sowing is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Baroda and Cutch. The fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is adequate except in parts of Poona and Belgaum. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in Karachi, the Upper Sind Frontier, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, West Khandesh and Satara; have fallen in East Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 32 to 42 per cent; in Gujarat 7 to 26 per cent; in the Konkan 13 to 33 per cent; in the Deccan 11 to 32 per cent and in the Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall during the week was 51 cents. Good rain fell in two districts, fair to light in six and scanty elsewhere. The heaviest falls occurred in parts of the Parbhani, Bidar, Nander and Usmanabad districts. More rain is urgently needed in Raichur, Gulbarga and many parts of Telingana. Aurangabad also needs more rain. Autumn sowings have been suspended for want of rain in parts of Warangal and Karimnagar. Weeding of crops has begun in places. Autumn sprouts have been damaged by insects in places, especially in many parts of Telingana. Lands are being prepared for spring crops. Water scarcity is reported in three talukas and cattle disease in eleven. Fodder scarcity prevails in five talukas. Prices:—wheat and coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 12¾ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 11 and yellow *juar* at 13 seers. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Medak and Karimnagar and the lowest 24 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Standing crops are in good condition. More rain is needed in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 2 inches 93 cents. Ploughing for and transplanting of rice continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in the Nilgiris; light to fair in Bellary, Madras, Vizagapatam, Chingleput and Ramnad and good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Coimbatore, Tanjore and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Guntur, Bellary and South Canara require more rain. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is insufficient in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, the Carnatic, North Arcot, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in sixteen districts; has fallen in one and has risen in seven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Rāgi* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in two and has risen in eleven. *Cholam* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in two and has risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in three and has risen in four. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total earnings, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year										Results of working for official year.			
	During 2nd-half of 1909	During official year 1909-10.	Mean mileage worked. 1909	Mean mileage worked. 1910	Total earnings for week ending 16th July 1909	Total earnings for week ending 16th July 1910	Earnings per mile open for week 1909	Earnings per mile open for week 1910	Total earnings from 1st July to 16th July 1909	Total earnings from 1st July to 16th July 1910	Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to 16th July 1909.	Total earnings from 1st April to 16th July 1910	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles	Miles	R	R	P	P	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg 2' 6' gauge lines)	207	243	2 370	2 [illegible]54	[illegible]	5 6[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	13[illegible] 000	3 79[illegible]	..	88 0[illegible] 170	93 [illegible]3 000	4 56 830	...
Bezwada Extension	2[illegible]8	3[illegible]	21	21	5 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible] 4	1[illegible]	.	146	[illegible]4[illegible]8	1 69 [illegible]00	11 552	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incl'dg Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3' 3⅜" gauge	749	[illegible]	[illegible] 4	[illegible] 4	3 21 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]2	[illegible] 2	7 700 0	1[illegible] 8		73 [illegible]9 043	75,74 000	2 04 957	...
Nagda Muttra	5[illegible]	[illegible]5	[illegible]3	33[illegible]	10 821	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]5	[illegible]1 [illegible]75	4[illegible]	25 82[illegible]		1 [illegible] 396	3 40 000	2,14 004	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6 gauge lines)	290	[illegible]5[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 505	4 [illegible] 512	4 [illegible]	2[illegible]	2 [illegible]	0 5 [illegible]	9 21 000		74 456	[illegible]7 [illegible]4 614	[illegible]7 14 000	.	20,614
East Indian	646	651	2 [illegible]7	2 [illegible]37	13 0[illegible]	15 4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4 58[illegible]	35 [illegible] 000	[illegible]18 414		2 41 40 4[illegible]6	2 [illegible]6 47 000	14 97 504	...
Great Indian Peninsula	603	679	1 6[illegible]7	1 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]4[illegible]7 [illegible]	1[illegible]	3 [illegible] 7		1 39 26 0[illegible]	1 6[illegible] 000	24 32 [illegible]53	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	243	2[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]6	2 [illegible] 7	[illegible]	170	1 5	4 [illegible]	4[illegible]	2 [illegible]15	...	4 [illegible]18	47[illegible] 000	66 0[illegible]2	
Baran-Kotah	32	31	[illegible]0	[illegible]	7[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 1[illegible]0	3 [illegible]0	[illegible]		[illegible]18	29 400	14,[illegible]82	.
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	213	220	[illegible]16	910	1 4[illegible]4	1 4[illegible]	157	[illegible]0	[illegible]08 [illegible]	[illegible]20 000	11 7[illegible]		2[illegible]	33 81 000	3 81 871	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	211	226	2 578	2,57[illegible]	5 55 821	5 85 [illegible]	21[illegible]	2[illegible]	12 72 2[illegible]8	13 [illegible]7 00[illegible]	34 782		[illegible]1 64 166	1 02 52 000	10 87,[illegible]34	...
North Western (incldg. 2' 6' gauge lines)	339	368	[illegible]670	3 715	15 75 795	14 60 000	–	[illegible]	[illegible]71 105	[illegible]3 0 000		3 11 105	2 27 72 260	2 00 10 000	...	27,62 260
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	213	240	1 2[illegible]8	1 401	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]0	2[illegible]3	[illegible]	5 96[illegible]	7 2[illegible]	1 [illegible]0 287		52 08 [illegible]06	57 [illegible]6,000	4 97 694	...
Hardwar-Dehra	209	228	32	32	5 [illegible]02	8 200	[illegible]	2[illegible]6	1[illegible]	18 [illegible]00	4 [illegible]25		1 16 [illegible]47	1 30,000	13 753	...
Metre gauge.																
Assam-Bengal	123	122	771	700	80 [illegible]37	76 000	1[illegible]	9	1 85 000	2 04 [illegible]00	19 000		13 28 965	14 2[illegible] 000	94 035	...
Burma	201	247	1 [illegible]27	1 5[illegible]7	2 64 [illegible]11	2 [illegible] 00	1[illegible]3	1[illegible]7	6 [illegible]2 410	6[illegible]	9 5[illegible]0		61 42 427	60 03 000	...	1,39,427
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	134	1[illegible]5	124	124	12 145	13 000	[illegible]	110	27 7[illegible]0	[illegible]8 000	240	...	2 39 [illegible]53	2,31,000	.	8,553
Lucknow-Bareilly	132	153	200	215	26 [illegible]81	31,500	131	146	56 481	[illegible]1 400	14 919	..	5,40,822	6,03 000	62,178	...
Mysore State (including Kolar Gold-Fields 5' 6")	126	134	411	411	52 232	55 800	127	1[illegible]	1,19 [illegible]44	1 240 0[illegible]0	4,456	...	8 41 968	9 77 000	1,35,032	...
Palanpur-Deesa	49	62	17	17	933	7[illegible]0	55	41	2,035	1 600	.	438	20,912	16,900	...	4,012
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, 5' 6" gauge)	234	259	1 913	1 914	3,93,340	4,93,00[illegible]	206	258	9,18 732	10 9[illegible] 000	1,80 268		78,09,337	82,30,000	4,20,663	.
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	294	299	1,396	1,396	4,29,833	4,30,000	3[illegible]8	308	9,96 [illegible]39	9 48,[illegible]00	...	48,939	65,87,[illegible]60	67,54 000	66,040	...
Travancore Branch	121	115	108	108	13,994	14,000	13[illegible]	130	32 040	3[illegible],000		1,640	1,91,610	2,00,000	8,390	...
Tirhoot State	158	191	775	775	1,24,937	1,30,000	151	17[illegible]	2,82,4[illegible]0	3,08,000	25,600	...	25,79,380	28,62,000	2,82,620	...
2' 6" gauge.																
Jorhat	59	61	30	30	1,868	1,700	62	57	3 691	4,200	509	.	28,890	28,400	...	490
TOTAL	313	341	24,561	24,786	71,53 777	78,53,800	291	317	1,67,61,026	1,77,51,100	9,90,074	...	12,84,89,582	13,35,03,700	50,14,118	...

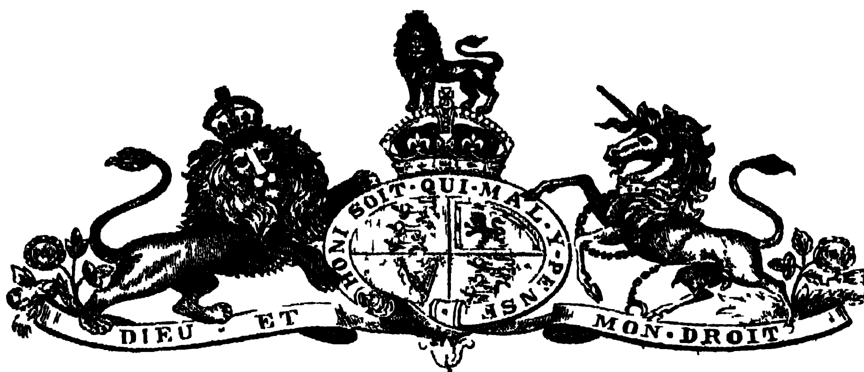
	All other Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.	Amritsar-Patti	160	152	28	56	5,749	10,000	205	179	14,401	21,000	6,599	...	73,463	1,04,000	30,537	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	120	139	114	114	8,232	10,300	72	90	21,652	24,100	2,448	...	2,85,537	2,66,000	...	19,537
	Bina-Goona-Baran	33	40	148	148	3,858	5,500	26	37	8,810	12,500	3,690	...	99,918	1,10,000	10,082	...
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	278	279	162	162	36,905	42,400	228	262	81,941	97,900	15,059	...	6,50,514	7,33,000	82,486	...
	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	91	103	16	16	722	2,000	45	125	1,359	4,000	2,641	...	26,110	27,200	1,090	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	132	144	79	79	9,929	10,000	126	127	22,813	22,000	...	813	2,24,816	3,52,000	1,27,184	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	100	141	34	34	1,838	2,500	54	74	4,524	5,300	776	...	89,868	60,200	...	29,668
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	260	284	334	334	64,700	85,500	194	256	1,48,130	1,87,000	38,870	...	14,04,436	15,57,000	1,52,564	...
	Petlad-Cambay	113	136	34	34	2,962	3,020	87	88	7,614	6,700	...	914	79,895	79,000	...	895
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	224	237	107	106	18,707	23,000	175	217	47,249	51,000	3,751	...	4,45,528	3,58,000	...	87,528
	Southern Punjab	149	157	425	424	52,536	77,000	124	182	1,24,711	1,60,000	35,289	...	9,66,693	12,23,000	2,56,307	...
	" —" Ludhiana" Extension	101	102	155	152	17,988	21,000	116	133	45,874	51,000	4,126	...	2,53,457	2,75,000	21,543	..
	Sutlej Valley (a)	...	...	...	210	...	12,000	...	57	...	20,000	20,000	...	...	20,000	20,000	...
	Tapti Valley	121	146	155	155	9,578	11,300	62	73	23,256	23,100	...	156	2,77,179	2,82,000	4,821	...
	Tarkessur	269	321	22	22	6,042	7,300	275	332	15,648	17,100	1,452	...	1,26,427	1,32,000	5,573	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	61	68	34	34	1,863	2,900	55	85	4,639	7,600	2,961	...	40,835	48,900	8,065	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	93	108	55	55	4,150	5,800	75	105	9,663	11,500	1,837	...	1,05,404	99,300	...	6,104
	Bengal and North-Western	113	138	1,095	1,118	1,42,711	1,35,000	130	121	3,22,571	3,18,000	...	4,571	27,31,895	29,20,000	1,88,105	...
	Bengal-Doo[illegible]	153	137	153	153	19,536	14,100	128	92	40,305	42,300	1,995	...	2,43,156	2,64,000	20,844	...
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	112	121	52	52	6,575	6,100	126	117	15,056	14,500	...	556	1,00,288	1,03,000	2,712	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	101	123	459	459	30,872	48,800	67	106	76,021	1,01,000	24,979	...	9,24,425	10,07,000	82,575	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	291	278	78	78	19,300	22,800	247	292	38,425	42,800	4,375	...	2,97,234	3,37,000	39,766	...
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	63	78	171	179	12,026	13,400	70	75	28,762	29,400	638	...	2,51,237	2,60,000	8,763	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	141	171	392	392	37,200	62,100	95	158	85,567	1,23,000	37,433	...	9,34,472	11,76,000	2,41,528	...
	Jaipur	43	43	73	73	2,791	2,100	38	29	6,341	5,300	...	1,041	36,222	43,800	7,578	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	84	713	831	47,468	65,400	67	79	1,08,500	1,31,000	22,500	...	9,22,387	10,71,000	1,48,613	...
	Kolhapur	136	160	29	29	2,993	5,400	103	185	6,839	12,300	5,461	...	68,792	92,500	23,708	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	28	25	50	50	656	1,400	13	28	1,499	3,000	1,501	...	(b)9,218	24,700	15,482	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	91	101	93	93	7,275	8,500	78	91	17,142	18,400	1,258	...	1,58,860	1,63,000	4,140	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	137	130	54	55	4,991	3,600	92	65	11,408	8,600	...	2,808	86,257	78,600	...	7,657
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	107	122	214	214	26,030	31,800	122	149	61,348	68,300	6,952	...	4,77,178	4,84,000	6,822	...
	Sangli	127	151	5	5	483	800	97	160	1,093	1,800	707	...	13,080	14,300	1,220	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	141	158	65	65	9,525	9,800	147	151	22,072	21,600	...	472	1,71,352	1,79,000	7,638	...
	Tanjore District Board	122	130	103	103	14,056	13,500	136	131	32,870	29,900	...	2,970	2,20,290	2,16,000	...	4,290
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	60	68	67	67	3,205	4,900	48	73	7,332	10,600	3,268	...	74,212	72,100	...	2,112
2' 6" gauge.	Barsi	177	179	78	78	9,539	35,000	122	449	31,658	46,800	15,142	...	1,97,586	2,00,000	2,414	...
	Cooch Behar	111	105	34	34	2,975	2,000	88	59	6,800	5,100	...	1,700	48,313	53,300	4,987	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	108	94	94	5,588	7,000	59	74	12,184	15,600	3,416	...	1,79,115	2,10,000	30,885	...
	Rajpipla	34	47	37	37	1,184	1,300	32	35	2,617	3,100	483	...	27,970	30,400	2,430	...
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	387	377	51	51	16,824	21,000	330	412	36,826	41,000	4,174	...	3,07,008	3,32,000	24,992	...
	TOTAL	126	142	6,062	6,415	6,69,559	8,47,300	110	131	15,56,520	18,15,200	2,58,680	...	1,36,30,637	1,50,58,300	14,27,663	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	302	30,623	31,231	78,23,336	87,01,100	255	279	1,83,17,546	1,95,66,300	12,48,754	...	14,21,20,219	14,85,62,000	64,41,781	...

(a) Opened from 6th July 1910. | (b) From 2nd May 1909.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Secretary, Railway Board.*

Simla, the 28th July 1910.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY JULY 30, 1910

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 24th March 1910

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*"

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1368.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first two months of 1910-1911 as compared with the corresponding period of 1909-1910.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April and May.					Whole year.		April and May.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	33,80,45,000	33,40,26,000	4,84,32,000	4,50,37,000	...	33,95,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	8,30,20,000	6,97,59,000	98,23,000	2,35,72,000	1,37,49,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	4,93,74,000	5,09,25,000	93,59,000	95,85,000	2,26,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	9,63,22,000	7,12,48,000	1,19,79,000	1,17,83,000	...	1,96,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	9,80,21,000	10,24,[illegible],000	1,58,72,000	1,73,27,000	14,55,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	7,44,75,000	9,05,74,000	1,10,63,000	1,64,57,000	53,94,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	7,04,57,000	7,46,00,000	81,31,000	79,76,000	...	1,55,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	77,97,14,000	79,30,31,000	11,46,59,000	13,17,37,000	1,70,78,000	...
167,700	109,400	29,900	59,400	29,500	...	Interest	1,43,61,000	1,50,89,000	25,06,000	25,99,000	93,000	...
4,200	5,500	1,200	1,200	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5,35,60,000	4,59,04,000	93,44,000	99,02,000	5,58,000	...
2,600	1,700	100	100	...	...	Receipts by Civil Department	1,68,86,000	1,77,55,000	22,45,000	23,96,000	1,51,000	...
80,200	82,200	9,700	9,300	...	400	Miscellaneous	68,39,000	81,40,000	8,54,000	8,79,000	25,000	...
43,800	22,700	...	...	...	...	Railway	43,27,55,000	44,79,10,000	7,14,47,000	7,91,93,000	77,46,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,79,82,000	3,71,2[illegible],000	11,55,000	8,95,000	...	2,60,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	39,65,000	45,31,000	4,55,000	5,46,000	91,000	...
412,700	419,900	60,200	62,800	2,600	...	Military Receipts	98,54,000	1,09,13,000	10,45,000	11,37,000	92,000	...
711,200	641,400	101,100	132,800	31,700	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,35,59,16,000	1,38,10,02,000	20,07,10,000	22,62,84,000	2,55,74,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railway	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway construction	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
8,890,200	3,425,800	2,699,600	609,800	...	2,089,800	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,27,73,000	1,30,74,000	...	...	...	...
...	2,250,000	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	53,89,000	1,67,86,000	18,54,000	11,73,000	...	6,81,000
2,437,200	...	432,400	...	...	432,400	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,77,21,000	30,58,000	85,71,000	3,30,45,000	2,44,74,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	45,02,000	32,21,000	17,94,000	16,60,000	...	1,34,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,56,62,000	1,82,51,000	56,26,000	44,01,000	...	12,25,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	91,000	95,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	857,500	...	...	857,500	Remittances (net)	...	59,41,000	...	...	...	...
18,006,600	15,500,000	2,948,800	4,442,100	1,493,300	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	23,40,000	...	...	...	...	...
29,334,000	21,175,800	6,938,300	5,051,900	...	1,886,400	TOTAL	8,84,80,000	6,04,26,000	1,78,45,000	4,02,79,000	2,24,34,000	...
30,045,200	21,817,200	7,039,400	5,184,700	...	1,854,700	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,44,53,96,000	1,44,14,28,000	21,85,55,000	26,65,63,000	4,80,08,000	...
8,453,700	14,802,400	8,453,600	15,809,400	7,355,800	...	Opening Balance	15,35,37,000	17,85,36,000	15,35,44,000	18,44,31,000	3,08,87,000	...
38,498,900	36,619,600	15,493,000	20,994,100	5,501,100	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,59,89,33,000	1,61,99,64,000	37,20,99,000	45,09,94,000	7,88,95,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL AND MAY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL AND MAY.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts. 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
111,100	84,000	21,000	14,500	...	6,500	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,04,22,000	13,12,96,000	3,05,25,000	3,17,18,000	11,93,000	...
2,101,100	2,278,800	546,700	615,900	69,200	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,77,19,000	5,32,83,000	66,29,000	68,02,000	1,73,000	...
180,900	213,700	20,200	11,900	...	8,300	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,02,79,000	4,37,33,000	61,31,000	60,79,000	...	52,000
387,300	418,600	92,300	52,500	...	39,800	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	20,70,82,000	22,00,04,000	3,20,40,000	3,34,56,000	14,16,000	...
2,619,500	2,619,700	429,000	431,300	2,300	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,46,52,000	3,44,15,000	50,89,000	50,68,000	...	21,000
12,500	2,400	400	3,500	3,100	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	77,01,000	1,49,64,000	16,72,000	8,36,000	...	8,36,000
8,582,200	8,780,200	1,761,500	1,796,000	34,500	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	25,39,46,000	26,77,78,000	3,94,35,000	3,65,71,000	...	28,64,000
108,600	111,700	28,000	27,900	...	100	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,97,67,000	2,99,08,000	49,23,000	48,39,000	...	84,000
78,500	79,300	9,600	10,400	800	...	Other Public Works	6,05,46,000	6,71,99,000	82,01,000	62,66,000	...	19,35,000
4,942,000	5,107,500	914,200	897,300	...	16,900	Military Services	22,90,01,000	23,61,96,000	3,79,05,000	3,77,80,000	...	1,25,000
19,123,700	19,695,900	3,822,900	3,861,200	38,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,04,11,15,000	1,09,88,76,000	17,25,50,000	16,94,15,000	...	31,35,000
...	..	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	.	−93,32,000	...	...	...	...
19,123,700	19,695,900	3,822,900	3,861,200	38,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,04,11,15,000	1,08,95,44,000	17,25,50,000	16,94,15,000	...	31,35,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,133,200	1,928,300	701,000	161,700	...	539,300	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	4,03,04,000	7,68,91,000	−25,12,000	78,87,000	1,03,99,000	...
...	5,904,100	...	...	...	..	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,422,400	1,385,100	219,800	114,700	...	105,100	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,08,59,000	1,44,15,000	11,65,000	60,000	..	11,05,000
3,555,600	9,217,500	920,800	276,400	...	644,400	TOTAL	5,12,23,000	9,13,06,000	−13,47,000	79,47,000	92,04,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	7,56,000	10,14,000	2,58,000	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do)	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	731,300	...	446,800	446,800	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	22,77,000	42,24,000	1,14,000	14,000	...	1,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,57,65,000	1,53,0[illegible],000	35,94,000		...	25,43,000
...	...	...	...	..	..	Loans to Local Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,200	387,000	.	193,100	193,100	..	Remittances (net)	81,33,000	...	2,15,38,000	1,11,82,000	...	1,03,56,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	29,69,47,000	23,75,58,000	4,36,66,000	8,48,97,000	4,12,31,000	.
..	...	...	...	...	...	do. do. do. exchange	−9,70,000	−16,000	2,22,000	−2,69,000	...	4,91,000
...	...	...	...	...	.	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,200	1,118,300	...	639,900	639,900	..	TOTAL	32,21,52,000	25,20,75,000	7,01,90,000	9,81,59,000	2,79,99,000	...
22,689,500	30,031,700	4,743,700	4,777,500	33,800	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,41,44,90,000	1,43,29,25,000	24,13,93,000	27,55,51,000	3,41,58,000	...
15,809,400	6,587,900	10,749,300	16,216,600	5,467,300	...	Closing Balance	18,44,43,000	18,70,39,000	13,07,06,000	17,54,43,000	4,47,37,000	...
38,498,900	36,619,600	15,493,000	20,994,100	5,501,100	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,59,89,33,000	1,61,99,64,000	37,20,99,000	45,09,94,000	7,88,95,000	...

The 28th July 1910.

R. W. GILLAN,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1690 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th July 1910:—

No. 381 of 1910.—New Superheater Company, Limited, of 155 Salisbury House Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., England. *Improvements in or relating to superheaters.*

No. 382 of 1910.—Leonhard Pink, pharmaceutical chemist of Blumenstrasse 70, Berlin, Germany. *Method of manufacturing jointless coverings of floors, walls and the like.*

No. 383 of 1910.—Pedro Puigjaner, engineer, of 188 rue Industria, Barcelona, Spain. *Multiple expansion rotary steam engine.*

No. 384 of 1910.—Tracey French Gavin Jones, engineer, of Cawnpore, British India. *Improvements in apparatus for shelling and cleaning grain.*

No. 385 of 1910.—Edward Conway Wren, captain, 1st battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Tidworth, England. *Light camp bedstead and valise.*

No. 386 of 1910.—Mistri Kaber Moti, mechanic, residing at Lalabhai's Pole in Mandvis street, Ahmedabad, in the Presidency of Bombay. *A new design of loom fork.*

No. 387 of 1910.—Ernest Auguste Hughes, planter and engineer, Letchmi Estate, Munnar P. O., South India. *Economically supplying steam or hot water for use in tea factories, etc., to be called "The Hughes-Imray economic boiler."*

No. 388 of 1910.—Manick Lal, native superintendent, Central Jail, Bikaner. *AK carpet.*

No. 389 of 1910.—Albert Henry Midgley and Charles Anthony Vandervell, electrical engineers, both of Warple Way, Acton Vale, Middlesex, England. *Improvements in dynamo electric machinery.*

No. 390 of 1910.—Frank Andrew Wardlaw, engineer, of Calle San Martin 195, Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic. *Improvements in and relating to the construction of clack-valves for locomotive boilers.*

No. 391 of 1910.—M. Asmatulla, engineer and factories owner, Akbarimandi, Lahore. *A water lift.*

No. 392 of 1910.—Harold Williamson Lake, of the firm of Haseltine Lake & Co., chartered patent agents, 7 & 8 Southampton Buildings, London, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improved method of producing fibres from flax, hemp and similar plants.*

No. 393 of 1910.—The Cedford Gas Process Company, Limited, of 7 Great Winchester street, London, E.C., England. *Improvements in and connected with the catalytic synthesis of methane.*

No. 394 of 1910.—John Reid, of 3 Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C., and the Mount, Montrose, N.B. *Improvements in collar boxes and the like.*

No. 395 of 1910.—William Banks, gentleman, of 44 Royal Bank Buildings, King street, St. John, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and Alexander Warrell, gentleman, of St. Paul's street, in the city of St. John aforesaid. *A new or improved compound of substances for use as a packing and analogous purposes.*

No. 1691 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the

Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 300 of 1909.—John A. Boog, engineer, surveyor and rice miller, of Bassein, Burma. *A dock.* (Specification filed 12 July 1910.)

No. 684 of 1909.—Tracy Gavin Jones, engineer, of Cawnpore, British India. *Improvements in latrines for use by natives.* (Specification filed 8 July 1910.)

No. 96 of 1910.—John Peachey Crouch, engineer, of Ely House, Newton Heath, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, and James Etchells, electrician, of 27, Lily lane, Moston Machester aforesaid. *Improvements in or relating to electrical distribution systems.* (Specification filed 12 July 1910.)

No. 191 of 1910.—John Edward Wood, engineer, of 148 Radford Boulevard, Nottingham, England. *Improvements in feed water heaters and purifiers for steam boilers.* (Specification filed 12 July 1910.)

No. 202 of 1910.—Duncan McLean, builder, of Kirton Park Terrace, North Shields, in the county of Northumberland, England. *An improved draught inducer for chimneys and ventilating shafts.* (Specification filed 18 July 1910.)

No. 235 of 1910.—J. Frederick Jones, residing at the Connemara Hotel, Madras. *Improvements in and relating to closures for cans, canisters and the like.* (Specification filed 14 July 1910.)

No. 253 of 1910.—Charles Barlow, custom preventive officer, 4 Meredith lane, Calcutta. *Detachable indicator shield.* (Specification filed 28 July 1910.)

No. 264 of 1910.—Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, electrical engineer, of Brant Rock, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in wireless signalling.* (Specification filed 12 July 1910.)

No. 265 of 1910.—W. R. Sykes, Interlocking Signal Company, Limited, William Robert Sykes, engineer, and Reuben William Tarrant, engineer, all of 26 Voltaire road, Clapham, London, S. W., England. *Improvements in railway signalling.* (Specification filed 12 July 1910.)

No. 291 of 1910.—Frank George Symmonds Price, engineer, of 53 Waterloo street, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. *Improvements in apparatus for mixing and consolidating concrete and like materials.* (Specification filed 14 July 1910.)

No. 292 of 1910.—Leonard Alfred Smallwood, tube manufacturer, of Tamworth House, Livingstone road, Handsworth, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements in or relating to the furnaces of boilers of the Lancashire, Cornish, marine or other similar type.* (Specification filed 14 July 1910.)

No. 293 of 1910.—Leonard Alfred Smallwood, tube manufacturer, of Tamworth House, Livingstone road, Handsworth, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements in or relating to furnaces for heating metals, and which are also applicable for the roasting, calcining and smelting of ores.* (Specification filed 14 July 1910.)

No. 1692 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 134 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and pumps.* (From 14 August 1910 to 14 August 1911.)

No. 209 of 1899.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements in buffer and drawbar apparatus.* (From 15 December 1910 to 15 December 1911.)

No. 419 of 1901.—Christopher Rawson. *Improvements in the oxidising process of indigo manufacture.* (From 12 August 1910 to 12 August 1911.)

No. 260 of 1903.—Edward Richard Palmer. *Improvements in or relating to latrine systems.* (From 1 August 1910 to 1 August 1911.)

No. 4 of 1904.—George Gough Dixon. *Method of and apparatus for extracting pearls from oysters and other mollusks.* (From 27 September 1910 to 27 September 1911.)

No. 545 of 1904.—N. O. Peters and Matadin Sukul. *Improvements in portable two-holed iron latrine seat.* (From 13 September 1910 to 13 September 1911.)

No. 59 of 1906.—Andrew John Hudleston. *Improvements in the locking of railway points and controlling signals in connection with same.* (From 31 July 1910 to 31 July 1911.)

No. 78 of 1906.—William Middleton and Hervic Nugent Grahame Cobbe. *Improvements in shoes and dies of grinding pans.* (From 25 August 1910 to 25 August 1911.)

No. 204 of 1906.—John Smith Raworth. *Improvements in controllers for electrically propelled vehicles.* (From 24 August 1910 to 24 August 1911.)

No. 375 of 1906.—Isidor Kitsee. *Improvements in a system for the transmission of electric telegraphy.* (From 25 February 1911 to 25 February 1912.)

No. 1693 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 189 of 1905.—George Arthur Elliss and Patrick Joseph McGuire. *Improvements in billiard tables.* (Specification filed 20 April 1906.)

No. 254 of 1905.—George Jackson. *Improvements in deep boring apparatus.* (Specification filed 20 April 1906.)

No. 294 of 1905.—Akshaya Kumar Majumdar. *Charu-cycle springs or improvements in spring frames of bicycles.* (Specification filed 19 April 1906.)

No. 401 of 1905.—Hans Siegwart. *Improvements in or relating to machines for manufacturing hollow artificial stone beams or girders.* (Specification filed 17 April 1906.)

No. 402 of 1905.—Tracey Gavin Jones and William Jeffers Craig. *Improvements in latrines and the like.* (Specification filed 17 April 1906.)

No. 409 of 1905.—Charles Walke. *Improvements in punching machines.* (Specification filed 18 April 1906.)

No. 413 of 1905.—Herbert Wilfred Perry. *An improved roller box goods vehicle for railways.* (Specification filed 17 April 1906.)

No. 418 of 1905.—Charles Walke. *Improvements in cotton gin rollers.* (Specification filed 18 April 1906.)

No. 419 of 1905.—Vincent Richard Carbery and Annie Vonck. *An improved slip-shackle.* (Specification filed 19 April 1906.)

No. 425 of 1905.—Frank Cotton. *Process and apparatus for generating a combustible gas from carbonaceous liquids.* (Specification filed 20 April 1906.)

No. 429 of 1905.—John Christopher Stead. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of carbon dioxide.* (Specification filed 17 April 1906.)

No. 434 of 1905.—Arthur Thomas Collier. *Improvements in and relating to elastic tyres for vehicles.* (Specification filed 17 April 1906.)

No. 435 of 1905.—Bertram Parrott Gray. *Improvements in and connected with hoof-pads for horse-shoes.* (Specification filed 17 April 1906.)

No. 97 of 1906.—John French Golding. *Improvements in assembled metal open-work fabric for use in concrete and other purposes.* (Specification filed 17 April 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street. Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*.).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. R	a.
(*a*) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1	0
(*b*) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1	0
(*c*) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual subscription with postage	3	0
(*d*) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1	0
" " " " 1906	1	0
" " " " 1907	1	0
" " " " 1908	1	0
" " " " 1909	1	0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2	0

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1910 are :—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery.* R a. p.	*Retail rate* For any quantity below *6 lbs. in one delivery.* R a. p.
16-oz. tins	5 0 0	6 0 0
8 " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
4 " "	1 4 0	1 8 0

Carriage or postage extra. Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND JULY 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipts of Bullion for Subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	180	11	18	12	221	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay		...	...	...	4	...	4	...	200	...	13	...	213	..	...	...	...	...	2

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 27th July 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th July 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd July 1910.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In England.		In Transit between India and England.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	4,87,46,900	20,70,21,235	25,57,68,135	13,28,20,918	*64,52,400	7,86,970	6,36,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	32,37,35,234	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,24,24,292
Cawnpore	...	2,83,35,230	2,83,35,230	5,18,97,888	50,11,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,69,09,283	
Lahore	...	3,51,74,805	3,51,74,805	2,50,38,798	83,40,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,33,79,263	
Bombay	1,91,20,920	13,81,95,310	15,73,16,230	4,19,63,878	3,10,27,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,29,90,250	
Karachi	...	1,27,94,955	1,27,94,955	29,34,925	3,12,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,47,375	
Madras	96,87,595	5,62,27,345	6,59,14,940	2,73,40,600	45,94,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,19,34,620	
Rangoon	...	2,79,10,315	2,79,10,315	5,90,87,100	17,36,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,08,23,875	
	7,75,55,415	50,56,59,195	58,33,14,610	34,10,83,107	5,74,74,877	7,86,970	6,36,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	58,30,19,900	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			9,44,710	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									7,50,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			58,22,69,900								TOTAL RESERVE R		58,22,69,900	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd July 1910.

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd July 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees.

R. W. GILLAN,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE NO. 12.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division, will receive and open tenders at Quetta. at 12 noon on Monday, the 1st August 1910, for supply of 1,205,000 lbs. "Potatoes hill and plain of regulation sizes" to be delivered at the Ration stands in Quetta from 1st September 1910 to 31st August 1911.

The earnest-money deposit to accompany the tender is R945.

2. Further particulars and forms of tenders with schedules of conditions on payment of R1 per set can be obtained on application to the Divisional Contract Officer, Quetta.

P. C. SAUNDERS, Captain,
Offg. Divisional Contract Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

QUETTA;
The 5th July 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 22 OF 1910.

In the matter of Ahmed Adam Ghachee, Piecegoods Merchant of Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition presented by Hajee Sakoor Hajee Kasim of Hajee Vally Mahomed Suleman Brothers and Company, a creditor of Ahmed Adam Ghachee, on the 10th day of May 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, against the said Ahmed Adam Ghachee was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 5th day of July 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON;
The 12th day of July 1910

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 37 OF 1910.

In the matter of Kong On, Building Contractor of No. 35, Barr Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kong On, Building Contractor of No. 35, Barr Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kong On.

RANGOON;
The 15th day of July 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 38 OF 1910.

In the matter of K. Veerasawmy Naidu, son of K. Venkatasawmy, residing at No. 28, Tsekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. Veerasawmy Naidu, son of K. Venkatasawmy, residing at No. 28, Tsekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K. Veerasawmy Naidu.

RANGOON;
The 16th day of July 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8-8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 ,,

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian ; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i Ibrahim Beg," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian, is obtainable from the office of the Board of Examiners, 20, Park Street, Calcutta, price R5 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

11D2

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th July 1910.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	93,14,038	9	3	1,70,29,015	15	4
Public Deposits at Branches	77,14,977	6	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				17,93,65,279	3	10
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				6,32,237	8	3
Sundries . . .				13,93,930	9	3
RUPEES				23,57,20,463	4	8

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
Government Securities . .				2,61,33,775	0	0
Other authorized Investments				52,60,871	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,56,90,505	15	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				3,45,25,324	6	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,45,33,409	6	0
Balances with other Banks .				46,93,149	0	5
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock .				21,85,918	10	7
Stamps .				12,027	15	4
Sundries .				3,93,372	3	6
				13,34,28,353	9	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*6,73,84,279	12	0	10,22,92,109	11	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†3,49,07,829	15	5			
RUPEES .				23,57,20,463	4	8

		R	a	p
* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value		9,90,645	0	0
† Do. do. do.		3,68,032	8	0
		13,58,677	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 28th July 1910.

N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent
Percentage 51·55.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 18th July 1910.

No. 79.—The services of 1st class Assistant Surgeon R. G. Babonau, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for employment at the Residency Hospital, Hyderabad, with effect from the 17th February 1910.

The 19th July 1910.

No. 80.—Assistant Surgeon P. T. Duckworth, I.S.M.D., attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Madras, is granted sixty days' privilege leave with effect from the 1st August 1910, or date of availing himself of the same.

No. 81.—This office Notifications Nos. 68 and 69, dated the 29th June 1910, granting three months' leave to No. 919 Military Hospital Assistant Abdul Ghani, and appointing First Class Senior Hospital Assistant Ram Datt Awasthi temporarily to His Excellency the Viceroy's Dispensary are cancelled.

The 22nd July 1910.

No. 82.—4th class Assistant Surgeon F. C. Baron, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is appointed temporarily to the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment, with effect from the 23rd January 1910.

This office Notification No. 40, dated the 9th May 1910, is hereby cancelled.

No. 83.—4th class Assistant Surgeon H. F. Hogan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is appointed temporarily to the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment, with effect from the 20th June 1910.

No. 84.—The services of No. 1106, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Kishan Lal, I.S.M.D., Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 6th June 1910.

The 23rd July 1910.

No. 85.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon J. R. H. Cabral, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director of Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 28th June 1910.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

NOTICE.

The Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 17th, 18th and 19th November 1910.

J. McNEILL,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR,
19th July 1910.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th July 1910.

No. 4215.—Mr. E. H. Pascoe, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is allowed one day's extension of the privilege leave granted under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations in Notification No. 3974, dated 29th June 1910.

T. H. D. LATOUCHE,
Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 20th July 1910.

No. 7.—Mr. F. C. Saint, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, has been granted privilege leave for 15 days under Articles 246 and 252 of the Civil Service Regulations (fifth edition), with effect from the 17th June 1910, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 26th July 1910.

No. 9.—Mr. G. E. R. Cooper, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, attached to No. 2 (late 15) Party (Northern Circle), Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 6th August 1910 or any subsequent date.

W. J. BYTHELL, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th July 1910.

No. 2.—Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 23 days under the provisions of Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, from the 15th August 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

G. P. LENOSE-CONYNGHAM, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Map Publication.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 22nd July 1910.

No. 2066-R.—In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, it is hereby notified that the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General has accepted the resignation by Mr. R. S. Bliss, Merchant, Quetta, of his office of member of the Municipal Committee of Quetta.

The 23rd July 1910.

No. 2082-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following addition at the end of

rule 5, Chapter 3, Part II of the petroleum rules published in his Notification No. 2306, dated the 29th April 1909 :—

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

By order,

H. B. St. JOHN, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent, Governor General.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 23rd July 1910.

No. 2083-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1889 (VIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to make the following addition at the end of rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the petroleum rules published in his Notification No. 2308, dated the 29th April 1909 :—

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form preseribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

By order,

H. B. St. JOHN, Captain,
Assistant to the Agent, Governor Gereral.

CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 20th July 1910.

No. 2626.—Mr. G. L. Thomson, Executive Engineer, is granted combined leave for six months—privilege leave one month and 19 days and special leave for the remaining period—with effect from the afternoon of 5th May 1910 under Articles 233 (ii) and 316 of Civil Service Regulations.

Local Administration's Order No. 1687-A., dated the 5th May 1910, is hereby cancelled.

J. P. BLAKEWAY, Major, R.E.,
Secretary in the P. W. D., Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 21st July 1910.

No. 1620-*D*.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Roberts, M.B., I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days with effect from the 15th July 1910, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1624-*D*.—Major V. deV. Hunt resumed charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow from Captain I. M. Little on the forenoon of the 7th July 1910.

The 25th July 1910.

No. 1646-D.—Lieutenant T. R. Reardon, 2nd Rajput Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps with effect from the 18th July 1910, *vice* Captain C. S. H. Robarts, on leave.

By order,

V. GABRIEL,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 20th July 1910.

No. 1058—1093.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following proviso to rule 5, Chapter III, Part II of the Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530—1093, dated the 14th October 1909:—

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° F., the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

The 23rd July 1910.

No. 1092—1098.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*j*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise Amendment Act (VII of 1906), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare that eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine and every preparation and admixture thereof are hereby included in the definition of "intoxicating drugs" contained in that section.

No. 1093—1098.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (2), clause (*a*) of the Excise Act (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise Amendment Act (VII of 1906), and with reference to Notification No. 1092—1098, dated the 23rd July 1910, by which eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine have been declared to be intoxicating drugs for the purposes of the said Act, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section prohibiting the possession of eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine shall not apply—

(1) to eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate and holocaine possessed in accordance with the conditions of his license by a person who is authorized by a license granted under the provisions of the said Act to sell eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine;

(2) to eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine which have been purchased from a duly authorized vendor for medicinal purposes on the prescription of a person who practises medicine according to European methods, provided that in the latter case the eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate and holocaine are in the possession of the person for whom it was prescribed or of a person authorized to purchase or possess them in his behalf; or

(3) to eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine up to the limit of one ounce required for the exercise of his profession in the possession of a person who has been registered under a European or American Medical Act or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods; or

(4) to eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine possessed until the 1st October, 1910, by persons who were in possession thereof prior to the date of this Notification and who have been in the habit of dealing in eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine.

FORM OF LICENSE.

Be it known that (name) residing in is hereby authorized by the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, to sell eucaine, beta

eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine *boná fide* as medicine at from the date of this license up to the 31st March 191 , subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That he do not transfer or purport to transfer this license to any other person.

(2) That he do not have in his possession at any one time more than one ounce of eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate and holocaine.

(3) That he sell eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine only at the premises for which this license is granted, and that he do not sell eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine in any other place without a separate license.

(4) That he purchase all eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine to be sold under his license either direct from Europe or from a licensed vendor thereof in India, and that he do not receive or have in his possession eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate and holocaine obtained elsewhere.

(5) That he do not sell eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine to any person other than—

(*a*) a medical practitioner, that is to say, a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods ;

(*b*) a person producing a prescription of a person who practises medicine according to European methods ;

(*c*) a pharmacist holding a license in this form.

(6) That he retain every prescription on the authority of which he has sold eucaiene, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate and holocaine, and that he do not sell eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine more than once on the authority of any one prescription.

(7) That he do not store any eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine to be sold under this license in any premises other than those named therein.

(8) That he keep a correct daily account in the following form to be balanced at the close of each day in a printed account book to be purchased from the Collector's office, a separate set of pages being set aside for eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine and for each derivative thereof stocked by him :—

Register of daily receipts and sales of eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine and their derivatives in the shop of .

Date.	Balance in hand yesterday.	Quantity received this day and whence received.	Total quantity to be accounted for.	Quantity sold this day.	Name of purchaser.	Address.	Date of prescription (if any) and name of medical practitioner who granted it.	Remaining store.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4						
	oz. grs.	oz. grs.	oz. grs	oz. grs.				oz. grs.	

(9) That he produce his license and accounts of sale of eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate, and holocaine for inspection at once on the demand of any officer specially or generally authorized by the Collector.

This license may be cancelled by the Collector if any breach of the Excise Act, 1896, or of the rules made thereunder or of abovementioned conditions is committed by the licensee or his partner or agent or any other person employed in the premises for which the license is granted.

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year at Ajmer.

Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,

R. E. HOLLAND,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

11 C

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 23rd July 1910.

No. 63.—The following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum, promulgated with this Residency Notification No. 52, dated the 19th July 1909, is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st September 1910.

Any objection which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date aforesaid will be consider by the Resident in Mysore.

DRAFT.

To rule 5, Chapter III, Part II, the following proviso shall be added, *viz.*,

"Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of patroleum which has a flashing point above 150° F., the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives."

By order,

W. G. GREY, Major,

First Assistant Resident.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF BHAGALPUR.

Insolvency.

Case No. 25 of 1909.

Joseph Enos Savaille, Erector-fitter in the E. I. R. Workshops, Jamalpur, District Monghyr . . . . Insolvent.

NOTICE.

The proposal made by the Insolvent to pay R25 a month towards the discharge of his debts will be considered on the 19th August 1910, when the creditors of the Insolvent must also prove their respective debts.

J. C. TWIDELL,

District Judge.

BHAGALPUR,
JUDGE'S OFFICE,
The 28th July 1910.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, "The King's" Regiment, dated at Subathu, this 26th day of July 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—9615, Private, James Thompson.
Age—23 years and 10 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—5th September 1906.
Place of enlistment—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which born—Bradford, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—25th July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Subathu.
Marks—Scar above right eyebrow. Two large burn scars behind right shoulder. Tatoo marks right and left forearms back of left hand.
Under 4 years' service.

L. ST. C. NICHOLSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding 2nd Battalion, "The King's" Regiment.

TREASURE TROVE.

ERRATUM.

In Notification, dated 11th July, published at page 1099 of Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 23rd July 1910, *for* Tindivanam *read* Tirukkoyilur.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July 1910.

No. 1280-*S.Ap.*—Syed Muhammad Baker Hussain, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 9th July 1910.

The 20th July 1910.

No. 1303-*S.Ap.*—Mr. D. A. Parekh, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 26th June 1910, in combination with privilege leave for three months already sanctioned.

The 21st July 1910.

No. 1325-*S-Ap.*—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the 13th July 1910, *vice* Lala Raj Narayan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. H. J. Hebbert to be confirmed in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. A. J. Hughes to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade ;

Mr. A. C. Verniex to be confirmed in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. C. H. McMinn to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade ;

Mr. T. W. Dawes to be confirmed in the 4th grade ;

Mr. T. J. Daintith to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade ;

Lala Jiya Lal to be appointed substantively to the 5th grade ;

Lala Shiv Sahai, Head Assistant, office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Northern Circle, and Officiating Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, to be appointed Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, provisionally.

The 22nd July 1910.

No. 1344-*S-Ap.*—Mr. J. C. Caddy, postmaster, Moulmein, pay R200—300, is granted an extension of furlough for 6 months with effect from the 17th August 1910.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 19th July 1910.

No. 821-*N.*—Mr. G. Connor, Treasury Officer, Peshawar, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 4th July 1910.

No. 823-*N.*—M. Muhammad Khan, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted as Treasury Officer, Peshawar, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th July 1910.

The 20th July 1910.

No. 828-*N.*—Military Hospital Assistant No. 1083 Abdul Majid assumed charge of the duties of the Agency Surgeon and Medical Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, on the afternoon of the 1st of July 1910, relieving Major W. Lethbridge, I.M.S.

The 23rd July 1910.

No. 871-*N.*—Captain J. Husband, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of the Superintendent of the Kohat Jail to Captain G. Browse, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 13th July 1910.

No. 872-N.—Captain G. Browse, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Kohat District on the afternoon of the 13th of July 1910, relieving Captain J. Husband, I.M.S.

The 25th July 1910.

No. 885-N.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th of March 1911, shall be observed as general holidays by all the public offices and courts in the North-West Frontier Province on account of the Census Operations.

2. The holidays to be public ones within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881.

The 26th July 1910.

No. 897-N.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner that a book entitled "Ekashlokigita" written in Marathi by Keshav Narain Domle and printed at the Atma Ram Press at Dhulia, West Khandesh, by Shankar Shri Krishna Deo, contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), inasmuch as they have a tendency to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section I, of the said Act the Honourable the Chief Commissioner hereby declares all copies of the said book, and whether published in Marathi, English, Bengali or any other language, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

By order, etc.,

H. N. BOLTON,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 21st July 1910.

No. 274 *H*.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 105, Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, as extended to this Province by Regulation VII of 1901, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Mr. J. A. O. FitzPatrick, Sub-Divisional Officer, Nowshera Sub-Division, the powers of a Collector under the said Act, for the disposal of the appeal case noted below:—

Abdul Majid Khan, son of Jam Dad Khan, Pathan of Katozai Talsil, Charsadda Defendant, Appellant,

versus

The Court of Wards of the Estate of Abdul Ghani Khan of Shabkadar, Plaintiff, Respondent.

Appeal from the order of M. Mir Alam Khan, Assistant Collector, 1st grade, Pashawar, dated 27th May 1910, passing a decree for R11,595-7-11 in favour of the plaintiff on account of lease money.

Peshawar, the 22nd July 1910.

No. 345-*L. F.*—It has been proposed by the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad, in the Hazara District, to include the following grains in class I (*a*) of the octroi schedule published in the *Gazette of India* Notification No. 20-L. F., dated the 14th January 1910. The proposal has received the approval of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and is published for general information under section 45 (9) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), and will have effect from the 1st August 1910:—

Name of Articles.	Rate of octroi.	REMARKS.
Class I (*a*) grains	4 pies per maund.	
Moth.		
Lobiya.		
Bajra.		
Jowar.		
Kolath.		
Kangni.		
Urd.		
Arhar.		
Chiva.		
Mattar.		
Jai.		
Ganhar.		

No. 729-G.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the construction of a Cattle Pound at Mardan.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under, section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7
District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area.			Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
			A.	R.	P.			
Peshawar .	Mardan .	Mardan .	0	0	10	North to South	*North.* Private land of Shamroz, etc. *South.* Hoti Road. *East.* Private land of Imam Din. *West.* Private land of Suleman.	Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.

The 23rd July 1910.

No. 736-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (*b*) of Act VII of 1878 (the Indian Forest Act) and in supersession of Notification No. 1083-A., dated the 1st September 1904, which is hereby cancelled, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to declare the area described below to be absolutely closed and all rights therein suspended, with effect from the 1st September 1910, for the rest of the term of the Peshawar Settlement :—

Name of District.	Name of Tehsil.	Area closed in acres.	Boundaries.	REMARKS.
Peshawar . .	Nowshera .	200	*North*—Libana Tapu, Manglot Rakh. *East*—Manglot Hill and Rakh. *South*—Lumai tank, Jhugri hill. *West*—Kohat-Nizampur road.	

No. 353-L.-F.—In accordance with the provisions of section 211, sub-section (1), clause (*c*) of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to extend sections 133 and 154 of the said Act to the notified area of Tank in the Dera Ismail Khan District, in addition to the sections which have already been extended thereto, and to declare that the provisions of the said sections shall come into force therein from the date of publication of this notification.

C. B. RAWLINSON, Major,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

TAKING OVER CHARGE.

Simla, the 22nd July 1910.

No. 01212-*E. I. F.*—Mr. F. H. Burkitt, Officiating Executive Engineer, Swabi Division, Upper Swat River Canal, took over executive charge of the Lower Swat River Canal Division, in addition to his own duties on the afternoon of the 1st July 1910, from Mr. A. G. C. Fane, Officiating Executive Engineer, who proceeded on privilege leave.

W. E. T. BENNETT,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

INSPECTING OFFICER, FRONTIER CORPS, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Simla, the 26th July 1910.

No. 148-*M-Camp.*—Mr. N. T. Duncan, Quarter Master, Samana Rifles and Border Military Police, Kohat, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th July 1910.

No. 150-*M-Camp.*—Major D. H. McNeile, 19th Lancers, Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia, is granted privilege leave of absence for 90 days under the provisions of paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th July 1910

No. 152-*M.-Camp*.—Consequent on the grant of 90 days' privilege leave of absence to Major D. H. McNeile, 19th Lancers, Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia, the following acting promotions are ordered in that Corps with effect from the 13th July 1910:—

(1) Captain G. S. Bull, 58th Rifles, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant.

(2) Captain H. T C. Ivens, 26th Punjabis, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

(3) Lieutenant E. P. Quinan, 27th Punjabis, Adjutant and Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing Commander.

A. R. DICK, Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 2nd July 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	[illegible]	31	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr (notified area).	4,114	1	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	25	2
3	Hazara	Bufla (notified area)	7,029	7	3	10	6	3	3	...	...	..	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	74	45	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	8	2	10	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	93	28	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	16	12	28	52	36	16	3	...	...	24	1	7	.	17	4	3	7	20	37	5
6	Peshawar	Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	2	6	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	43	16	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	3	8	11	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	8	10	9	3	6	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	3	1	3	4	52	47	8
9	Bannu	Lakki (notified area)	5,218	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	[illegible]	15	13	28	21	12	9	...	.	...	14	1	4	...	2	4	5	9	52	39	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	1	1	...		...		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	0	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	12
13	Maidan Sub-Division.	Becketganj-Khwajaganj (notified area)	5,566	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	13
		TOTAL	183,882	59	56	115	106	63	43	4	2	...	55	5	16	...	24	12	16	28	33	30	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 2nd July 1910.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.— In the 13 Municipal Towns, 115 births were registered (59 males and 56 females), giving a birth-rate of 33 *per mille* of population, 106 deaths were registered (63 males and 43 females), giving a death-rate of 30 *per mille* of population.

Peshawar, the 15th July 1910.

A. L. DUKE, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 9th July 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr (notified area).	4,114	5	2	7	4	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	89	51	2
3	Hazára	Buffa (notified area)	7,029	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	37	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	16	14	30	42	15	27	...	...	...	19	1	8	...	14	2	4	6	21	30	5
6	Peshâwar	Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	7	1	8	5	1	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	43	27	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	1	9	10	8	5	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	29	23	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	2	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	26	21	8
9	Bannu	Lakki (notified area)	5,218	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	9	6	15	8	3	5	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	28	15	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Mardan Sub-Division.	Becketganj-Khwajaganj (notified area)	5,566	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		TOTAL	183,882	47	40	87	78	33	45	1	...	...	39	2	13	..	23	5	7	12	25	22	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 9th July 1910.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 87 births were registered (47 males and 40 females), giving a birth-rate of 25 *per mille* of population; 78 deaths were registered (33 males and 45 females), giving a death-rate of 22 *per mille* of population.

A. L. DUKE, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 21st July 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of the Fasl Kharif of 1910 up to 30th June 1910.

Canals.	Water distributed during June 1910. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Authorized maximum gauge.	Water distributed during June 1910. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Actual throughout June 1910.	Water distributed during June 1910. Gross consumption, cubic feet, per second. Authorized full supply.	Water distributed during June 1910. Gross consumption, cubic feet, per second. Actual average throughout June 1910.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zilla.	Land irrigated (approximate). Acres.	Rainfall. Number of years on which average is struck.	Rainfall. Average.	Rainfall. During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Chief Crops (approximate). Area irrigated during June 1910.	Chief Crops (approximate). Area irrigated to end of June 1910.	Chief Crops (approximate). Area irrigated to end of June 1909.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										Sugarcane	962	4,858	3,755	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Rice	124	498	356	
(1) Lower Swat River Canal.	6·1	4·77	865	556	Peshawar	22,896	24	0·41	0·74	Cotton	1,538	4,970	3,976	
										Indigo	...	..	2	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	556						Maize	19	50	17	
Escapage	...	...	...	*Nil.*						Chari	189	373	491	
										Miscellaneous	3,816	12,147	13,057	
Total	...	...	...	556		22,896	...	...	...	Total	6,648	22,896	21,664	
										Sugarcane	...	2,155	2,331	
(2) Kabul River Canal	5·6	3·8	394	268	Peshawar	14,529	13	0·23	0·79	Rice	...	138	773	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Cotton	7	474	380	
Supply utilized	...	...		166						Maize	39	39	45	
Escapage	...		...	102						Chari	397	752	758	
										Miscellaneous	3,764	10,971	9,593	
Total	...	...	...	268		14,529	...	...	...	Total	4,207	14,529	13,889	
(3) Paharpur Canal	7·0	2·5	1,100	261	Dera Ismail Khan	3,129	3	0·30	0·52	Rice	7	7	...	The Canal ran throughout the month.
										Sugarcane	...	...	...	
Supply utilized	...	...	...	261						Cotton	4	14	7	
Escapage	..	...	...	*Nil.*						Jowar	370	979	395	
										Miscellaneous	1,105	2,129	2,682	
Total	...	...	...	261		3,129	...	...	...	Total	1,480	3,129	3,084	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...		40,554	...	...	...		12,341	40,554	38,637	

W. E. T. BENNETT,
Offg. Secretary *for* Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

SIMLA,
The 22nd July 1910.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Syndicate have been pleased to direct that the following portions of the Arabic course are to be omitted for the Matriculation Examination in 1911:—

Pp. 51-72 and the verses in the remaining portion of Tabari's History.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar*.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 16th of July 1910.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby announced that on the results of the last B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, a Jubilee Post Graduate Scholarship of the value of Rs. 32 a month, tenable for a term of two years, has been awarded to each of the students mentioned below:—

	B.A.		
Bandyopadhyay, Srikumar	...	...	Scottish Churches College.
Basu, Bireswar	...	...	Bangabasi College.
Chattopadhyay, Jatindramohan		...	Scottish Churches College.
Datta, Satyendranath	...	...	Ditto.
" Sukumar	...	...	Ditto.
Jacob, Alfred Gladwin	...	...	Bishop's College.
Mitra, Sailendranath	...	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Atindranath	...	...	Scottish Churches College.
Sarkar, Ambujaksha	...	...	Presidency College.
	B.Sc.		
Bagchi, Kalidas	...	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kumarnath	...	...	Ditto.
Datta, Rasicklal	...	...	Ditto.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar*.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 22nd July 1910.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

ACHARYYA SATYAVRATA SAMASRAMI, University Lecturer in Sanskrit, will commence the delivery of his lectures for the current session on Monday next, the 25th instant, and will, until further notice, continue to deliver these lectures at the Senate House, College Square, on the days and in the order notified below:—

		On subjects in Group B (Vedas).	On subjects for the common papers.
Monday	...	From 11 A.M. to 12 noon.	From 12 noon to 1 P.M.
Tuesday	..	From 3 P.M. to 4 P.M.	
Wednesday	...	From 11 A.M. to 12 noon.	From 12 noon to 1 P.M.
Thursday	...	From 11 A.M. to 12 noon.	

University students who wish to attend the above lectures are requested to get their names registered at the University Office as early as possible.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar*.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 23rd July 1910.*

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTIFICATION.

ON the results of the last Matriculation Examination, Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science, B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations, the following candidates have been declared entitled to the Medals, Prizes and Scholarships mentioned above the name of each:—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The Inglis Medal.

Gan, Mrityunjay ... ... Putsuri I. P. Institution.

The Inglis Prize.

Sarkar, Nalini ... ... Loreto House.

The Jatindrachandra Medal.

Ghosh, Mahitmohan ... ... Uttarpara Government School.

The Jatindrachandra Prize.

Bhattacharyya, Ananganath ... Hare School.

The Jaynarayan Prize.

Bhattacharyya, Ananganath ... Hare School.

The Kalidas Nyayaratna Medal.

Bhattacharyya, Praphullakumar .. Harinavi A. S. School.

The Keshabchandra Sen Prize.

Mitra, Suriti ... . Loreto House.

The Kirtichand Mackenzie Medal.

Ghosh, Mohitmohan ... ... Uttarpara Government School.

The Rai Radhikaprasanna Mookerjee Bahadur Medal.

Ghosh, Sailendranath ... ... Krishnagar Collegiate School.
Tarafdar, Sasibhushan ... ... Nabadwip Hindu School.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

The Bankimchandra Silver Medal.

Sengupta, Jyotiprasad ... ... Krishnagar College.

The Duff Scholarships.

In Languages.

Mukhopadhyay, Manikumar .. Scottish Churches College.

In Mathematics.

Ghosh, Debaprasad .. ... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.

As best Student of the Scottish Churches College.

Gupta, Ajaykumar ... ... Scottish Churches College.

As best Christian Student.

Khrist Mangal Premoday Kachchap ... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.

In Physics.

Chakrabarti, Binodlal ... ... Presidency College.

In Chemistry.

Das, Gobindacharan ... ... Scottish Churches College.

The Stephen Finney Medal.

Chakrabarti, Binodlal ... ... Presidency College.

The Pachete Sanskrit Prize.

Ghosh, Debaprasad ... ... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.

The Rai Radhikaprasanna Mookerjee Bahadur Prize.

Basu, Sureschandra ... ... Presidency College.

The Saradaprasad Prizes.

English.

Amiruddin Ahmed ... ... Presidency College.

Sanskrit.

Ghosh, Debaprasad ... ... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.

History.

Bhattacharyya, Haridas ... ... Scottish Churches College.

Logic.

Ghosh, Debaprasad ... ... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.

Mathematics.

Ghosh, Debaprasad ... ... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.

Physics.

Chakrabarti, Binodlal ... ... Presidency College.

Chemistry.

Das, Gobindacharan ... .. Scottish Churches College.

Botany.

Khrist Mangal Premoday Kachchap ... St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
Narayan Misra ... ... Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

The Woomeshchandra Mookerjee Silver Medal.

Kingsley, May ... ... Rangoon College.

B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS.

The Eshan Scholarship.

Bandyopadhyay, Srikumar ... ... Scottish Churches College.

The Radhakanta Medal.

Basu, Bireswar ... ... Bangabasi College.

The Harischandra Prize

Bagchi, Kalidas ... ... Presidency College.

The Herschel Medal.

Bagchi, Kalidas ... ... Presidency College.

The McCann Silver Medal.

Gangopadhyay, Surendramohan ... Presidency College.

The Peary Chand Mitra Medal.

Jacob, Alfred Gladwin ... ... Bishop's College.

The Hemantakumar Medal.

Sarkar, Ambujaksha ... ... Presidency College.

The Padmabati Medal.

Bonnerjee, Marie ... ... Bethune College.

The Philip Samuel Smith Prize.

Ray, Satischandra ... ... Presidency College.

The Keshab Chandra Sen Medal and Prize.

Sarkar, Ambujaksha ... ... Presidency College.

The Prasanna Kumar Sarbadhikari Medal.

Chattopadhyay, Jatindramohan ... Dacca College.

The Bishnupriya Devi Prize.

Chakrabarti, Hemantakumar ... Presidency College.

The Vidyasagar Medal.

Sengupta, Asutosh ... ... Dacca College.

The Bankimchandra Gold Medal.

Mitra, Jatindramohan ... ... Presidency College.
" Sailendranath ... .. Ditto.

The Manackjee Rustomjee Medal.

Bandyopadhay, Srikumar ... ... Scottish Churches College.

The William Smith Prize.

Dasgupta, Jitendranath ... ... Scottish Churches College.

The Tawney Memorial Prize.

Chakrabarti, Harendrachandra ... Presidency College.

The Gangaprasad Medal.

Datta, Rasicklal ... ... Presidency College.

The Jyotishchandra Medal.

Bandyopadhyay, Gaurinath .. ... Scottish Churches College.

The Gangamani Medal.

Bhattacharyya, Surendranath .. Sanskrit College.

The Bankimbihari Sen Medal.

Purkayastha, Dineschandra ... ... Presidency College.

The Taraknath Ray Prize.

Nandi, Abaninath ... ... Hugli College.

The Pratapchandra Majumdar Medal.

Jacob, Alfred Gladwin ... ... Bishop's College.

The Abinaschandra Medal.

Datta, Sukumar ... .. Scottish Churches College.
Chakrabarti, Mukundikisore ... Ditto.

On the results of the last M.B. Examinations, the following candidates have been declared entitled to the Medals, Prize and Scholarship mentioned above the name of each :—

1ST M.B. EXAMINATION.

The Manackjee Rustomjee Scholarship.

Addya, Jugalkisore ... ... Medical College.

The Dr. Rakhaldas Ghosh Prize.

Pal, Nilmani ... ... Medical College.

2ND M.B. EXAMINATION.

The Goodeve Medal.

De, Jyotishchandra ... ... Medical College.

The McLeod Medal.

De, Jyotishchandra ... ... Medical College.

The Jugalchandra Dasgupta Coronation Medal.

Lahiri, Subodhkumar .. ... Medical College.

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 23rd July 1910.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

BABU SURENDRANATH GUHA, M.A., B.L., will hold an examination on the subject of the lectures prepared by the late Dr. Priyanath Sen, M A., B.L., on the General Principles of Hindu Jurisprudence, on Saturday, the 20th August 1910

The examination will be held at the Senate House, College Square, and will commence at 11 A.M. precisely.

Only those that have attended 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered will be admitted to the examination.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 25th July 1910.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICES.

In supersession of the previous orders on the subject, it is notified that the Course in English for the L. T. Examination in 1911 and 1912 will consist of the following books :—

L. T. EXAMINATION, 1911.

Tennyson—The Holy Grail (Idylls of the King).

Walter Raleigh—Shakespeare (English Men of Letters).

L. T. EXAMINATION, 1912.

Tennyson—The Princess.

Huxley—On Education.

It is hereby notified that of the theses submitted for the Griffiths Memorial Prize for 1909, the thesis entitled "a Memoir of the Surgical Instruments of the Hindus, with a comparative Study of the Instruments of the Greek, Roman and Arab Surgeons and the Modern Surgeons of Europe" by Dr. Girindranath Mukhopadhyay, B.A., M.D., has been approved by the Syndicate and that the prize has accordingly been awarded to the author of the thesis.

In supersession of the previous notification on the subject, the M. L. Examination will be held on the 29th of December 1910 and following days instead of the 21st of November and following days.

The applications and fees for admission to the examination should reach the Registrar on or before the 26th of September 1910.

The next Preliminary Examination in Law will be held on the 2nd of January 1911 and the following day.

The next final B. L. Examination will be held on the 4th of January 1911 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the examinations should reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 3rd of December 1910.

The M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations in 1911 will be held on the 26th of June 1911 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the examinations should be sent to the office of the Registrar on or before the 25th of March 1911.

The Preliminary Examination in Law in July 1911 will be held on the 3rd of July 1911 and the following day.

The final B. L. Examination in July 1911 will be held on the 5th of July 1911 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 3rd of June 1911.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE:
Calcutta, the 25th July, 1910.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Syndicate have prescribed the following portions of the Sanskrit Prose Selections published by the University for the Intermediate Examination in Arts in 1912 :—

Pages 7—38 ; 99—119.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
Calcutta, the 26th July 1910.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

REVISED NOTICE.

Acharyya Satyabrata Samasrami, University Lecturer in Sanskrit, will commence the delivery of his lectures for the current session on Monday next, the 25th instant, and will, until further notice, continue to deliver these lectures at the Senate House, College Square, on the days and in the order notified below :—

	From 12 moon to 1 P.M.
Monday	On Subjects for the Common Papers.
Tuesday	On Subjects in Group B (Vedas).
Wednesday	On Subjects for the Common Papers.
Thursday	On Subjects in Group B (Vedas).
Friday	Ditto.
Saturday	Ditto.

University students who wish to attend the above lectures are requested to get their names registered at the University Office as early as possible.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE:
The 27th July 1910.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, London, W.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 10 Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin W. N., Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. Rudolf Haupt, 1, Dorrienstrasse, Leipzig, Germany.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. A. R. Pillai & Co., Trivandrum.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Punjab.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*

*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act XIII of 1885), as modified up to 1st June 1910. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) as modified up to the 1st June 1910, with an Index. R2 8*a*. (5*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Results of certain Investigations regarding Rats in the Punjab by Captain G. I. Davys, I.M.S. Foolscap. Board. 6*a*. or 7*d*. (3*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Investigation on Bengal Jail Dietaries with some observations on the Influence of dietary on the physical development and well-being of the people of Bengal by Captain D. McCay, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., I.M.S. Super Royal 4to. Board. R2-6 or 4s. 3d. (9a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1908-09. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (5a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Civil Service Regulations relating to Salary, Leave, Pension and Travelling Allowance, fifth edition. Corrected up to 1st April 1910. Royal 8vo, cloth. R2 or 3s. with appendices. (8a.) Appendices only 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department. Corrected to May 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 or 5d. (1a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April and May 1910. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of May 1910. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Pusa on the 21st February 1910 and following days with appendices. Foolscap. Paper cover. As 8 or 9d. (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1909. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s. 8a. (6a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909. Foolscap. Paper Cover. As. 10 or 10d. (2a.)

Report on Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909-1910. Foolscap. Paper Cover. As. 5 or 5d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1910.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1909. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1909 (Whipping). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fee) modified up to 1st February 1909. In Urdu. 5a. 9p. (1a.) Hindi. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act V of 1909. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1908. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1882 (Trust) modified up to 1st June 1909 In Hindi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1864 modified up to 30th June 1909 In Urdu. 3p. (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession) modified up to 1st April 1909. In Urdu. 11a. 3p. (2a.) In Hindi. 11a. 3p. (2a.)

Act VII of 1909 (Anand Marriage). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1850 (Caste Disabilities). In Urdu 3p (1a.) In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Wigley's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1901-03 R5 reduced to R3 per copy. (10a.)

Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1904. R1-4a. reduced to R1 per copy. (6a.)

Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1905. R1-4a. reduced to R1 per copy. (6a.)

Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1906. R1-4a. reduced to R1 per copy. (6a.)

Bose's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1907. R1-4a. reduced to R1 per copy. (6a.)

Set of Digests from 1901-1907. R10 reduced to R7 per set of five volumes. (R2.)

General Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909. R1-2 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1908, with Index of Cases by C. E. Grey, 1910. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R2 or 3s. (6a.)

List No. 2 of 1909, dated 31st December 1909, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st March 1910. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Corrigendum to Volume II of the Unrepealed General Acts, edition 1909.

Corrigendum to the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as modified up to 1st June 1908.

The General Clauses Act (X of 1897) as modified up to 1st February 1910. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act 26 of 1881. In Urdu and Hindi. As. 4 (1a.) each.

Act 13 of 1880. In Urdu and Hindi. As. 1-3 (1a.) each.

Act 1 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 6p. (1a.) each.

Act 3 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.) each.

Act 6 of 1910 In Urdu and Hindi 3p. (1a.) each.

Act 4 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.) each.

Act 7 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.) each

Act 8 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.) each.

Act 12 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.) each.

Act 3 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.) each.

Act 2 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 6p. (1a.) each.

Act 5 of 1910. In Urdu and Hindi. 3p. (1a.) each.

Act II of 1857 (Calcutta University), as modified up to 1st June 1910. 2a. (1a.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), as modified up to the 1st April 1910 5a (1a. 6p.)

The Succession Certificate Act, 1889 (VII of 1889), as modified up to 1st June 1910. 5a 6p (1a.)

The Cantonment (House-accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902). as modified up to 1st June 1910. 6a. 6p. (1a.)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st May 1910. 6a. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rabies and Anti-Rabic Treatment in India, by Major George Lamb, M.D, I M.S. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 1a. (1a.)

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report for 1906-07. Part II. Super Royal. Cloth. R25 or 37s. 6d. (R1.)

Archæological Survey of India Annual Report for 1907-08. Part I. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No 11. Corrected to 1st January 1910. Royal 8vo. Board 11a. or 1s (2a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Chronological Tables for the year 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Proceedings of the Imperial Malaria Conference held at Simla in October 1909. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s 2d

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1908. With Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India for the year. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India from April to June 1910. Foolscap Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

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Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part 8. By George C. Simpson, D.Sc. (Illustrated by 2 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price R3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1910.

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Tables for the reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. Quarto. Cloth binding. R2.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost.

No. of Promissory Note.	Amount of Promissory Note.
122401	2,000
M 010531	5,000
M 010841	800
M 010842	1,000
M 010843	2,000
	Total R10,800

of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865

The Government Promissory Notes particularized in the margin which originally stood in the name of the Accountant General, Madras, and last endorsed to K. J. Thimmajamma Garu, the late Proprietrix of Thimmajammal's estate in the North Arcot district, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present proprietor of the estate. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned Securities.

N. S. BRODIE,
Collector and Agent

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
11th March 1910.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 202976, dated 10th March 1910, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for R34-1-5.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that office.

Name of Proprietor—SRIMOTI DHARMODASI DEBI.
Address—C/o Babu Saroda Prosad Mukerjee, 60, Khetter Mitter's Lane, Sulkeah.

IN THE COURT OF L. SURAJ NARAIN, M.A., MUNSIFF, 2ND CLASS, JAGADHRI, DISTRICT AMBALLA.

SUIT NO. 579 OF 1910.

Barkat, son of Amanat Khan, caste Rajput, resident of Mauza Tamnauli, Tahsil and District Amballa, Plaintiff,

against

(1) Wali Mohammad and (2) Nia Mohammad, sons of Mahzar, (3) Karm Bakhsh, son of Amanat, caste Rajput, of Mauza Tamnauli, Tehsil and District Amballa, Defendants

Claim for possession of 28 bighas 7 Biswas Kham of land situate at Mauza Tamnauli.

In the above-mentioned case, plaintiff has satisfied the court that Karm Bakhsh' defendant No. 3, is keeping out of the way to evade service of summons, and that service of summons cannot be effected in the ordinary way. It is hereby notified that if he will not appear in this court on 8th August 1910 at 6 A.M. to defend the case, *exparte* proceedings will be taken against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of this court this 14th July 1910.

L. SURAJ NARAIN,
Munsiff, 2nd class, Jagadhri.

NOTICE.

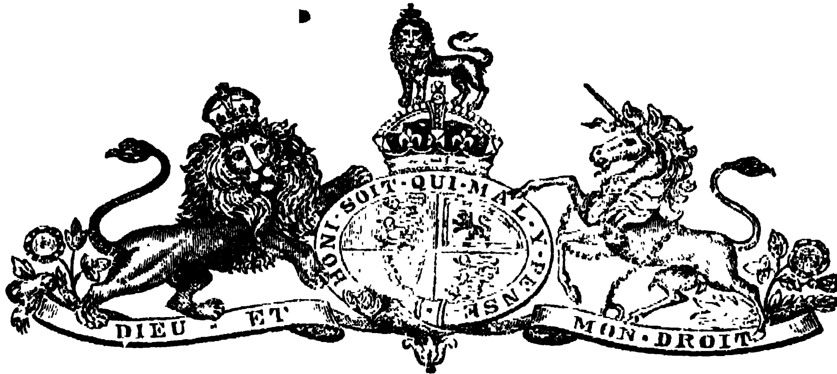
In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882
and
In the Matter of the Calcutta Company Ld., in liquidation.

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has by an order dated the 31st day of May 1910 appointed Mr. K. Shelly Bonnerjee, Bar-at-Law, to be Official Liquidator of the above Company.

Dated this 22nd day of July 1910.

FOX AND MANDAL,
Attorneys for the petitioning Creditors.

J. H. HECHLE,
Master.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 31 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1910 OF:

RICE	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
WHEAT AND FLOUR	OATS	TURMERIC
BARLEY	LINSEED	GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	JAWAR STALKS
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	BHUSA
RAGI	GHI	BRAN
KANGNI	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
MAIZE	SALT	KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1910	Rice, unhusked 1909	Rice, husked 1910	Rice, husked 1909	Wheat 1910	Wheat 1909	Flour (wheat) 1910	Flour (wheat) 1909	Barley 1910	Barley 1909	Jawar 1910	Jawar 1909	Bajra 1910	Bajra 1909
Burma*—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	34·78	40	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	30·62	28·44	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	39 02	51·2	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	..	...	36·33	34 22	43 84	43·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	32 39	32 09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	35·75	39·75	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	31 78	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	34·41	44·76	42·95	36 86	...	...	...	...	18·03	17·53	..	...
Pakókku	...	...	32·82	36·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	35	40	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	38 75	45	33·75	47·5	...	...	17·5	25	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Pabna	...	...	36·87	48·12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...	...	41·37	54·37	55	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	15	27·5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	16·25 to 18·75	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—														
Deltaic—														
Midnapur	...	...	32·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	.	...	45	51·25	35	46 25	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bardwan	...	...	36·25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	...	...	35·73	38·07	43·11	43 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—														
Patna	...	...	45	45	37·5	37·5	...	...	20	24·37	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	.	..	33·12	55·94	31·56	42·5	...	...	20·63	30	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	44·37	...	33 28	44·37	...	...	20·94	26 56	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	24 53	31 93	41·93	47·34	32·4	40·68	39 63	48·91	20 99	26·25	...	...	24·53	30·17
Central—														
Cawnpore	27 55	·54	44·43	42·08	32·66	42·08	37·19	47·03	19·71	26·2	21·61	25	24·22	26·67
Jhánsi	...	...	44·22	47 03	36·56	45·62	...	53·28	21 56	27 19	22·81	30·16	...	30·16
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	45·62	50	29 69	39·06	...	44·37	19·06	25	...	30·78	...	29·06
Agra	47·29	44·43	53·33	76·2	34·79	44·43	40 99	53·33	22·24	25 78	24·22	28·59	27·6	29·79
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	20	25	...	...	30	40	...	...	16·67	25	24·37	25	25	25
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	44·43	43·28	31·98	43 28	42·09	53·33	19·53	25	...	26·67	24·22	25
Northern—														
Fyzabad	23·49	26·87	48·12	48·44	31 41	42·08	...	...	19·06	25·42	24·06	29·58	...	26·67

*The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Oats		Linseed		Mustard and Rapeseed		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	..	...	.	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	.	...	30·05	37·43	51·2	56·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	23·27	23·27	63·37	63·37	68·82	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
..	...	...	...	34·22	40·76	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
..	...	...	...	45·07	53·78	50·39	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	18·03	17·53	30·62	31·84	39·51	52·46	68·82	85·33	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	.	...	21·81	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakókku
														Arakan—
...	...	..	...	44·44	62·75	61·54	72·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
														Eastern Bengal and Assam—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	30	35	45	65	...	..	...	...	50	52·5	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	28·75	30	40	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
														Central—
...	...	...	...	23·12	30	...	...	...	...	65	54·37	53·28	55	Pabna
														Northern—
...	...	..	...	42·5	40	35	40	...	...	...	...	50	50	Rangpur
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	45	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	42·5	46·25	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	33·75 to 36·25	...	47·5 to 50	...	45	62·5	48·75	50 and 55	48·75 and 55	Midnapur
...	...	30	30	27·5	36·25	37·5	46·25	32·5	37·5	70	55	50	50	Calcutta
														Central—
...	...	...	...	25	53·75	44·37	45	...	...	...	...	42·5	50	Bardwan
														Orissa—
...	...	...	...	35·68	42·34	33·85	38·07	30·47	50·83	...	...	57·13	57·13	Cuttack
														Bihár, south—
...	...	31·25	31·25	31·25	31·25	35·62	35·62	...	...	55	55	53·75	53·75	Patna
														Bihár north—
...	...	21·56	35	22·5	34·37	31·56	44·37	27·5	35	70	57·5	43·75 and 50	41·25 and 50	Bhágalpur
...	...	22·19	30·78	25	33·28	30·78	44·37	25	36·25	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
														United Provinces—
														(a) AGRA—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	22·5	31·93	30·36	36·51	...	...	63·75	44·43	[illegible]2·4	43·12	Benares
														Central—
...	...	20·52	26·67	23·18	30·16	28·54	31·79	...	...	66·67	52·45	40·99	47·03	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	24·06	32·66	44·37	59·37	...	...	69·69	45·62	40	47·03	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	30·78	22·5	29·53	...	40·94	...	47·03	...	...	40	45·78	Meerut
...	...	...	23·54	25	28·59	34·79	47·29	...	...	72·71	60·67	47·08	53·49	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	21·87	24·37	20·31	33·12	23·49	40	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	Shahjahánpur
														(b) OUDH—
														Southern—
...	...	...	25·78	22·86	33·33	...	...	...	...	66·35	50	50	53·33	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	22·19	27·6	23·44	82·5	26·72	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til or jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	13	14·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	400	400	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	426·67	...	...	16·24	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	492·31	...	...	17·73	17·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	492·31	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	492·31	290·91	...	...	22·15	28·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	492·31	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	492·31	492·31	...	...	21·33	21·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan														
Akyab	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	26·67	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	500	380	67·5	52·5	15·62	15·62	50	65	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	500	380	72·5	75	18·75	20	130	180	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Pabna	...	...	560	430	56·25	52·5	18·75	18·75	115	120	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...	...	480	380	55	55	25	22·5	100	100	...	...	5	3·75
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	70	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Deltaic—														
Midnapur	...	...	360 to 510	370 to 420	67·5 to 70	77·5 to 80	17·5	17·5	127·5 and 142·5	125 and 140	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	60	53·75	470	420	60	55	15	15	85	82·5	...	...	12·5	15
Central—														
Bardwan	...	...	480	370	80	87·5	17·5	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	43·54	65	411·41	457·19	66·67	57·13	18·12	14·37	67·19	62·5	...	...	5	5
Bihár, south—														
Patna	55	55	320 to 350	320 to 350	55 to 60	55 to 60	20	20	40 to 60	40 to 60	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	...	...	480	340	55	46·25	18·91	18·75	90	125	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	492·34	355·62	...	57·19	19·06	20	200	160	...	...	...	...
United Provinces														
(*a*) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	54·27	54·27	483·91	378·59	60·36	58·7	23·65	23·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	69·53	64·01	426·67	336·82	61·56	50	17·76	17·76	80	80	100	90	...	...
Jhánsi	66·41	...	412·81	336·87	64·06	57·19	20	20	...	...	...	80	5·62	5
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	...	367·81	...	57·19	19·06	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	441·35	336·82	53·33	61·51	17·76	17·76	130	130	113·75	90	6·67	...
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahnápur	...	...	450	340	...	...	21·04	20	...	...	90 and 100	90 and 100	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	470	382·5	66·67	50	21·04	20	...	...	100	90	...	5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	520	370	57·5	48·44	20·94	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw 1910	Straw 1909	Jawar stalks 1910	Jawar stalks 1909	Bhusa 1910	Bhusa 1909	Bran 1910	Bran 1909	Sheep, per score 1910	Sheep, per score 1909	Plough bullocks, per pair 1910	Plough bullocks, per pair 1909	Kerosene oil, per tin 1910	Kerosene oil, per tin 1909	Districts
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	9·14	11·27	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·25	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·85	11·85	...	...	...	...	2	...	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·56	1·62	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	24·06	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·81	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·16	19·75	...	...	...	...	1·62	2·5	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	1·87	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·61	1·62	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	13·61	12·19	22·38	26·67	...	...	...	...	1·69	2·62	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	8·8	...	14·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	Pakôkku
														Arakhan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Akyab
														Eastern Bengal and Assam—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	1·31	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11	1·62	Dacca
														Central—
10	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	1·62	Pabna
														Northern—
8·75	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2	Rangpur
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·75	2·12	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·87	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Deltaic—
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·01	1·61	Midnapur
10	10	...	..	20	20	20·62	25	...	...	...	...	2·06	1·5	Calcutta
														Central—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	32·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	1·62	Bardwan
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	6·25	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·06	1·53	Cuttack
														Bihár, south
...	...	...	...	12·5	12·5	21·25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·75 to 2·06	Patna
														Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	2	1·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	5	10	20	25	...	...	...	...	2	1·75	Muzaffarpur
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7·29	8·91	26·93	34·79	50	50	40	40	2·62	2·06	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	...	5·94	7·07	17·34	29·63	70	70	...	...	2·25	1·94	Cawnpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·28	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·31	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	10	22·19	35·16	...	...	...	...	1·81	2·37	Meerut
8·75	8·75	6·67	...	5·73	5·73	20·52	31·98	...	...	30	30	2·56	2·31	Agra
														Submontane west—
...	...	...	...	8·12	6·72	30	40	60 and 65	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	2·37	2·25	Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·62	6·56	20	30	40	40	...	...	2·66	2·62	Lucknow
														orthern—
...	...	...	...	5·62	5·94	...	...	...	...	35	35	2·06	1·69	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—continued.

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1910	Rice, unhusked 1909	Rice husked 1910	Rice husked 1909	Wheat 1910	Wheat 1909	Flour (wheat) 1910	Flour (wheat) 1909	Barley 1910	Barley 1909	Jawar 1910	Jawar 1909	Bajra 1910	Bajra 1909
Rajputana—														
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	30·78	...	...	34·11	42·97	...	...	23·44	26·25	27·5	28·85	30·78	31·35
Punjab—														
Southern— Ferozepur	...	25	44·37	47·5	27·19	38·12	33·91	47·5	...	23·44	28·59	25	...	26·25
Central— Lahore	25	31·98	50	55·13	26·67	38·54	34·74	41·04	17·03	22·86	28·59	29·63	27·6	28·59
South-eastern— Delhi	23·54	28·59	42·13	48·23	29·63	42·08	36·35	44·43	21·61	27·6	26·67	26·67	28·54	28·54
Submontane— Amritsar	27·6	31·98	48·33	55	26·67	36·35	29·06	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rāwalpindi	23·59	26·67	57·19	26·87	29·63	38·07	34·79	42·08	19·06	25	26·67	33·33	23·91	28·07
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	45	50	27·5	38·28	31·25	42·5	18·12	23·75	20·62	31·25	...	20
Multan	22·5	26·67	...	...	29·37	40·94	33·44	...	17·81	...	23·75	30	...	...
N.-W. Frnotier Province—														
Peshāwar	...	27·92	...	58·7	28·33	36·35	34·06	39·74	14·37	21·77	27·34	34·22	...	27·92
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	69·84	28·28	35·62	...	37·5	...	27·81	17·81	25·62	...	27·5
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karāchi	...	...	39·69	47·34	30·31	46·87	...	...	19·69	29·37	23·75	27·66	...	...
Shikārpur	...	...	47·5	47·5	31·56	42·97	...	...	20·62	25·62	28·12	27·5	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	40·62 to 41·87	47·19 to 49·06	70	75	28·44	33·28	27·5	33·12	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Carnátak— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	45·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	.	40·62	...	...	...	...	26·61	21·01	...	26·2
Poona	...	...	47·08	52·29	51·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·17	32·29	34·74
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	45·47	...	...	41·35	...	...	...	...	24·22	24·22	27·34	27·34
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	62·71	46·67	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	...	...	36·04
Ahmadabad	...	...	46·25	47·5	36·87	42·08	...	...	25·62	28·75	26·25	20·58	30	34·06
Central Provinces*—														
Western— Nagpur	..	..	37·5	37·5	33·37	41·62	44·5	57·12	...	...	26·12	33·62	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	34·75	40	32	40	40	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	35	35	34	42	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	43·5	41·62	37·75	45·62	...	..	...	...	24·12	26·62	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	36·75	43·62	38·12	44·62	48	55	...	...	21·87	31·37	...	...
Madras—														
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·7	35	29·2	56·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	31	31·1	...	...
Cuddapah	32·7	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20·2	34·8	33	33·8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	30·5	31·1	52·1	54·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	26·4	35·1	43·8	50·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	31·9	44·9	37·6
Mysore—														
Mysore	20	27·75	54	47	53	61·53	53·96	71·98	...	...	28	34·3	...	...
Bangalore	20	32	52	48	52	64	58·28	67·76	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Linseed		Mustard and Rapeseed		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Rajputana—
...	...	25·78	30·95	21·61	29·06	...	...	61·56	61·56	114·27	72·66	...	...	*Eastern*— Ajmer
														Punjab—
...	...	...	25·62	18·75	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern*— Ferozepore
...	...	25	27·6	10·11	26·67	31·35	53·33	31·35	43·28	59·27	54·22	40	46·35	*Central*— Lahore
...	...	22·86	26·67	21·61	29·63	26·67	53·33	...	48·49	...	72·71	42·08	50	*South-eastern*— Delhi
...	...	...	...	19·53	26·67	...	...	...	...	...	45	43·59	50	*Submontane*— Amritsar
...	...	20	30·78	22·19	28·59	50	55·52	...	...	57·13	42·08	40	43·23	*Northern*— Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	20	26·25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lyallpur
...	...		3·75	21·09	27·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	19·37	26·77	22·5	30	..	35·99	...	...	...	58·7	...	...	Peshawar
...	...	...	27·81	19·06	28·12	...	60·99	...	...	...	50	28·12	45·31	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	34·06	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	23·12	29·37	40·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·69	Shikarpur
...	...	31·25	45·16	...	...	58·12	62·5	57·5	58·75	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	38·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	68·23	52·19	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	28·18	35·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	60	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	..	33·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	22·5	28·54	37·5	46·25	...	...	...	62·5	...	...	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	25·25	34·75	34·75	44·87	...	...	72·37	56·87	...	...	*Western*— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	24·25	28·5	36·37	47	45	40	64	50	...	45·75	*Central*— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	22	30	31	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern*— Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	...	...	27	37·12	35	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	...	26·5	39·37	29·75	40·5	...	...	75	61·5	...	...	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, central—
...	...	...	...	51·6	55·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
														Central—
...	...	...	...	37	46	35·2	35·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Karnul
29·7	29·8	...	...	...	...	37·4	37·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central*— Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	34·7	42·5	...	...	56·6	58·4	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
29·9	33·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·7	73·8	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	48·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern*— Madura
														Mysore—
28	31·31	...	...	33	37	52	61·73	68·12	68·12	...	...	...	...	Mysore
28	34	...	...	36	47	60	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	69·53	66·67	457·13	355·57	55·16	58 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·87	4·53
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	...	...	441·41	370·25	44·37	50	16·67	16·67	114·22	91·25	133·28	...	...	10
Central—														
Lahore	64·01	64·53	474·06	400	47·03	57·13	14·79	14·79	84·22	145·47	139 58	106·67	10	12·5
South-eastern—														
Delhi	69·53	66·67	474·06	441·35	50	53·33	17·4	17·4	80	76·2	128.07	100	11·41	...
Submontane—														
Amritsar	68·75	63·12	470	425	43·59	53·33	14·37	14·06	...	50	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	88·91	426·67	426·67	44·53	53·33	15·31	15·36	...	...	133·33	100	13 33	13·33
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	420	365	36·75	50	15	15	80	80	...	90	...	...
Multan	...	...	445·25	391·25	46·25	...	15·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	57·66	426·67	315·94	...	64·63	15·36	15 36	...	...	127·97	106·67	...	5 05
Dera Ismael Khan	...	67·4	...	419 69	47·5	44·22	13·96	13·75	...	...	140	116 87	...	14·06
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	73·44	63·75	445	392·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 5	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	..	445	3·0	...	...	...	...	58·75	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	460 to 515	375 to 412·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	75·26	75·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	508·75	456·15	...	...	..	...	154·37	122 81	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	425	...	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	72 08	...	...	410·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	420	380	...	77·5	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	79 75	75·25	500	466·62	...	...	21·62	21·62	100	100	100	120	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	61·5	59·25	420	350	...	...	22·25	22·25	114·25	88 87	106·62	84 25	6·62	6·62
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	440	370	...	...	20	20	135	200	97	75	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	409	410	...	...	18	19	95·25	60·62	92·75	80	...	8·12
Amraoti	74·5	66·62	430	380	...	...	18	18	110	150	...	...	8	10
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	82·8	72·4	487·8	487·9	64	60·8	22·4	21	...	...	83·2	00·8	...	...
Salem	...	...	444·9	410·9	...	...	...	...	205·4	171·2	68·5	51·5	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	77·3	66·2	539·7	380·9	68·4	71 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	460·5	394·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·9	49	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·2	74·1	74·8	49·4	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·7	15·7	..	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	77·2	61·7	558 8	444·4	74·1	68·4	12·8	12·8	74·1	82·3	76 5	47 8	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	466·7	400	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	574·3	416·6	...	...	17·5	18·2	118·2	130·2	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	101·6	75	473	466·6	...	...	12	11·9	106·2	106·8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	72	75·23	497·13	471·41	72·86	94·37	...	...	197·13*	205·68*	120	102·86	4·48	11·25
Bangalore	63	62	497·13	445·68	77·13	68·54	...	...	240*	205·68*	171·41	137·13	5·88	4·48

*Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
4·22	3·59	7·29	4·53	...	...	28·12	40	100	125	85	85	2	2·25	Ajmer
														Panjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·62	5·78	...	...	85	85	90	90	2·31	2·37	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	6·67	13·28	19·11	33·65	140	180	140	200	2·53	2·37	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	13·33	13·33	6·15	6·67	17·76	31·41	80	80	150	150	2·12	1·69	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	6·67	8·91	16·25	28·07	125	120	...	...	2·5	2·5	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	10	8·96	10	7·97	16·67	35·52	90	90	80	90	2·31	2·31	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...		4·37	5	20	25	100	100	140	140	2·62	2·44	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·59	2·45	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	3·07	4·37	6·82	6·77	...	25·57	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·75	2·69	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	7·97	...	34·22	...	120	...	120	2·87	2·75	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	170	172·5	...	...	2	1·75	Karachi
...	...	...	...	12·5	5·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	10·62	8·44	27·5	39·06	140 to 240	160 to 260	...	...	2·25	3·25	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·24	2·18	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·98	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·33	2·19	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	27·5	...	...	...	...	2·34	2·28	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	90	90	1·87	2	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	40	60	50	70	65	1·75	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	...	30	40	2·25	1·75	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	8·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	72	57	63	60	1·87	2·25	Akola
...	...	8·5	4·5	...	...	41	40	53	55	75	80	2·12	2·12	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, central—
...	...	4	6·3	...	...	108·8*	122·3*	...	...	50	.	2·25	2·25	Coimbatore
7·6	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	2·07	2·16	Salem
														Central—
...	...	6·9	5·2	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	100	100	2·25	2·06	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·96	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·11	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
3·6	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·72	...	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	12·2	...	27·8	32·3	98·75†	65†	...	...	1·79	1·76	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130†	150†	...	...	2·1	1·86	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	15·4	16·3	38·3	46·2	...	...	...	...	2·39	2·00	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
6·4	5·4	...	...	12·5	12·5	17	16·9	...	...	40	40	2	1·5	Madura
														Mysore—
3·65	10	3·65	8·75	...	...	36·72	...	80	80	100	100	2·62	2·25	Mysore
5·88	7·34	...	...	...	29·37	33·8	38·12	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2	2·03	Bangalore

*Superior quality † Sheep or goats

C. W. E. COTTON,

Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 29, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1910 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseturn typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...		...	11 3	11 3	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..	.	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (Saltais)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 5	7 5	...	.	10 6	10 6	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	..	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	..	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	.	...	8 5	8 6	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 4	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 —	9 5	...	...	8 5	10 3	10 15	11 10	19 —	19 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	14 13	14 13	20 13	20 13	...	...
Arakan												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	9 5	8 2	11 14	9 7	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	.	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 —	5 12	12 6	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 12	9 12	..	...	...	...
Dacca	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 4	..	...	...	...
Malda	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	...
Bogra	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 6	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 —	7 —		...	7 4	8 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	10 13	...	..	...	...	12 —	12 9	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	7 4	...	...	...	...	9 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...		...	8 12	8 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10	6 8	.	...	7 9	6 14	9 9	9 13	..	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	. .	...	3 8	3 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	11 8	13 —	...	...	...	..
Manipur	11 —	10 —	..	...	24 —	24 —	26 —	27 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	.	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	.	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	.	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12 —	12 —	...	...	4 4	4 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	..	...	...	5 —	4 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	..	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 9	18 9	Pegu
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 15	6 15	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	16 5	16 5	5 6	5 6	17 13	17 18	Maubin
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	7 12	7 12	17 18	17 13	Henzada
...	...	...	...	13 13	14 4	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	22 9	22 9	7 14	7 14	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 1	19 —	19 —	9 5	9 5	17 —	17 —	Mandalay
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 3	14 3	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Pakokku
...	...		...	17 11	17 11	23 —	23 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 7	7 2	Sandoway
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
..	...	...		13 —	12 —	.	..	9 —	7	25 —	25 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...		20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	.	...	..	19 —	19 —	Backerganj
...	.	...	.	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	17 8	17 6	Maimensingh
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tippera
...	...	.	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	Dacca
...	...	.	.	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	19 —	19	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —		.	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Pabna
...	...	...	..	21 —	20 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	19 14	19 14	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Malda
...	...	..	..	14 4	14 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	19 8	19 8	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 12	11 6	20 —	19 —	Dinajpur
...	...	..	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	15	15 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	.	12 —	11 4		...	9 —	10 —	20 —	21 .	Sylhet
...	...	..	..	10 —	10 5		...	9 6	9 11	20 —	20 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 [illegible]	12 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	5 —	10 [illegible]	10	Garo Hills
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	25 —	4 8	5 —	12 —	12 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Nágá Hills
...	..	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10	18 —	18	Goalpara
...	...	.	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Darrang
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	Nowgong
...	.	.	...	10 —	10 —	.	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...		.	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1910—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	.	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	..	...	..	...
24-Parganas	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	..		...	12 6	12 11½	...	...	...	...
Howrah		...	...		..	...	10 —	10 —		..	...	..
Calcutta	10 8	10 8	16 —	16 —	.	..	8 14	8 4	...	...	11 —	12 —
Hooghly	...	..	..	...	.		10 —	10 —		...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	11 —	11 —	17 12	7 12	..	...	10 10	10 10	..	..	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	..	..	9 10	9 10		..	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	10 8	10 8	...	...	..	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 —	11 4	...	..	..	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 4	12 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 12	12 4	...	..	...	...
Santhal Parganas*	9 8	9 8	17 —	15 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	.	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	.	...	6 8	6 9	...	...		...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 3	9 13	...	.	.	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	..	...
Cuttack	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	.	11 2	11 2	...	...	..	...
Balasore	9 —	9 —	.	...	..	...	13 8	13 10	..	...	...	..
Sambalpur	10 12	10 12	..	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —		...	...	..	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	
Mánbhum	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	16 —
Ránchi	10 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	..	..	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 15	12 15	18 9	18 —	...	...	11 -	11 4	...	...	..	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	14 11	14 11	21 —	18 14	..		11 14	12 10	...	.	..	...
Gaya	13 5	12 7	20 8	19 3	..	.	12 5	12 7	16 6	17 5	...	...
Patna	10 4	12 4	16 —	18 12	...	...	8 12	12 4	13 12	15 8	...	..
Shahabad	11 8	11 8	18 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	13 6	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	19 —	20 4	...	..	12 —	12 -	.	...	.	...
Darbhanga	12 1	12 1	19 12	20 14	...	...	12 10	12 10		.	..	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	19 —	20 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	..	..	...	...
Sáran	12 —	12 —	19 8	20 —	..	..	11 10	11 —	.	.	...	...
Champáran	11 —	12 8	20 8	24 —		..	10 8	11 —		...	...	...
United Provinces												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Benares	11 11	11 11	18 7	18 7	...	6 —	8 15	8 15	...	...	15 11½	15 11½
Ghazipur	11 11	11 11	18 15	18 15	5 7	5 7	11 4	11 4	13 6	...	15 1	15 1
Jaunpur	13 3	12 10	19 15	20 8	5 4	5 10	8 12	9 1	...	...	11 12	...
Allahabad	11 —	11 4	18 8	18 8	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	17 8	18 8	16 —	16 8
Central—												
Bánda	11 2	11 14	15 8	15 8	3 4	3 8	9 4	9 4	18 12	18 12	14 4	14 8
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	11 —	11 12	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	17 4	18 —	16 —	16 —
Jalaun	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	...	...
Cawnpore	12 —	12 4	19 12	19 8	..		8 8	8 8	18 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Jhansi	10 14	11 4	18 8	19 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 12	...	...
Etáwah	11 4	11 4	18 8	17 8	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Farukhabad	11 7	11 11	17 4	13 8	4 8	4 3	9 2	9 3	...	...	14 5	14 11
Mainpuri	13 —	13 —	19 8	19 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Etah	13 —	13 —	18 8	19 —	4 —	4 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	13 —
Western—												
Meerut	13 —	12 12	20 —	20 8	3 4	3 4	7 4	7 4	14 —	...	...	...
Agra	11 4	11 8	17 —	17 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Muttra	12 —	12 —	17 8	17 8	5 4	5 4	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Aligarh	13 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Bulandshahr	13 3	13 7	18 4	19 8	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	15 8	15 —	14 —	14 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 14	11 4	20 —	18 8	7 —	7 —	10 14	10 12	20 —	18 12	...	...
Azamgarh	13 8	13 8	22 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 15	20 11	21 10	8 9	9 —	10 5	10 5	13 8	13 8	15 4	14 6
Basti	14 4	14 8	23 4	23 —	6 8	6 12	10 —	10 —	14 —	...	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	11 8 to 13 —	11 8 to 13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Howrah
...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	12 12	13 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 14	8 6	20 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16	...	...	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 8	21 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	20 8	20 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	18 —	16 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	22 8	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 —	21 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 —	21 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	17 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
10 8	11 —	...		10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa
...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	9 3	9 13	26 —	26 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	11 2½	13 2	...	...	11 13	14 7	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	12 — and 13 —	12 — and 13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 — to 10 —	8 — to 10 —	16	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	12 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	12 8	17 —	17 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Mánbhum
13 —	27 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	16 14	15 12	13 8	16 14	14 10	14 10	19 2	15 12	Palámau
18 —	19 —	...	...	13 12	13 8	15 —	13 8	9 8	9 —	17 —	16 —	Házáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	...	...	14 11	18 10	21 —	21 —	Monghyr
...	...	11 4	12 5	16 14	17 3	...	...	12 5	12 7	20 8	20 8	Gaya
...	...	13 4	16 8	12 12	17 8	12 12	17 8	11 —	13 —	19 —	20 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	16 —	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 11	19 —	19 —	*12 —	12 10	19 12	19 12	Bhágalpur
20 14	20 14	...	...	18 11	18 11	19 13	19 13	13 3	13 3	19 12	19 12	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	8 —	13 —	17 8	17 —	18 —	18 4	15 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 12	17 —	18 4	22 —	22 6	20 4	20 4	Champáran
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	18 7	18 7	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 3	12 3	16 14	16 14	Benares
...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	...	...	14 6	14 8	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
19 15	...	...	...	15 12	16 2	...	...	15 11	15 6	16 11	17 11	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	19 8	19 8	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 4	17 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 [illegible]	Jalaun
...	...	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 4	19 —	19 —	18 8	18 8	22 —	22 —	Cawnpur
14 —	...	...	...	16 —	16 12	...	...	8 12	8 8	19 8	19 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	13 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	14 5	15 —	...	...	10 7	10 7	18 8	18 8	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	16 0	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	12 8	12 —	20 8	20 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	22 —	22 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	Muttra
...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 14	17 —	17 —	16 —	18 —	18 8	19 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	16 14	17 —	15 —	15 —	17 8	17 8	Ballia
21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	13 8	13 —	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
14 13	14 13	13 8	13 8	18 14	18 7	13 15	13 15	14 17	14 7	18 7	18 7	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 8	13 12	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1910—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra *continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	13 2	13 9	23 14	24 11	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Budaun	13 5	13 6	21 12	21 12	4 —	4 —	7 8	6 —	13 8	14 8	14 —	14 8
Pilibit	13 11	14 14	22 1	23 6	4 9	4 9	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bareli	13 —	13 3	21 12	21 10	3 8	3 6	7 12	7 10	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	13 4	13 4	22 12	22 12	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	16 2	16 2	13 4	13 4
Bijnor	13 4	13 8	24 —	24 8	3 12	3 12	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	14 —
Muzaffarnagar	13 3	13 3	22 8	23 10	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	13 3	15 15	13 12	13 12
Sahéranpur	13 4	13 4	23 6	23 6	3 3	3 3	6 14	6 14	15 6	15 6	13 13	13 13
Dehra-Dun	12 8	12 —	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Almora	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	13 4	13 —	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	13 4	13 4	22 8	22 8	9 —	9 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 12	16 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Unao	12 8	12 8	19 8	19 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	12 8	12 8	20 8	21 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 8	...	18 —	16 8	16 8
Hardoi	13 8	14 —	23 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 4	12 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	14 8	15 12	15 8	15 8
Barabanki	12 8	12 4	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Gonda	13 6	13 2	21 8	21 8	7 4	7 12	9 12	8 12	16 4	18 2	13 —	13 12
Bahraich	14 —	14 4	23 —	24 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	19 —	20 —	19 —	19 8
Sitapur	13 —	13 8	23 —	24 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Kheri	12 12	13 8	23 12	24 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	25 —	20 —	19 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 6	10 10	18 8	17 12	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 —	...	15 4
Báuswara	13 8	13 6	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	13 1	12 12	18 15	19 3	7 1	7 3	7 14	8 —	20 9	20 13	11 6	11 10
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	15 4	15 12	26 —	26 4	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 8	11 —	17 8	17 —	5 10	5 14	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 8	13 —	13 —
Kishangarh	11 —	11 —	17 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	21 —	14 —	14 —
Bundi*	...	13 2	...	17 8	...	6 4	...	7 8	...	16 14	...	12 8
Kotah	12 4	12 4	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	15 4	16 4	13 —	13 —
Jhalawar	12 2	11 11	18 9	18 —	6 11	6 11	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	10 10	11 —
Tonk*	...	11 12	...	16 6	...	4 8	...	5 10	...	15 14	...	...
Jaipur	11 11	11 4	16 3	15 15	5 5	5 4	6 2	6 —	15 10	15 10	14 5	13 14
Karauli	11 9	11 14	15 —	15 5	6 13	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 9	15 10	13 7	14 1
Dholpur	11 13	11 12	16 14½	16 2	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	16 7½	16 3	15 8½	15 8
Bharatpur	12 6	12 10	16 12	17 4	4 14	4 14	5 8	5 8	15 1	16 —	14 14	14 14
Alwar	12 9	12 14	17 8	17 15	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	17 8	18 3	17 8	18 3
Deoli	12 3	11 14	17 12	18 4	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	14 4	17 4	14 —	14 —
Nasirabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Shahpura*	...	12 —	...	19 11	...	6 8	...	7 8	...	17 —	...	13 —
Western—												
Bikaner	10 8	10 —	17 8	17 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8
Jaisalmer	9 3	9 6	...	...	4 10	4 11	7 11	7 13	13 5	13 —	10 12	12 6
Jodhpur	11 6 and 12 1	11 2 and 12 —	16 12	16 12	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	13 5	14 5	13 5 and 14 2	13 8 and 14 5
Bálmer	11 —	11 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	14 3	13 12
Erinpur	11 12	11 5	19 8	20 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	13 —
Sirohi	12 — and [illegible] —	12 — and 13 —	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —
Anádra	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Abu	10 4	10 3	16 10	16 10	4 12	4 12	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 3	11 5
Central India—												
Indore	9 8	9 8	15 —	16 —	5 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	17 —	17 —	12 8	13 —
Nimach	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Gwalior*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 —	12 4	20 8	20 8	...	..	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 8	15 4	16 4
Ferozpur	14 8	14 —	...	...	.	..	7 —	7 —	13 —	17 8	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	14 12	14 12	21 12	22 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	13 12	16 4	14 4	15 4
Gujranwala	14 8	14 2	24 —	23 12	...	...	8 4	8 3	12 8	14 8	...	...
Gujrat	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	17 —	13 —	15 —
Jhelam	14 —	13 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	18 —	15 —	15 —

* Not reported yet

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 15	18 12	18 —	18 —	16 6	17 —	18 7	19 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	13 8	14 8	17 12	...	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
18 14	..	..	..	20 12	21 6	...	...	15 9	15 9	20 6	19 8	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	15 12	16 —	20 4	20 2	Bareli
...	...	8 12	8 12	17 12	17 6	17 4	17 4	15 4	15 4	17 8	17 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	13 —	...	13 —	12 8	18 8	18 —	Bijnor
..	...	...	...	17 10	17 14	13 3	15 6	8 13	8 13	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
14 14	14 14	17 —	17 —	17 8	17 8	15 15	15 15	9 9	9 9	20 8	20 8	Sahåranpur
15 8	15 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	..	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tál
12 —	11 8	...	..	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 8	Almora
16 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	..	...	...	17 —	17 —	...		15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
22 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	..		16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 4	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	...	..	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	..	18 8	15 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	18 4	18 4	19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	..	15 8	15 8	16 4	16 4	17 —	18 14	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
...	...	14 —	14 —	17 —	16 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	18 —	Barabanki
12 —	11 —	8 8	9 —	18 2	18 6	16 12	18 2	13 4	14 12	17 8	18 2	Gonda
...	...	13 8	14 —	19 —	19 4	18 8	18 8	15 —	15 8	18 8	18 8	Bahraich
19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 8	19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
24 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	24 —	26 —	18 —	18 —	19 8	19 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 14	16 —	15 12	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	17 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	16 —	Bánswara
..	...	9 15	10 —	15 6	14 6	21 7	20 13	8 5	8 6	18 2	18 —	Mewar (Udaipur)
22 —	22 —	...	...	22 8	22 —	23 4	23 4	...	..	17 8	18 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	5 12	5 12	18 8	18 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	21 —	22 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	Bundi
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	21 —	21 —	7 4	7 4	17 —	17 —	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	...	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	Tonk
...	...	10 2	10 15	16 11 and 17 4	16 7 and 17 —	15 14	15 10	21 3	20 14	24 15	24 9	Jaipur
...	...	...	15 —	14 5	15 —	...	...	15 1	18 12	18 12	19 6	Karauli
...	...	10 —	10 —	15 13½	15 8½	...	...	13 7	13 4	22 —	22 —	Dholpur
...	...	7 12	7 12	15 12	16 4	15 2	15 2	9 12	9 12 and 10 4	20 8	20 8	Bharatpur
...	...	14 —	14 —	17 11	18 1	15 14	16 11	25 11	25 8	22 7	22 10	Alwar
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 4	19 —	19 —	7 8	7 8	20 5	22 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	19 8	18 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	...	17 5	..	17 —	...	...	...	21 11	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
..	...	...	...	18 12	17 14	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Erinpura
...	...	18 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	18 —	10 —	9 —	21 —	22 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	2[illegible]	Anádra
...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	14 2	14 2	8 12	8 12	20 —	20 —	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 8	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	14 4	14 4	20 12	20 8	15 12	...	11 10	10 14	25 —	25 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	21 8	20 12	...	17 —	...	...	26 8	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	20 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1910—*continued* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE: Best sort		RICE: Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	12 2	12 8	17 12	18 12	...	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	17 —	15 —	16 —
Delhi	13 8	18 8	18 8	18 —		.	7 —	7 —	15 —	17 —		.
Rohtak	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 —			8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Karnál	12 8	12 8	21 —	21 —		..	...	6 —	...			...
Submontane												
Ambala	13 10	15 6	20 —	20 8			8 8	8 8	15 8	23 —	15 8	15 8
Ludhiána	13 12	15 8	21 8	23 —			7 —	7 —	14 —	18 8	15 8	17 —
Jalandhar	14 8	14 12	23 —	23 8			7 8	7 —	12 8	18 8	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	14 12	14 12	21 —	21 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	10 —	15 —
Gurdaspur	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	..		10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	..	..
Amritsar	14 12	15 —	22 —	24 —		..	7 1	7 8	15 12	16 8	16 —	17 8
Siálkot	14 8	14 4	21 —	20 12	..		9 8	9 —	14 —	16 —		17 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 —	10 12	15 —	16 —			7 8	8 —	13 —	14 —	11 12	12 —
Kángra	15 —	15 —	28 —	28 —		.	8 8	8 8	..			...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	13 8	13 —	22 —	21 12			8 —	8 —	14	15 —	16 8	16 8
Attock	14 —	13 5	21	22 —			6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	15 8	14 8	22 —	22 —	.		7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —
Jhang	14 8	13 12	18 12	19 —	..		9 —	9 —	18 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Lyallpur	13 8	14 8	21 —	21 —		...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18		
Multan	14 —	14 —	21 8	21 8			9 14	9 12	18 —	17 8	15 8	15 8
Montgomery	13 8	13 6	18 —	...			8 —	8 —			...	
Muzaffargarh	14 —	13 12	20 —	20			10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 4	13 12	18 4	18 —		.	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	12 —	12 —	18 4	20 —	3 6	3 6	7 12	7 12		..	12 —	11 8
Peshawar	13 —	12 —	27 —	27 —	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	14 —	14	16 —	16 —
Kohát	14 5	14 1	22	21 1	4 10	4 10	9 4	9 4	12 12	15 5	21 1	20 8
Bannu	19 3	18 3	30 10	27 13	3 12	3 12	7 8	7 8	21 4	21 4	17 13	17 13
Dera Ismael Khan	13 12	14 6	17 8	18 —	3 10	3 10	6 4	6 4	19 2	18 2	16 4	16 4
Tochi	17 —	17 —	28 —	28 —			7 —	7 —	...		.	...
Kurram	15 —	15 —	24	21	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —			.	
Malakand	13 —	10 —	24 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —			..	...
Wano	11 7	10 14	12 —	12 2	3 2	3 2	...		...	...		..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	11 —	11 —			7 —	7	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 8	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12	12 —	12 —	12 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	11 —	11 —			11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	15 —	12 —
Shikárpur	13 —	12 —			7	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	11 —	11 —			6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —
Quetta	9 8½ to 9 10½	9 6 to 9 11	12 15	13 1	3 —	3 —	5 13	6 —	13 5	13 12½	11 14	13 1
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 13	7 13			7 —	7 —	9 7	10 —	11 9	11 9	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	.		7 4	7 4	9 4	9 10	10 6	10 6	11 4	9 15
Alibág	6 7	6 7	..		7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	..	...	10 7	10 7
Bombay	7 2	7 2			6 6	6 6	8 12	8 12	11 10	12 4	10 10	10 10
Thanna	7 5	7 5			8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 11	11 11
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 15	8 15	...		8 5	8 5	8 12	8 12	12 2	12 2	11 15	11 8
Belgaum	8 5	8 5	...		8 4	7 15	8 8	8 8	12 7	12 7	12 13	12 13
Satara	8 8	8 8	.		7 6	7 6	7 13	7 13	12 11	12 11	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	8 15	8 15			6 7	6 7	9 —	9 —	14 5	14 13	15 4	15 4
Bijapur	8 —	8	.		7 15	7 15	8 7	8 7	14 —	14 —	15 10	15 10
Poona	8 12	8 13			7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	13 3	13 8	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	9 9	8 14			7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	15 13	15 2	14 11	14 —
Násik	9 14	9 14	..	...	8 4	8 4	8 14	8 14		...	14 10	14 10
Dhulia	7 7	7 7		.	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	9 1	9 1		..	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	15 10	14 13	14 13	14 13
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 6	7 6	12 5	12 5	10 9	10 9
Broach	[illegible]	8 —	..		6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	13 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
Kaira	9 —	9 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Baroda	8 —	7 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	10 —	10 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 9	12 —	12 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	..	...	11 8	11 8
Disa	11 12	11 —			6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 —	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 14	9 11	.	..	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 12	16 8	15 9	..	..
Hoshangabad	11 3	11 3		...	4 12	4 12	8 5	9 8	18 —	18 —	..	...
Betul	13 3	12 4	..		..	..	8 12	8 12	19 8	19 8	...	...
Chhindwara	13 6	12 8	..		6 2	6 10	10 8	10 8	21 11	21 11	...	...
Nagpur	11 7	11 7		...	5 3	5 3	10 6	10 6	14 15	14 15	.	...
Wardha	10 8	10 8	.	...	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	14 15	14 15	...	...

...ate the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ...agi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Channa, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 12	17 4	14 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	20 —	18 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 —	23 —	16 —	16 —	19 2	18 10	20 8	20 8	12 —	12 —	27 —	27 —	Ambala
...	...	10 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ludhiána
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 4	19 4	23 —	23 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Jalandhar
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 6	20 —	20 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	14 —	14 8	20 —	20 4	17 —	17 —	9 8	9 8	27 —	27 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 4	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 4	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	18 6	18 12	21 8	22 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	14 —	14 8	18 8	18 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 4	19 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 12	16 12	18 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	24 —	23 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	19 8	19 8	Hazára
...	...	16 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	13 —	25 —	25 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	18 3	17 7	17 14	19 2	...	...	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	25 15	22 15	24 12	22 8	...	...	31 14	31 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	20 15	19 6	16 14	18 —	7 8	7 8	28 —	28 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	23 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	18 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 1	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 —	26 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	11 14	11 14	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	10 7	10 7	...	...	8 1	8 9	19 3	19 3	Karwar
11 3	11 3	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 2	7 7	18 3	18 3	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 11	20 6	Alibág
7 14	8 7	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 10	7 15	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	8 10	8 10	21 8	21 8	Thana
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 14	...	...	7 9	8 —	22 2	23 2	Dharwar
16 13	16 13	...	...	11 15	11 7	...	...	8 8	8 12	19 13	21 7	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	21 6	21 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 2	...	...	9 15	10 6	18 —	18 12	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	9 3	9 3	21 5	21 5	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	13 5	12 12	...	...	9 3	9 12	18 12	20 10	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 3	17 3	Ahmadnagar
16 10	16 10	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	10 5	10 5	23 10	23 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	20 2	20 2	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 13	17 13	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 3	8 3	25 7	25 7	Surat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 9	24 9	Broach
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
17 —	17 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	90 —	90	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 6	20 6	Nimar
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 10	...	...	15 12	13 8	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	8 6	8 6	15 4	15 4	Betul
...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	8 10	9 12	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	11 14	11 14	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE 1910—*concluded* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	11 13	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Saugor	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 8	19 8	...	...
Damoh	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 8	9 5	20 12	20 12	...	...
Jubbulpore	12 —	12 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	13 14	13 14	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	13 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	10 3	10 3	...	...	5 7	5 7	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	18 12	18 12	...	...
Chánda	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	16 —	16 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Raipur	11 8	11 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	13 15	13 13	...	...	10 9	10 13	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	9 6	9 6	16 —	16 —	...	...
Akola	9 —	8 6	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 6	7 13	15 —	14 8	...	...
Amráoti	10 5	10 5	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 11	10 11	17 —	17 —	...	...
Yeotmal	10 6	10 6	...	...	4 5	4 5	9 14	9 14	18 8	18 3	...	...
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad*	6 13	6 13	11 11	11 13	3 3	3 8	8 2	8 2	12 9	12 9	14 —	13 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	..	..	...	...	...	9 5	9 12	..	...	...	...
S Canara	...	..	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	.	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 15	12 15	13 11	13 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	..	...	...
Salem	...	.	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	11 12	11 12	9 15	9 15
Central—												
Bellary	.		...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	12 4	12 12	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	13 8	13 8	...	...
Cuddapah	.		...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 2	14 2	11 15	13 7
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 15	14 15	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	.	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	.	...	...	...	..	8 11	8 6	...	...	15 5	13 15
Godávari	..	.	..	...	...	...	9 9	9 12	15 8	15 11	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	.	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur	...	.	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	12 9	12 9	12 —	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	.	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	.	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	..		...	...	..	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	11 10	11 10
Tanjore	.	...		..	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly	.	..	...	...	...	...	7 13	8 4	12 9	13 2	11 2	10 15
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..		..	...	...	...	9 11	9 14	13 5	14 15	10 15	11 10
Madura	...	...	.	...	...	...	8 4	9 1	12 9	12 9	8 15	8 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	7 8	7 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 5	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kolar	..	.	7 —	7 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Tumkur	6 12	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	7 [illegible]	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 [illegible]	[illegible] —	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	6 [illegible]	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	14 8	15 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 8	[illegible] 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16	16 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	7 8	8 —	10 —	11 —	.	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 15	12 7	10 11	10 11

* Including Bolaram

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 —	15 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	17 1	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	18 5	17 9	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Sooni
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 13	16 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	14 4	15 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 4	17 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 6	11 6	20 —	20 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 3	14 3	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 3	16 11	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	10 —	10 3	21 13	21 13	Buldána
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 1	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 1	17 1	Akola
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 10	12 10	18 4	18 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 3	18 3	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
14 —	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	13 13	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	19 8	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Nilgiris
18 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 14	Salem
												Central—
14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	17 4	Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Anantapur
15 9	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	21 1	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	...	Ganjam
14 6	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Vizagapatam
16 7	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godávari
												East, Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	Guntur
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 2	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	28 10	Madras
10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	N. Arcot
13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 15	24 15	S. Arcot
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	23 4	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 12	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
13 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Tinnevelly
12 9	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	7 8	8 —	17 —	17 —	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 12	16 12	Bangalore
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Kolar
13 4	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	[illegible]	Hassan
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	[illegible]	Kadur
16 8	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
17 —	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 12	7 8	17 —	18	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	11 3	32 —	32	**Aden**

C. W. E. COTTON,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, July 29, 1910



The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 4th August, 1910.

No. 349.—The Reverend F. W. Martin, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, is granted, with effect from the 26th July 1910, privilege leave for three months with furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th August, 1910.

No. 1089.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay, is placed on special duty in the Home Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 4th August 1910.

MEDICAL.

The 5th August, 1910.

No. 902.—The services of Captain A. W. Tuke, F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 10th June 1910.

No. 904.—Major F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days with furlough for two months and three days in continuation, with effect from the 8th August 1910.

No. 905.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Melville, M.B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), during the absence on leave of Major F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S., or until further orders.

No. 906.—Major C. Duer, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Maymyo, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), during the deputation as Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Melville, M.B., I.M.S., or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 2nd August, 1910.

No. 1401.—Whereas the Fyzabad district is visited by, and other parts of the United Provinces are threatened with, an outbreak of the dangerous epidemic disease known as cholera, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised, to prevent the outbreak of cholera or the spread thereof, by the Government of the United Provinces with regard to the territories administered by it.

The 6th August 1910.

No. 1433—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 6th October 1910.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council :—

Draft Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department no. 262, dated the 5th October 1896, as amended by subsequent notifications :—

1. In these rules " the Inspector " means the officer appointed by the local Government under section 8, or the person authorized by such officer as aforesaid under section 9 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), hereinafter referred to as " the Act, " and " section " means a section of the said Act.

2. The Inspector shall, on receiving the notice required by section 8, himself proceed, or give written authority to some competent person on his behalf, to inspect the ship, her provisions, medical stores, equipments, ventilation, fittings, etc., and shall satisfy himself by such inspection that they meet all prescribed requirements.

3. The certificates A and B required under sections 11 and 12 shall be given in Forms nos. I and II appended to these rules and that required under section 24 in Form III.

4. No certificate under section 12 shall be granted between May 20th and September 20th in any year in respect of a ship of a tonnage of less than 500 registered tons, or which is not capable of steaming at least eight knots an hour in ordinary monsoon weather; nor shall such a certificate be given unless all the arrangements required by these rules have been made to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector.

5. The Inspector shall see that in all cases where the number of pilgrims exceeds 100, the medical officer of the ship is present at the official inspection and that such medical officer has had an opportunity of satisfying himself as to the completeness of the arrangements made for the accommodation and care of the pilgrims under these rules ; and shall require such medical officer to furnish a certificate to that effect in Form IX and to sign the second of the certificates prescribed by rule 58.

Boats, anchors and cables.

6. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats (to be placed under davits) at least two of which shall be lifeboats, according to the

following scale :—

1	2	3
Gross tonnage of ship.	Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits.	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits. L. x B. x D. x ·6.
500 and under 600	3	600
600 " " 700	3	700
700 " " 800	4	800
800 " " 900	4	900
900 " " 1,000	4	1,000
1,000 " " 1,250	4	1,200
1,250 " " 1,500	6	1,500
1,500 " " 1,750	6	1,700
1,750 " " 2,000	6	1,800
2,000 " " 2,250	6	1,900
2,250 " " 2,500	6	2,000
2,500 " " 2,750	6	2,050
2,750 " " 3,000	6	2,100
3,000 " " 3,250	8	2,400
3,250 " " 3,500	8	2,500
3,500 " " 3,750	8	2,600
3,750 " " 4,000	8	2,700
4,000 " " 4,250	8	2,800
4,250 " " 4,500	8	2,900
4,500 " " 4,750	8	2,900
4,750 " " 5,000	10	3,300
5,000 " " 5,250	10	3,400
5,250 " " 5,500	10	3,500
5,500 " " 5,750	10	3,600
5,750 " " 6,000	10	3,700

Proviso.—Provided that, where in ships already fitted the minimum cubic contents of boats placed under davits are provided, as required by column 3 of the said scale, this rule shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with, although the actual number of boats so carried falls below the minimum prescribed in column 2 of the said scale.

(2) Every boat shall be supplied with two fresh-water breakers, two small tin-lined lockers fitted under the side seats in the stern and each capable of holding about 50 lbs. of biscuit, and a tightly spread canvas cover.

(3) Every boat shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with masts, sails, painters, oars, rowlocks or tholes, rudder and tiller, boat hooks, plugs and breakers, all properly secured.

(4) A hatchet or tomahawk shall be kept in each end of every life-boat, in good order and secured by a lanyard ; a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman, and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided : and a life-line in loops shall run round the outside of the boat and be securely made fast.

7. Every pilgrim ship shall carry an accident boat swung outboard in the most convenient part of the ship and properly secured with belly bands, which shall be made fast with a strop and toggle on the davit or other convenient place. A mallet shall be secured beside the toggle ready for immediate use. The boat's falls shall be coiled down in the most convenient place (*not* in the boat) clear of the pilgrims. The following gear only shall be in the accident boat :—

(1) One oar for each man of the crew and two spare ones.
(2) A life-belt for each man in the boat to be kept on each man's thwart.
(3) Two boat hooks.
(4) One rowlock for each thwart and two spare ones.
(5) One life-buoy.
(6) One painter of reasonable length.
(7) Two plugs.
(8) One tiller, or one yoke and yoke lines.
(9) One white globe lamp.
(10) One good flare.

(11) One rope for each man in the boat securely made fast to the guy between the davit beads and of sufficient length to reach the water when the ship is light. Each rope to be made fast exactly above each thwart so that the man can hold on to it as the boat is lowered.

8. Boat drill shall be practised at least once a week.

9. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with three bower anchors of such weight, and with cables of such length, size and material as are, in the judgment of the Inspector, sufficient.

Instruments for purposes of navigation.

10. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(a) not less than three good ship's compasses and two boat's compasses and with a record of the deviation of her compasses on every point, entered in the log-book ;

(b) Admiralty or Indian Government charts and sailing directions suitable for the voyage she is about to undertake ;

(c) not less than two chronometers and not less than two sextants or quadrants and barometers, one of the latter being a mercurial barometer ;

(d) a deep-sea leadline and lead.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires and precautions against fire.

11. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(a) hose capable of being connected with the engines of the ship, and adapted for extinguishing fire in any part thereof ; and

(b) fire-buckets in the proportion of three for every 100 tons of tonnage up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600 : Provided that not more than 50 fire-buckets need under any circumstances be carried.

(2) If fire-annihilators or fire-engines are carried, they shall be placed by the master in charge of one of the principal officers of the ship and the ship's carpenter, who shall be held responsible that they, with the buckets and other fire apparatus, are kept in a state fit for immediate use.*

12. As soon as possible after leaving port, the officers and crew shall be divided into parties and assigned to stations in case of fire ; and fire-drill shall be practised at convenient times and at least once a week.

13. Immediately before leaving port, the passengers shall be called on to deliver up whatever lucifer matches, gunpowder or other inflammable articles they may have with them.

14. No naked lights shall on any account be used in the hold or store-rooms or in the between-decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person shall be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between decks is strictly prohibited.

15. Cases containing spirits shall never be opened in the hold, but may be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

Appliances for saving life and making signals of distress.

16. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with a supply of life-buoys, with lines attached, of which not less than six shall be kept readily available on deck, and with inextinguishable lights fitted for attachment to the life-buoys. Every pilgrim ship shall also be supplied with an approved life-belt or other similar approved article of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, for each person on board, and such life-belts or other articles as aforesaid shall be so placed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, as to be readily accessible.

EXPLANATION.—An "approved life-belt" means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use and which is capable of floating in water for 24 hours with at least 15 lbs. of iron suspended from it.†

17. Life-buoys shall be secured by toggle and becket or any similar method allowing of ready release, but shall not be lashed or seized to the vessel.

18. Every pilgrim ship shall carry such quantity of rockets and blue lights or other signals as the Inspector may deem adequate.

* Fire engines should be worked once a week to keep them in proper order.

† Life-belts should be cut 2 inches under the armpits, and so fitted as to remain securely in place when put on.

Fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between decks.

19. The Inspector shall see that sufficient ventilators are provided for the between-decks to give each pilgrim (*a*) in the first or upper between-deck 5 square inches, and (*b*) in the second or lower between-deck 10 square inches of ventilation area exclusive of hatches and side scuttles, and so placed as to afford an equable diffusion of air through all parts. The ventilators of the second between-deck must act separately from those of the first between-deck and, if pilgrims are carried on a second or lower between-deck, such lower between-deck shall be ventilated by artificial ventilation, *such as Blackman's ventilator or a thermantidote approved of by the Inspector. The Inspector shall also see (*i*) that all air-holes affording a means of communication between the hold and the between-decks are closed so as to shut off, as completely as possible, the escape of foul air from the bilge, or steam from the cargo, into the between-decks; (*ii*) that the foul air from the hold and the between-decks, respectively, is carried in separate shafts above the uppermost deck; and (*iii*) that all ventilating shafts and tubes for the hold are so arranged as to act quite independently of those for the between-decks.

20. In the absence of hollow iron masts or other means of ventilating the hold, there shall be fitted at least four cowl-headed tubes (of a size to be approved by the Inspector) leading from the lower hold to the open air on the upper deck.

21. Every cowl-headed tube shall be provided with a strong plug for use, if necessary, in bad weather.

22 Such provision shall be made for affording light to the between decks by means of side-ports as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the Inspector, require. The pilgrims shall, moreover, have the free and unimpeded use of the whole of every hatchway situated over the space appropriated to their use, and over each hatchway there shall be erected such a body hatch or other substantial covering as shall, in the opinion of such Inspector, afford the greatest amount of light and air and of protection from sun and wet as the case will admit of.

23. The upper deck of every pilgrim ship shall be either of wood, or of iron or steel sheathed with wood and caulked.

24. Each hatchway shall be provided with a large tarpaulin tent which can in bad weather be spread well over it and securely fastened so as to keep out rain and let in fresh air, and in fine weather be rolled up and put out of the way; and shall, except where arrangements exist for lowering the derrick boom in a way which will serve the purpose, also be fitted with a strong iron or wooden A-shaped frame for the support of such tent.

25. Every pilgrim ship shall have poop, quarter deck, waist and forecastle awnings complete and in good order, and six windsails distributed as the Inspector may direct. The awning and windsails shall be kept up so long as the weather does not render this impossible.

26. Strong ladders 2½ feet wide with hand rails of a convenient height shall be provided for every hatchway used as such and not merely as a ventilator; and, as additional means for women and children to hold on by, knotted handropes shall be fastened conveniently near the ladders.

27. Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns shall be fixed at convenient distances apart.

28. The space to be occupied by pilgrims must be kept clear from obstruction of any kind whatever, thoroughly clean and dry; and nothing, except life-belts with the consent of the Inspector given under rule 16, shall be slung up or stowed away between the beams. Every day while the pilgrims are on deck the between-decks shall be carefully cleaned and scrubbed with dry sand mixed with suitable disinfectants *

29. Bamboos, ropes or strong rails shall be securely fastened fore and aft to the midship stanchions on the between-deck.

* Calvert's powder in the proportion of 10 per cent should be used.

30. No timber or cargo of any kind, and only the necessary fittings properly secured and live-stock for consumption on the voyage, shall be allowed on the upper deck, which shall, save as aforesaid, be exclusively reserved for the pilgrims.*

31 A set of water-vessels, such as buckets and tin mugs required by topases or others for use in the latrines, shall be exclusively set apart for such purpose; and they shall be marked or printed so as to be clearly distinguishable from those used for cooking or drinking purposes.

Food, fuel and water-supply.

32. Every pilgrim ship shall be supplied in accordance with the following scale with food, fuel and water, of good quality, conveniently stored and in quantity sufficient to supply the pilgrims on board during the intended voyage (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable):

For each pilgrim daily—

Rice	1 lb.	Tamarind	1 oz.
Flour or ship's biscuit ...	4 oz.	Condiments, chillies, garlic, coriander seed or turmeric	½ „
Pulse, dall	4 „	Salt	½ „
Ghee or oil	1 „	Firewood, dry	2 lb.
Onions	2 „	Drinking-water from iron tanks	1 gal.
Pumpkins, yams, or other vegetables	2 „		

Provided that, in the case of drinking-water, the allowance hereby prescribed shall be provided for each pilgrim irrespective of his age.

A signboard written in bold letters in the Persian, Urdu and Guzarati characters shall be displayed at the place, to be approved by the Inspector, at which stores are dispensed, announcing that food can be procured there. At the same place shall be posted a table of the rations of food and water in Persian, Urdu and Guzarati, and a price-list in the same languages of the articles of food offered for sale.

33. Excepting fuel and water, which shall always be found by the ship, the articles in the foregoing scale need not be provided for those pilgrims who have satisfied the officer appointed in this behalf under section 18, that they have on board food sufficient for their own use.

34. Every pilgrim ship shall, in addition to the requirements of the two last foregoing rules, have on board, either as cargo or stores, food sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to provide for the pilgrims in the event of an accident to the ship's machinery.

35. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with caboose accommodation sufficient to cook for the total number of pilgrims on board, and such accommodation shall in no case consist of less than two cabooses or cooking ranges placed on deck, properly housed and covered, to which the pilgrims shall have free access between the hours of 6 A.M. and 9 P.M.

(*2*) All cooking ranges shall be made of substantial plate-iron lined inside with bricks and raised at least four inches from the deck, with an outlet or chimney at top for the escape of smoke. Each range shall contain five or six cooking places, and the master shall see that fires adequate for cooking are kept lighted at them from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. An additional range shall be provided for every 200 pilgrims carried in excess of 100. Cooking on board in pilgrims' private stoves is prohibited.

(*3*) The Inspector may require the master to provide such number as such Inspector may think necessary of Muhammadan cooks, not exceeding three per hundred pilgrims (exclusive of pilgrims who have on board their own supplies and desire to cook for themselves).

36. The crew of the ship shall not be allowed to use the cooking ranges or latrines set apart for pilgrims while pilgrims are on board, but shall be provided with a separate cooking range and latrine.

37 Each ship shall be fitted with a condenser or distilling apparatus of sufficient capacity to produce at least one gallon of drinking water a day for every person on board of whatever age, including the crew.

*Pilgrims should be encouraged to use the upper deck as much as possible.

38. No certificate under section 13 shall be granted unless the condenser cannot only supply the minimum quantity of water prescribed under rule 37 for each person on board, but also yield every 24 hours 500 gallons of pure, cold water fit to drink.

39. The tanks for storing drinking-water on board shall not be placed near the latrines. They shall be protected from all filth, and shall be so closed that the distribution of the water can be effected only by means of pumps or from taps with lock and key fitted to the tanks.

40. The water of any tank pronounced bad by the medical officer of the ship shall be immediately rejected and pumped out and the tank cleaned out before being re-filled.

41. If there is any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water stored, or as to the possibility of its pollution, either at its source or in the course of the voyage, it shall be well boiled; and it shall be thrown into the sea as soon as it is possible to obtain a purer supply.

42. Every condenser or distilling apparatus shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold-water pump, and under no circumstances shall this engine be used for any other purpose than that of feeding the boiler of the condenser.

43. The arrangements for discharging the circulating water from the condenser shall be such that it can be delivered into buckets or connected with a hose for the purpose of washing decks, or extinguishing fire, as well as discharging over the ship's side. A suitable hose and connection shall also be provided.

44. Either upright or horizontal boilers may be used for condensers. Each boiler shall be furnished with a steam-gauge indexed to double the working pressure, a glass water-gauge and two separate gauge-cocks, one safety-valve and two mud-hole doors for the purposes of cleaning.

45. The boilers and all machinery connected with condensers shall be properly covered in, and every wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boilers of condensers shall be covered with sheet lead weighing 4½ lbs. per square foot and securely fastened to such bulkhead.

46. All the piping in connection with the condenser, especially the main suction and the condensed water discharge-pipe, shall be laid in position safe from accident or otherwise securely encased.

47. The Inspector shall satisfy himself by actual experiment that the condenser is capable of performing the work required of it.

48. The Chief Engineer or some other competent person, to be approved by the Inspector, shall be appointed to have charge of the distilling apparatus and machinery connected therewith during the voyage.

49. No ship shall put to sea before the decks have been cleared of any loose straw, hay or other inflammable material, and all the cargo has been properly stowed away.

Cargo.

50. No petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or explosive as described in the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spirits, jute or coal (except such coal as is required for the voyage and the return voyage to India), nor any commodity likely, by reason of its quantity, quality or mode of stowage, to be prejudicial to the safety of the pilgrims, shall be taken as cargo or part of the cargo.

Allotment of upper deck space.

51. No cabin shall be provided for any pilgrim on the upper deck unless space remains unallotted on that deck after providing the accommodation required for the permanent and temporary hospitals, latrines, and six superficial feet

for every pilgrim carried in the between-decks. Such space as remains unallotted after making provision for these requirements may be reserved for the accommodation of pilgrims in cabins containing not less than 12 superficial and 72 cubic feet of space. No pilgrim shall be furnished with reserved accommodation on the upper deck except in a cabin.

52. The deck space may be distributed between the first and second class pilgrims as the master or owner may desire: Provided that each pilgrim of the lowest class has six feet of deck space provided for him, and provided that no part of a pilgrim ship shall carry more pilgrims than the number which that part of the ship is capable of accommodating in accordance with Notification no. 2145, dated the 17th September 1897.

Amount and distribution of baggage.

53. Pilgrims' heavy baggage shall be deposited in the hold before the ship leaves her moorings. Pilgrims shall be allowed to keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary: Provided that the articles so kept do not exceed one maund (82 lbs.) in weight for each adult pilgrim or in the case of pilgrims who, in accordance with the provisions of section 18, are allowed to provide their own food for the entire voyage, one maund and a half.

Hospital accommodation, medical stores, and arrangements for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency.

54. (1) The hospital accommodation required under section 21 shall be provided where convenient A permanent hospital shall be provided for 5 per cent of the pilgrims on board and containing not less than six bunks, and having a deck area of at least 32 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 192 cubic feet per head. On every pilgrim ship on which there are 50 or more female pilgrims, there shall be a separate permanent hospital, containing not less than two bunks with a deck area of at least 72 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 432 cubic feet, which shall be reserved for the use of women and of children under 12 years of age. The hospitals shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector and shall be provided with raised floors or platforms at least 4 inches off the deck when situated on an iron deck. If on deck they shall be made as secure as any other deck-house, and the roof shall be well caulked and covered with painted canvas.* No case of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague shall on any account be treated in a permanent hospital. Permanent hospitals shall be used solely for the accommodation of sick pilgrims, and, in so far as they are not required for the accommodation of such pilgrims, shall remain unoccupied.

(2) Materials shall be carried for the construction on the upper deck of a separate temporary hospital for the treatment of such cases of sickness as it may be considered desirable specially to segregate (such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague) and for any general outbreak of sickness in the event of the permanent hospital accommodation becoming insufficient. The part of the upper deck upon which such hospital shall, if required, be erected, shall be pointed out and measured off by the Inspector. The frame-work of the hospital shall be either of iron (in pieces that can be easily fitted together) or of wooden spars or bamboos. The roof shall be tented, and both that and the side walls shall be made of stout canvas and be perfectly water-tight, due provision being at the same time made for ventilation. The superficial area of the floor† shall be not less than 144 square feet, and the floor shall be raised at least 4 inches from

*The fittings used in constructing permanent hospitals should be of iron in preference to wood.

† For flooring sheet iron is the best material.

the deck. In cases of sickness of the kind referred to in this rule, only the medical officer and the person or persons charged with the duty of looking after the patients shall have access to them, and, except the medical officer and medical attendants referred to in rule 70, none of those who have had access to such patients shall be permitted to come into contact with the other persons on board.

55. A suitable dispensary to be approved by the Inspector shall be provided.

Medical stores, etc.

56. The following articles shall be provided according to the following scale and supplied gratuitously to the pilgrims on board at the discretion and by the direction of the medical officer, namely :—

For any number of pilgrims not exceeding 100 (proportionate quantities to be provided for pilgrims in excess of that number)—

Sago	5 lbs.
Arrowroot in tin cases	10 „
Preserved milk* (1-lb. tins)	1 dozen.
Liebig's extract of meat in 2-oz. tins or jars	1 lb.
Sugar	5 lbs.
Rum	1 quart bottle.

57. The following medicines and medical appliances shall be provided on the scale indicated below :—

(Weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Acidum, boricum	2 oz.	*Miscellaneous articles for one hundred pilgrims.*
„ carbolicum (cryst.) ...	1 „	Fresh vaccine lymph, 6 tubes.
„ nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum	1 „	Adhesive plaster (in tin case) one yard.
„ sulphuricum dilutum ...	1 „	
„ tartaricum	2 „	Calico, two yards.
Æther sulphurus	½ „	Flannel, ditto.
Alumen (in powder)	2 „	Lint, four ounces.
Ammonii carbonas	2 „	Bandages (rolled), half a dozen.
Argenti nitras	¼ „	Paper for powders, etc., one quire.
Borax	½ „	Corks for bottles, 1 dozen.
Calomel	¼ „	Cotton-wool (country), 1 lb.
Chlorodyne	2 „	Bed-pan (metal), one.

* The contents of a pound tin of preserved milk mixed with half a gallon of water make good milk.

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Chloroformum	1 oz.	NOTE.—The preparations of ammonia, ether, chloroform, iodine, and all acids should be in well stoppered bottles.
Cocainæ solution, 10 per cent ...	¼ ,,	
Copaiba	1 ,,	Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered from light by dark paper.
Creasotum	¼ ,,	
Glycerinum	1 ,,	All the drugs, etc., must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each label.
Hydrargyrum cum creta	½ ,,	
Iodoformum	1 ,,	"Poisons" should be especially distinguished by labels with the word "Poison" on them.
Ipecacuanha valoid, fluid extract ...	⅕ ,,	
Linimentum camphoræ compositum ...	2 ,,	
Lini farina	2 lbs. in tin cases.	*Disinfectants for each ship.*
Liquor ammoniæ	1 oz.	Sulphur, 32 lbs.
Liquor ammonii acetatis... ...	6 ,,	Corrosive sublimate, 5 lbs.
Liquor epispasticus fortior ...	¼ ,,	Pure phenic acid, 20 gallons.
Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis ...	½ ,,	Fresh slaked lime, 20 lbs.
Chrysarobinum	¼ ,,	Sulphate of iron, 10 lbs.
Magnesii carbonas	¼ ,,	Calvert's carbolic 15 per cent powder, [illegible] lbs. To be put up in ten hermatically sealed tins each containing 5 lbs.
Magnesii sulphas in tins	3 [illegible]	Methylated alcohol, 15 gallons.
Oleum caryophilli	½ oz.	
,, menthæ piperitæ	¼ ,,	Hydrochloric acid, 1 gallon.
,, ricini	2 pints.	Impermeable bags of India rubber or tarred canvas, six.
Phenacetin	½ oz.	
Pilula asafœtidæ composita ...	1 doz.	*Instruments for each ship.*
,, colocynthidis et hyoscyami ...	2 ,,	Boxes, chip, for ointment, 18 (1 oz. each).
,, plumbi cum opio B. P. ...	4 ,,	Dispensing bottles (3 oz.) 12 each.
,, scillæ composita	4 ,,	
Potassii bromidum	1 oz.	Glass measures, 2 oz., 2
,, chloras	1 ,,	,, ,, 2 drachms, 2
,, nitras	2 ,,	Pestle and mortar (brass), 1
,, permanganas	2 ,,	,, ,, ,, wedgwood, 1
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ, 5-gr. powders ...	1 doz.	Scales and weights (grains), 1

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.	
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus in 5-gr. powders.	4 doz.	Spare weights (grains)	1 set
Pulvis jalapæ compositus ...	1 oz.	Splints (common) ...	1 set
Quininæ sulphas in 3-gr. pills ..	4 doz.	Silver catheter (no. 8 size)	1
" sulphas in bulk	2 oz.	India rubber catheters, nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10.	4 sets
Salol	¼ "	Spatula	1
Sinapis (in powder)	4 "	Scissors (shop)... ...	1
Sodii bicarbonas	1 "	Penknife	1
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	2 "	Syringe, ear, pewter ...	1
" rectificatus	8 "	" Enema, patent ...	1
Tinctura aconiti	⅛ "	" Urethral (male) ...	1
" capsici	½ "	" female ...	1
" digitalis	½ "	Infusion pot	1
" ferri perchloridi... ...	1 "	Pocket dressing case to contain 1 probe, 1 director, 1 female catheter, 1 clinical thermometer (in case), 1 pair of scissors, 1 dressing forceps, plated, 6 suture needles, 1 artery forceps, 1 Symes' abscess knife, 1 straight and 1 curved bistoury in 1 handle, 1 lancet (bleeding), silk thread for sutures (20 grains).	
" iodi	½ "		
" nucis vomicæ	1 "		
" opii	1 "		
" senegæ	1 "		
" zingiberis	[illegible]		
Tragacantha powder	1 "		
Unguentum hydrargyri	½ "		
" simplex	2 "		
" sulphuris	2 "		
" zinci	1 "		
Vaseline	2 "		
Vinegar	1 pint.		
Vinum antimoniale	½ oz.		
" ipecacuanhæ	1 "		

Table showing the quantities of medicines, etc., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 pilgrims.

Number of pilgrims.	Quantity	
Above 100 to 250	½ more than ...	the quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 pilgrims, and so on.
" 250 to 350	Twice	
" 350 to 450	Thrice	
" 450 to 550	Four times	
" 550 to 650	Five times	

58. The following certificates showing that medicines, etc., have been duly supplied and received according to the above scale shall be produced before the Inspector at the time of the inspection:—

(1) Certified that we have supplied medicines, etc., for——pilgrims proceeding to——in the S.S.——according to the above scale, [or we have supplied medicines, etc., in making up deficiencies in existing stock up to the above scale.]

Dated *Chemists.*

(2) Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, etc., examined by me on board the pilgrim ship—— ——and am satisfied that they are all correct.

Medical Officer.

Dated *Ship* *Health Officer.*

59. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall carry a disinfecting stove approved by the Health Officer of the port in British India at which the voyage is to commence.

(2) Articles of bedding, carpets and clothes used by patients who have been affected with cholera, as well as by persons who have had access to such patients, shall be immediately disinfected. Such of these articles as have little or no value shall be thrown into the sea, or, if the ship is in a port or canal, be destroyed by fire. All such articles as are not destroyed shall be carried to the disinfecting stove in impermeable bags sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

(3) The excreta of the sick shall be collected in vessels containing a disinfecting solution and the latrines in which these vessels are emptied shall be thoroughly disinfected after each operation.

(4) Articles which have come into contact with persons suffering from cholera shall be thoroughly disinfected in the following manner:—

(a) Articles so contaminated or suspected to be contaminated shall, unless they are liable to be destroyed by exposure to heat, be disinfected in the disinfecting stove under pressure, the stove being maintained at a temperature (to be tested during each operation) of 220° Fahr. and the articles exposed to this temperature for 15 minutes.

(b) Articles liable to be destroyed by exposure to the heat of a disinfecting stove, such as metals, leather, tables, lockers, etc., shall be disinfected by being washed with disinfecting solution.*

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*One of the following disinfecting solutions should be used—

(a) Corrosive sublimate in the following proportion:—

Corrosive sublimate, ⅛ oz.

Hydrochloric acid, [illegible]

Water, 3 gallons.

Fuchsin or Iosin, [illegible] grains.

(b) Pure phenic acid, [illegible] parts in 100 parts of water.

(c) Fresh slaked lime.

The different disinfecting solutions are useful for the following purposes:—

(a) Linen, clothes and articles soiled by the evacuations of cholera patients should be put into the corrosive sublimate solution.

(b) Persons in attendance on the sick should use the corrosive sublimate solution, when washing themselves, in the proportion of one part of the solution to 2,000 parts of water.

(c) Phenic acid should be used to disinfect articles which cannot be exposed to a temperature of 220° Fahr. or to contact with sublimate solutions, such as metals, instruments, etc.

(d) Slaked lime is specially useful to disinfect the evacuations of cholera patients; in the absence of slaked lime phenic acid will answer the same purpose. When slaked lime is used for disinfecting liquids, it should be used in the proportion of three lbs. of lime to ten gallons of the liquid to be disinfected.

(5) Ships on which cases of cholera have occurred shall be disinfected in the following manner :—

(a) The cabins* and all parts of the ship occupied by cholera patients or those suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be emptied, and all articles removed disinfected as above.

(b) The interior sides, bulkheads, floors and decks of the ship shall be washed with the corrosive sublimate solution with the addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol (*i.e.*, one gallon of methylated alcohol to every 10 gallons of the corrosive sublimate solution),† and, two hours after washing, scrubbed, and then thoroughly washed down with plenty of water.

(c) The hold of the ship shall be strewn from time to time with a sufficient quantity of iron sulphate to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water in the hold shall then, unless the ship is in dock, be pumped out and the hold washed with sea-water and sprinkled with the corrosive sublimate solution.

60. Pilgrims shall air their clothing, blankets, etc., as often as required to do so by the medical officer.

61. The following articles and appliances shall be supplied on the scale shown below :—

Iron boilers with covers—

For rice (large) ..	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.
,, dall or curry (small) ...	

Iron ladles—

For rice (large)	Ditto.
,, dall, etc. (small)	

Iron spoons, tinned ...	4	To each pilgrim ship.
Curry-stones, with mullers ...	4	
Sieves for cleaning rice, etc. ...	6	
Gallon measure ...	1	
Half gallon measure ...	1	
Quarter-gallon measure ...	1	
Scales and weights or A spring balance ...	1	
Block-tin saucepans, for hospital use exclusively, from 1 pint to 1 gallon ...	3	
Hatchets for cutting wood ...	2	
Knives ...	2	

Safety lanterns with lock and key to each.	Besides 3 for hatchways, 2 ,, latrines, 1 ,, hospital, and 1 ,, Surgeon, which are to burn all night.	there shall be one additional lantern for every 100 pilgrims on board and each such lantern shall burn for three hours every night.
Oil with wicks, or candles to fit lantern.	Sufficient for seven lanterns to burn at least [illegible] hours, and for the rest to burn at least three hours of every night of the voyage.	
Soap ...	1 lb per pilgrim.	
Buckets (galvanized iron) ...	2 for every 100 pilgrims.	

* For the purpose of fumigating cabins and confined space, one ounce of sulphur should be burnt for every 30 cubic feet of the space to be fumigated, the cabin or other space being completely closed during the operation and kept so for twelve hours.

†The washing should commence from the top, horizontally and downwards, so that the whole surface becomes covered with a coating of the solution in fine drops.

Tubs (large) for bathing or washing...	4	To each pilgrim ship.	
* Tubs (smaller) for latrine use ...	4		* All these should be specially marked for privy use.
* Tin pots for latrine	12		
Tin pots for pilgrims suffering from sea-sickness	12		
Canvas bathing screens for the use of women	2		
A dirt-sheet, moveable	1		
Deck scrapers	12		
Sand	1 ton		
Holystones or hard bricks ...	50		
Swabs or Squeegees	18		
Brooms (country)	50		

62. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be fitted with not less than two latrines, apart from those for the use of the crew, sufficiently screened from public view and readily accessible. If there be any females among the pilgrims, one latrine shall be screened off and set apart for the exclusive use of females. There shall be an additional latrine for every 100 pilgrims, or fraction of that number in excess of 100, and if there be more than 100 female pilgrims on board, the number of latrines reserved for their use shall be increased in the proportion they bear to the total number of pilgrims. The latrines shall be provided with seats at the rate of not less than three for the first 100 pilgrims and at the rate of three for every additional 100 pilgrims. No latrine shall be allowed either between-decks or in the hold.

(2) The latrines shall be in a convenient and accessible place on the upper deck, and close up to the bulwarks or rails. They shall be made of iron and securely bolted down to the deck beams below the deck. They shall not project over the ship's side. They shall be so placed, that the soil shoot of the latrine floor may lead directly out of a port or other opening and run clear of the ship's side. Every latrine shall be divided into separate and private compartments. Each compartment shall not be less th[illegible] and 2 feet in size and shall have a separate entrance with door and [illegible] fitted with a seat or pair of foot-boards having a free opening or hole in the centre. Each such opening shall communicate directly with the floor beneath common to all openings. The floor shall be continued into the shoots and give a good fall from each end towards the shoot in the centre. The floor of the latrine shall be at least 1 foot above the deck to enable the deck beneath to be freely flushed. Every compartment shall be well ventilated by means of such openings as will not interfere with privacy.

(3) All latrines shall be kept in good order and disinfected three times a day. They shall be continuously flushed by pipes laid on to them. These pipes shall be of not less than 2 inches internal diameter and fitted at each end of each set of latrines so that the latrines may be flushed from the ends towards the centre. The deck immediately about the latrines shall be enclosed with a ridge of wood 2 inches high to prevent the flushing water finding its way to other parts of the deck and the deck from this 2 inch ridge to the scuppers shall be covered with tin, lead or other metal.

(4) Not less than two sweepers shall be employed on every pilgrim ship, and one additional sweeper shall be employed for every 100 pilgrims in excess of 100 up to a maximum of five sweepers when the total number of pilgrims does not exceed 1,000. For every 100 or fraction of 100 pilgrims in excess of 1,000 one additional sweeper shall be employed up to a maximum of eight sweepers.

(5) Every pilgrim vessel shall be provided with at least two urinals.

63. Every ship shall be provided with not less than one place for washing on each side of the deck, sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion, as prescribed in the case of latrine accommodation, shall be set apart exclusively for females, with a water pipe and tap in each for supplying sea-water for ablution.

Medical Inspection.

64. The medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out either by lady doctors or, under the supervision of the medical officer appointed by the local Government under section 32, by women appointed by the local Government in this behalf.

65. No articles found by the medical officer referred to in the last foregoing rule to have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or from a disease which in his opinion is dangerously infectious or contagious, or suspected by him to have been so contaminated, shall be taken on board a pilgrim ship until they have been disinfected under his order in the manner prescribed by rule 59.

66. No pilgrim otherwise entitled shall be prevented from embarking save for any of the causes specified in section 32, sub-section (2).

Issue of tickets and refunds of passage-money.

67. (1) The ticket which every pilgrim is, under section 35, entitled to receive:

(a) shall be sold from a book with counterfoils,

(b) shall be denoted by a serial number which shall also be stamped on the counterfoil, and

(c) shall be of canvas, paper or parchment, and not less than 4½ inches long by 3 inches wide.

(2) On the ticket and its counterfoil shall be inscribed:—

(a) the name of the holder, or, if the holder be a female, the name of the pilgrim whom such female is accompanying,

(b) the cost in words in Urdu or in some other vernacular language approved by the local Government, and

(c) the words *food is procurable on board the ships.*

The cost of a ticket shall not include any taxes other than the fixed dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah.

68. (1) Every intending pilgrim who, having purchased a ticket has not been permitted to embark under the provisions of section 32, sub-section (2), or who, having been received on board a pilgrim ship, has been removed from it in accordance with the provisions of section 33, sub-section (2), or who is from other unavoidable cause, such as the detention of any member of his family under either of the provisions aforesaid, prevented from proceeding to the Hedjaz shall be entitled to receive back from the owner or agent of the ship the amount paid by him as passage-money.

When a pilgrim dies on board ship before landing at the Camaran Lazaretto, the Master shall make over to his legal heirs if any on board or, if no such legal heirs are on board, shall add to his effects listed in accordance with rule 78 of these rules a sum equivalent to the fixed quarantine and sanitary dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah in all cases in which such dues have been paid by the pilgrim in addition to the passage-money or have been included in the passage-money under rule 67.

(2) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed under the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, and in the case of pilgrims at any other port, of such officer as the local Government may appoint in this behalf, to see that refunds of passage-money are promptly made to intending pilgrims entitled to them under this rule. Bombay Act II of 1887.

(3) The officer making an inspection under section 32 or section 33 shall, in case of such refund becoming due, impress on the pilgrim's ticket the words "Not permitted to proceed on voyage"; and such pilgrim shall thereupon be entitled, on presentation of the ticket so cancelled at the office of the owner or agent, to a refund of the passage-money paid by him.

(4) If the owner or agent neglects or refuses, on presentation, as provided by clause (3), of the cancelled ticket, to refund to the pilgrim the passage-money paid by him, such owner or agent shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for each day after the day on which the ticket was presented, during which the refund remains unpaid.

The Master, Owner, etc.

69. Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the master shall give the notice required under section 8 in Form no. IV appended to these rules, and shall produce, before the Inspector at the time of his inspection, a certificate in the following form:—

"Certified that it is proposed to issue tickets to pilgrims and to provide accommodation as follows:

"On the voyage of the pilgrim ship proceeding to—

CLASS OF PILGRIMS.	Maximum number of tickets to be issued.	Special accommodation and privileges (if any) to be reserved for each class.
Class I		
" II		
Pilgrims of the lowest class		

Dated________

(Signed)________

Master.

70. In the event of a ship being engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims, the owner, agent or master shall appoint to it a medical officer licensed under rule 80. A second medical officer licensed under rule 80 shall be similarly appointed if the number of pilgrims exceeds one thousand. The owner, agent or master shall also in the case of a ship engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims appoint at least one male and, if there are any female pilgrims to be embarked, also one female attendant to assist the medical officer. In addition to the above attendants a compounder shall be engaged by the owner, agent or master, if the ship is to carry more than 400 pilgrims. Such compounder and attendants must be approved of by the Health Officer at the port of departure and arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Inspector for providing them with adequate accommodation on board ship.

71. The master shall afford the medical officer every facility for examining the provisions, water and medical stores, and for making himself generally familiar with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims about to be carried.

72. The master shall cause the statements required by sections 22 and 25 to be prepared in Form no. V appended to these rules.

73. The bond required by section 31 when a ship clears from any port in British India other than Aden for any port in the Red Sea shall be executed in Form no. VI appended to these rules.

74. Before sailing the master shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a bill of health as prescribed in Form no. VII appended to these rules.

75. The master shall post up in the between-decks and in such other places accessible to the pilgrims as may be convenient copies of the Act and of these rules and of articles 92 and 151 to 161 of the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1903, and all notices which he may be required so to post by the Commissioner of Police or other authorized officer at the port of first departure. All such copies shall be in English, French or German, and in Persian, Urdu and Guzarati. The master shall afford every facility to the Port Officer, or other duly authorized officer or person, for making the official inspection of the ship, her equipment, ventilation, fittings, provisions and medical stores, and shall himself be present at such inspection.

76. The master shall be jointly responsible with the medical officer for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage. He shall see that the special accommodation and privileges, if any, to which the pilgrims are entitled, are reserved to them without hindrance or diminution throughout the voyage; that the space in the upper and between-decks is not encroached upon; that all rules and regulations for securing cleanliness and order are carried out, and, as far as possible, that all reasonable requisitions of the medical officer are complied with.

77. The master shall appoint one of the officers of the ship to the charge of the provisions and stores, to see to the punctual issue according to scale of the day's rations and water, and to assist the medical officer generally.

78. (1) When any pilgrim who is unaccompanied by any of his legal heirs on the voyage, the master shall call a panch composed, wherever possible, of four literate pilgrims and the medical officer on board the ship and shall make an inventory of the effects of the deceased, adding such particulars as to the name and residence of the deceased and the names and addresses of the legal heirs and nearest relations in India as he may be able to gather.

(2) The inventory and particulars prescribed by sub-rule (1) shall be signed by the master and attested by the members of the said panch and the master shall then take charge of the effects of the deceased.

(3) If the ship returns direct from the Hedjaz to any British Indian port, the master shall immediately on the ship arriving in such port, make over the effects of the deceased with the said inventory and particulars to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and elsewhere to the Magistrate of the District, or, in his absence, the Magistrate in charge.

(4) If the death occurs on the voyage to the Hedjaz, and the ship does not return direct to British India, the master shall make over the effects, with the said inventory and particulars as above, to the British Consul at Jeddah.

79. The master shall cause the supplementary statement, required by section 24 when additional pilgrims are taken on board at an intermediate port, to be prepared in Form no. V appended to these rules, the heading being altered to "Supplementary Statement required by section 24 of the Pilgrims Act, 1895".

The Medical Officer.

80. (1) Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the medical officer of every pilgrim ship required by the Act to carry a medical officer shall be licensed by the local Government and appointed by or on behalf of the owner of the pilgrim ship. Every person desiring to obtain a license to act as such medical officer shall apply for a license to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer of the province in which the port of first departure lies. At Jeddah such license may be granted, for the return voyage only, by the British Consul at that port.

(2) The license shall be renewable yearly, and shall be in Form no. VIII appended to these rules.

(3) No person shall be eligible for appointment as medical officer who is unable to write either English or French or German or Italian or who does not possess either a medical qualification registered in a Medical Register in the United Kingdom or a degree or license of one of the following Universities, *viz.*, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Allahabad, or the qualification of a Military Assistant Surgeon.

81. The medical officer shall, if not already attached to the ship, immediately on his being appointed to it, proceed on board, report himself to the master, examine and check the medicines and medical stores, and inform himself generally as to the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims.

82. The medical officer shall also report himself personally to the Inspector with a view to receiving any instructions which that officer may have to give him in connection with his duties and the official inspection of the ship.

83. The medical officer shall be present at the final inspection, and, after it has been held and the ship and her arrangements approved, he shall, if satisfied regarding the arrangements for the care and comfort of the pilgrims made in accordance with the rules, furnish a certificate to that effect in Form no. IX appended to these rules.

84. The medical officer shall provide himself with all the necessary instructions and forms required for the voyage.

85. The medical officer shall attend any medical officer appointed to inspect the pilgrims before embarkation under section 32, or after embarkation under section 33, and shall, with a view to special care or precautions on the voyage, watch those who may appear to be in an infirm or sickly state, and make a note regarding them in his diary.

86. The medical officer shall not leave the ship after the medical inspection has been completed. He shall see that the place set apart for the accommodation of the pilgrims is not encroached upon; that all the pilgrims have access to the upper deck; that good drinking water is readily accessible and duly supplied; that the latrines are attended to by the ship's topases; that a supply of water is at hand for use in the latrines; that suitable hours have been fixed, in communication with the officer in charge of the stores, for the regular issue of daily rations to such of the pilgrims as have to be fed by the ship; and generally that every proper care is taken to secure cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements on board.

87. The medical officer shall satisfy himself that any additional passenger waiting to be taken on board at an intermediate port is not suffering from, or shows no signs or symptoms of, choleraic indisposition or any disease which is, in his opinion, dangerously infectious or contagious.

88. The medical officer shall be fully responsible with the master for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage, and shall co-operate with the master and officers of the ship for the welfare of the pilgrims.

89. During the voyage from any port in British India (except Aden) the medical officer shall for the first five days daily inspect the pilgrims and observe them individually to assure himself that none of them is affected with cholera, small-pox, yellow fever or plague.

90. The medical officer shall, if he has any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water, draw the attention of the master, in writing, to the provisions of rule 41.

91. The medical officer shall, should any case of infectious or contagious disease occur, satisfy himself that disinfection is performed in the manner prescribed by rule 56 and shall record in his diary the fact that he has done so.

92. (1) The medical officer shall keep up regularly, from day to day throughout the voyage, the following records in connection with his duties, *viz.*:—

(*a*) a medical diary of the principal events of the voyage, briefly and accurately recording all facts in connection with the medical history of the pilgrims, including a record of any advice he may give to the master, and of compliance with, or neglect of, such advice;

(*b*) an Admission and Discharge Book of every case brought under treatment in Form no. X appended to these rules; and

(*c*) a Register of Deaths in Form no. XI appended to these rules.

(2) These records shall be written in either English, French, German or Italian.

93 On arrival at the port of debarkation in the Red Sea, the medical officer shall submit his diary and returns to the Consular authority there for transmission to the Government of India, and shall forward simultaneously a copy of them to the Inspector at the port in British India from which the voyage commenced, and on arrival at any British Indian port to the Chief Customs-officer or to any officer authorized under section 25 to receive the statements referred to in that section.

No. I.

Certificate (A) under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and now riding at anchor at , and ready to proceed on a voyage to is sea-worthy, properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and that she is capable of carrying pilgrims.

No. II.

Certificate (B) under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship of , being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and having on board pilgrims, lists of whose number and sex have been furnished by , the master of the said ship, and ready to proceed on a voyage to , the intermediate ports at which she is intended to touch being , has the proper complement of officers and seamen; that she is principally propelled by steam; that (in cases when tonnage or steam-power have been prescribed) she is of the prescribed tonnage and steam-power; that she has sufficient and suitable cooking, hospital, washing and latrine accommodation on board: that the provisions, fuel and pure water and other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules; and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the probable duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims and provisions sufficient for pilgrims, the remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

I also certify [in the case of a ship to carry more than 100 pilgrims] that she has on board the medical officer [or officers as the case may be] required by section 27 of the Act, and the attendants prescribed by rule 70 of the rules thereunder.

I also certify that the master of the said ship holds Certificate A as required by section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and that there is no cargo on board contrary to the provisions of rule 50 of the rules thereunder.

I do further certify that the full space required by the said Act has been appropriated to pilgrims on board.

No. III.

Supplementary Certificate B under section 24 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the number of additional pilgrims taken on board the pilgrim ship from the port of is ; that the provisions, fuel and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew), and the other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules, and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the declared duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims on board, and provisions sufficient for the pilgrims remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

Dated at this day of 19 .

FORMS.

No. IV.

Notice to be given by master, owner or agent under section 8 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I,* , hereby give notice that the steamship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and being capable of carrying pilgrims, will leave the port of [illegible] voyage to on the day of 19 .

* Here insert name of master, owner or agent.

No. V.

Statement to be furnished by the master of every pilgrim ship under section 22 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, of the crew and pilgrims proceeding in the bound to , or under section 25 of the crew and pilgrims on board the on arrival at .

Crew.	Number.
Master	
Officers	
Engineers	
Deck crew	
Engine-room crew	
Servants	
TOTAL ...	

Pilgrims.

	NAMES OF MALE PILGRIMS.			NUMBER OF FEMALE PILGRIMS.			NUMBER OF INFANTS (IF ANY) UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE ACCOMPANYING PILGRIMS ENTERED IN PRECEDING COLUMNS.		
	1st class.	2nd class.	Lowest class.	1st class.	2nd class.	Lowest class.	1st class	2nd class.	Lowest class.
TOTAL ...									

Master,

The of 19 . Officer appointed under section 8, Act of 1895.

No. VI.

Bond executed pursuant to the provisions of section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

Know all men by these presents that we of and of are held and firmly bounden to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of five thousand rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives jointly, and every one of us bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and each of us binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our respective seals, dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and .

And each of us, the said doth hereby or himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors and assigns, that if any suit shall be brought, touching the subject matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at the same shall and may, at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council, be removed into, tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.

Whereas the above bounden* † the ‡ of a pilgrim ship called the now about to sail from the port of in British India to a port in the Red Sea, touching at Aden§ and before applying for a port-clearance to the officer at the port of whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship, the above bounden*

and*

sureties†

who are both resident in British India, have at the request of the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to execute the above written joint and several bond or obligation as required by section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895. Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that, if the said pilgrim ship on her outward voyage to the said port of in the Red Sea touches at Aden and does not leave the said port of Aden on the said outward voyage without having obtained from the proper authority at Aden aforesaid a certificate as required by section 29 of the Act, and if the master (*and medical officer) complies (or comply) with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage, if the ship continues to be a pilgrim ship, the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and of such rules, relating to pilgrim ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea, as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make under the said Act, then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void.

* Here insert the name or names of the principal or principals only.
†(Is) or (are).
‡ (Owner) or (owners), (agent) or (agents) or (master).
§ Insert names of any other ports to be visited.
*His or their

† Names of sureties.

* To be inserted if there is a medical officer.

No. VII.

Form of Bill of Health.

This is to certify that the pilgrim ship sailing under the flag and under the command of Captain (medical officer) of tons, bound for with crew of persons† and pilgrims and laden with a cargo of is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that

† Including officers and able bodied seamen.

no case of cholera or infectious disease dangerous to life exists among the officers, passengers, pilgrims or crew, who have been examined by day on shore before embarkation and found free from plague.

It is further certified that the town and port of ‡ are at present free from‡ epidemic cholera, plague, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease.

‡ Or as the case may be.

The clothing and bedding of the native crew and of the pilgrims have been disinfected on shore.

The vessel has been completely cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton apparatus before embarkation of the pilgrims.

Pilgrims	Men	...	...	...
	Women	...	...	...
	Boys	...	...	...
	Girls	...	...	...
	Infants	...	...	...

Total no.

This ship is measured for pilgrims exclusive of infants under one year.

No. VIII.

Form of License to be granted to Medical Officers proceeding in charge of pilgrims.

The bearer of this , holding a certificate to practise medicine and surgery, from is licensed to have medical charge of pilgrims [illegible] under the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, to . This license holds good for one year from this date.

Dated—

[Here enter [illegible] of office].

Signature of recipient. *Surgeon-General, or Secretary to Surgeon-General, in his absence; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, or Officer in charge of office; or Port Health Officer or Port Surgeon.*

NOTE.—In granting this license, preference should be given to medical graduates or licentiates of a University or other recognised licensing body, provided they are men of good character and of some experience. It is desirable that medical officers should be Muhammadans.

No. IX.

Form of Medical Officer's Certificate.

Certified that I have by careful inspection satisfied myself in regard to the arrangements that have been made in accordance with the requirements of the rules relating to pilgrim ships proceeding to the Hedjaz for the care and comfort of the pilgrims about to be carried in the pilgrim ship proceeding to ; and that I was present with the Inspecting Officer at his final inspection of the arrangements, held on the of 19 .

Dated

Medical Officer

In charge of pilgrims' Ship.

No. X.

Medical Admission and Discharge Book.

Serial number of cases.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Disease or cause of Admission.	Dates of			Number of hours or days under treatment.	Remarks.
					Admission.	Discharge or recovery.	Death.		

No. XI.

Register of Deaths.

Serial number.	Name.	Age.	Time of occurrence.		Cause.	Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 30th July, 1910.

No. 865—340-33-*F*.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. M. Hill, Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Eastern Bengal and Assam, to officiate as Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, *vice* Mr. J. H. Lace, on leave, Mr. H. Carter, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, Eastern Bengal and Assam, was placed temporarily in charge of the Western Circle in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of 30th April 1910, the date on which he relieved Mr. Hill.

Mr. A. V. Monro, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, on return from leave, relieved Mr. H. Carter of the charge of the Western Circle, Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the forenoon of 25th July 1910, from which date and until further orders Mr. Monro is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th August, 1910.

No. 76.—Mr. C. P. Walsh, Executive Engineer and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Public Works Department from the 9th to the 11th June 1910, both days inclusive.

The 5th August 1910.

No. 77.—Rai Janki Prasad, Bahadur, Sub-Engineer, [illegible] and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is appointed Superintendent of No. II Sub-Division, Viceregal Estates, Simla, with effect from the 1st June 1910.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1910.

No. 2457-*Est.-A*.—The privilege leave granted to Major R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, by Notification No. 2066-Est.-A., dated the 24th June, 1910, is extended by one day.

The 3rd August, 1910.

No. 1637-*G*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. George Johann Smidt as Acting Consul-General for Norway at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. H. J. Sanders.

No. 1645-*G*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. George Johann Smidt as acting Consul for Guatemala at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. H. J. Sanders.

No. 2476-*Est.-A*.—The leave granted to Mr. F. P. Rennie, I.C.S., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 526-Est., dated the 19th February, 1909, which was subsequently extended by five months by the Secretary of State for India, is hereby extended by a further period of three months and twenty-four days on medical certificate, with effect from the 12th March, 1910.

In continuation of the above extension Mr. F. P. Rennie is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for two months and six days.

(Notification No. 2268-Est.-A., dated the 15th July, 1910, is hereby cancelled.)

The 4th August, 1910.

No. 1545-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Leonard Munn, Mining Engineer in the Hyderabad State, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Hyderabad.

No. 2487-*Est.-A.*—Captain D. R. G. Oliver, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, with effect from the 10th July, 1910.

The 5th August, 1910.

No. 2504-*Est.-B.*—Lieutenant S. Williams, 130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), is appointed Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps, with effect from the 31st July, 1910.

No. 2507-*Est.-A.*—With reference to Rule IV of the Rules published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1680-G., dated the 27th July, 1906, the undermentioned officer is confirmed in the Political Department as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class :—

Captain D. M. Field.

No 1662-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Lieutenant R. H. Ottley Sewell, Royal Artillery Reserve, as Vice Consul for Chile at Bombay.

No. 1553-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (1), clause (*b*), of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 734—199 3, dated the 16th May, 1905, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed in Berar by or on behalf of any Co-operative Credit Society for the time being registered under that Act, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such Society and relating to the business of the Society, are respectively chargeable.

No. 1554-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 962-I.B., dated the 14th May, 1909, and in supersession of the previous notifications issued from time to time under the said clause of the said section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under [illegible] and 40, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described :—

A.—LAND REVENUE.

General.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a Zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not :

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884), including an instrument whereby a landlord binds himself to consent to the transfer, in the event of default in such repayment, of any land, or interest in land on the security of which any such loan is made to his tenant.

3. Receipt given by a person for advances exceeding Rs. 20 received by him from the Government under the Agricultrists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

In Berar.

4. Conveyance by endorsement of rights secured by an instrument known as a "satta."

5. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not and the payment of land revenue therefor, executed under the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land Revenue Code or any rules made under that Code.

6. Receipts granted by jagirdars on account of rent on land revenue in Berar and not exempted from duty by clause (*c*), Article 53, of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, if written in the receipt book prescribed by rules framed under sections 80 and 216(*k*) of the Berar Land Revenue Code.

B.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

7. Agreement and security bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate the training and appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to his entry into the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, or the Burma Forest School, Tharrawaddy.

8. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees in a Government forest.

C.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

9. Security bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety, or from the surety of such a student.

D.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

10. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Postmaster in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

11. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank.

12. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

13. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

E.—RAILWAYS AND INLAND STEAMER COMPANIES.

14. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the conveyance of goods.

15. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steamer Company by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority or Company from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

16. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority or an Inland Steam Company by a consignee (when the Railway receipt or bill of lading is not produced respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates or at goods rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable ar

17. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section.

18. Receipt or bill of lading issued by a Railway Company or Administration or an Inland Steamer Company for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration or Inland Steamer Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of su

19. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Institution or Bank.

20. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in Berar.

F.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

21. Agreement paper passed by a contractor of the Supply and Transport Corps where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

22. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, a Supply and Transport Officer by a contractor.

23. Agreement or declaration by which a tender made to a Supply and Transport Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India promissory notes or in cash.

24. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works or State Railway Department by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

25. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

26. Instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property executed by Government in favour of an officer in Civil or Military employ on the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling house for his own use.

27. Agreement which has been or may be entered into in compliance with the rules prescribed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Military Finance), No. 2195-Accts., dated the 25th October, 1907, regulating the deposits of regimental funds with private banks or firms or such other rules for that purpose as may hereafter be in force.—Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value or to Rs. 5, whichever shall be less.

G.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

28. Bill of exchange drawn in Mysore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in Berar.

29. Cheque drawn in Mysore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in Berar.

30. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India promissory notes.

31. Letter of authority or power of attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorising one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them, a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

32. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), section 9, sub-section (2).

33. Sanad of jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

34. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

35. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorised by any Act for the time being in force in Berar.

36. Transfer of any of the under-noted debentures of the Ootacamund Club, namely, Nos. 1 to 188, dated the 31st December 1892; Nos. 189 to 464, 467 to 482 and 485 to 604, dated the 15th January, 1893; Nos 465, 466, 483, 484, and 605 to 810, dated the 25th October, 1893; and Nos. 811 and 812, dated the 23rd February 1894.

37. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person, or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India or in Mysore, which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees.—Duty reduced to one anna.

38. Apprenticeship-deed whereby a person is bound apprentice to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, to learn the business of a distributor or of a compositor.

39. Instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (IV of 1900), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

40. Instrument evidencing an agreement relating to the hypothecation of movable property where such hypothecation has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or of an existing or future debt.—Duty reduced to the amount chargeable on a bill of exchange under Article No. 13 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899, for the amount secured, if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument, and to half that amount, if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument.

41. Instrument executed in the areas mentioned in the schedule hereto attached in respect of which the stamp duty with which it is chargeable under the stamp law for the time being in force in the said areas has been paid in accordance with the said law.

SCHEDULE.

Areas.

1. British India.
2. Agency territories in Baluchistan.
3. Abu and Anadra, including the road leading from the Abu Sanitarium to Abu Road Railway Station and to the Bazar at Kharari.
4. The Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong (including the Civil Lines), Agar, Guna, Sehore and Sirdarpur in the Central India Agency and of Baroda, Deesa and Bhuj.
5. The Indore Residency Bazars.
6. Railway lands within the limits of the Central India and Rajputana Agencies over which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction.
7. The areas in the Hyderabad State in which the Governor General in Council exercises jurisdiction through the Resident at Hyderabad.
8. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

8

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1910.

No. 4038-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. A. Venkataramana Ayyar, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 5th July 1910, and until further orders.

The 4th August 1910.

No. 4081-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. O. S. Perera, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, with effect from the 20th July 1910.

Mr. A. Newmarch is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the 13th July 1910.

The 5th August 1910.

No. 4102-*F. O. & A.*—The services of Mr A. G. Hein, Chief Accountant in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 4th August, 1910.

No. 1285-*Accts.*—Mr B C. Lichmore is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 27th July 1910, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1286-*Accts.*—Captain H. N. F. MacDonnell, Indian Army, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, from or after the 4th October 1910, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army. Pension service—13th year commenced, 27th July 1910.

No. 1287-*Accts.*—Captain S. G. V. Ellis, Indian Army, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 4th July 1910.

No. 1288-*Accts.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant J. S. Graham, 121st Pioneers, attached to the Military Accounts Department, (m. c) for four months.

No. 1289-*Accts.*—Captain W. V. Richards, I A., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 22nd July 1910.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPHS.

Simla, the 6th August 1910.

No. 5451—142.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975—137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th of September 1909:

(1) In Rules 17 (*d*) and 84, for the word "double" the word "night" shall be substituted.

(2) Rule 108 shall be cancelled.

GENERAL.

The 6th August 1910.

No. 5536—106.—Mr. H. R. Charles, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th July 1910.

Mr. A. E. S. Billings, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. H. R. Charles, or until further orders.

Mr. Fateh Din, Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. A. E. S. Billings, or until further orders.

CUSTOMS.

The 6th August 1910.

No. 5424.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India, of any cinematograph films of the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 6th August, 1910.

No 5433—3.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No 3796—3, dated the 25th May 1910, against the name of Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., *for* "Assistant Collector, Class II, substantive, and officiating in Class I" in column 3, *read* "Assistant Collector, Class II, substantive, and sub. *pro tem.* in Class I".

No. 5437—3.—The following reversion and officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 25th July 1910:

Name.	From	To	Promotion or reversion.
Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., *on furlough.*	Assistant Collector, Class I, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Collector, Class II, substantive.	Reversion.
Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S. ...	Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating.	Assistant Collector, Class I, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion.
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S.	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating.	Assistant Collector, Class II, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion.

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th August 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 660.—The services of Lieutenant J. E. B. Scrafton, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Central Provinces Police.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 661.—The following extract is published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated 15th July 1910, page 5049.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,

July 15, 1910.

The King has approved of the following promotions of Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Subordinate Medical Department —

INDIAN ARMY.

Captain to be Major.

Dated 12th April 1910

Edgar William McKenzie Ballantyne, 27th Light Cavalry

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 4th March 1910.

Jack St. Aubyn King, 62nd Punjabis.

Dated 8th March 1910.

Henry Wybrants Hamilton, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Dated 9th March 1910

Arthur Thomas Sheringham, 121st Pioneers.

Dated 10th March 1910.

Lionel Schofield Fenton, 113th Infantry.

Dated 23rd March 1910.

William Reginald Carey, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

James Allen Bean, The 101st Grenadiers

Dated 31st March 1910.

Alfred Ernest Slater Fennel, 81st Pioneers.

Dated 8th April 1910

William Elton Home, 27th Punjabis.

Dated 12th April 1910

Percy Beattie Crozier, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Dated 4th May 1910.

Walter Gerald Paul Young, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse)

John Alfred Hamilton Britton, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Dated 8th May 1910.

Harry Dune Clocte, 92nd Punjabis.

Stanley Lush Ralph, 8th Rajputs

Francis Esmond Wingate Venning, 31st Punjabis

John Stewart Sutherland Moir, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

Dated 11th May 1910.

Philip Geoffrey Benson-Cooke, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Dated 4th June 1910.

Hugh Seymour Lamplugh Wolley, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The promotion of Major R. F. Baird to that rank, notified in the London Gazette of 3rd May 1910, is antedated from 28th January 1910, to 28th July 1909.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with honorary rank of Captain.

Dated 4th May 1910.

William Peter Bell Hart.

Second Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with honorary rank of Lieutenant

Dated 4th May 1910

Arthur Wilhelm Truter

Henry Clement Craggs (Seconded).

Frederick Frank Rath Carreck (Seconded)

The King has approved of the following admission to the Indian Army.—

Second Lieutenant on the Unattached List to be Second Lieutenant.

Eric Alister Hay Mackenzie. Dated 22nd July 1909, but to rank from 25th January 1908.

The King has approved of the following retirements of Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments.—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel George Herbert Weller. Dated 18th April 1908.

Major Hugh Ryves Wallis. Dated 16th February 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Colonel Walter Gawen King, C.I.E., M.B. Dated 25th May 1910.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Honorary Captain Albert Henry Williams. Dated 22nd April 1910

Commissary and Honorary Captain William Smith. Dated 21st May 1910.

ERRATUM.

The date of the transfer of Major H. St. J. Fraser to the temporary half-pay list was 4th January, not 4th April 1909, as shown in the London Gazette of 3rd May 1910

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 662.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

To be Brevet-Colonel.

30th July 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore, D.S.O., 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

30th July 1910.

Charles Henry Lewis, 35th Scinde Horse.

Captain to be Major.

4th August 1910.

Julian Frizelle, Supernumerary List.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

No. 663.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Casement Reeves, *vice* Colonel W. G. King, C.I.E., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Madras, retired ; with effect from the 25th May 1910.

Captains to be Majors.

28th July 1910.

John Cyril Holdich Leicester, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Hubert Innes, M.D.

William Southwick Willmore.

Albert Elijah Walter.

Leslie Thomason Rose Hutchinson, M.D.

Alexander Matheis Fleming, M.B.

Ellacott Leamon Ward.

John Norman Walker.

Vivian Heathcote Roberts, L.R.C.S.E.

Thomas Spinks Ross.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

2nd February 1910.

Sites Chunder Chuckerbutty.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 664—The following promotions are made —

15th Lancers (Curzon's Multanis).

Ressaidar Hafiz Muhammad Baran Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ghulam Sarwar Khan to be Ressaidar and Kote-Dafadar Gul Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hafiz Muhammad Azam Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1910.

20th Deccan Horse.

Risaldar Hanuman Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Amir Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Hafiz Abdul Ghani Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kote-Dafadar Major Hayat Mir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mir Maksud Ali, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 2nd May 1910.

Ressaidar Nigahia Ram to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bachint Singh to be Ressaidar and Kote-Dafadar Abdul Nur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmad Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment , with effect from the 3rd May 1910.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Havildar Tulsi Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandrabir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 31st July 1910.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

27th Mule Corps.

No. 665.—Kote-Dafadar Fatteh Shah, appointed Jemadar on probation, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 19th April 1909.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 666.—Sub-Lieutenant Robert Graves MacIver to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 8th January 1910.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 667.—Major Alexander James Lamb, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 24th February 1910.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 668.—Lieutenant Frederick Edward Lowe to be Captain, *vice* R. W. Gillan, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 11th May 1910.

Lieutenant Louis Stuart, Supernumerary List, 2nd (Northern Regiment), United Provinces Horse, to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 7th June 1910.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 669.—Captain Thomas William Quinn, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated 5th July 1910.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 670.—Second Lieutenant Cecil Ensor Dudley resigns his commission. Dated 5th July 1910.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No 671.—Major Percy Bingham Arbuthnot to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* R. H. Campbell, transferred to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. Dated 21st April 1910.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th August 1910.

LEAVE.

No. 69.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.—

Assistant Engineer J. S. Page, Royal Indian Marine, four months (m. c.).

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th August, 1910.

No. 202.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th August 1910.

The 5th August, 1910.

No. 203—Mr. W. C. Lang, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in Class II of that establishment during the absence of Mr. H C. Sparke, District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No 204—Mr. H. D. Furley, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 5th July 1910, *vice* Mr. E L. Scott, on combined leave. Mr. Furley will officiate in Class II during the privilege leave portion of Mr. Scott's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in Class II, grade 4.

No. 205.—Mr. A Upson, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that railway, *vice* Captain H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., granted six weeks' privilege leave

F. A. HADOW,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th August, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XV OF 1910.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1910.

CONTENTS.

The Cantonments Act, 1910.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary. Chapter II.—Cantonments and Cantonment Authorities, Courts and Police.)

An Act to consolidate and amend certain Acts relating to Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend certain Acts relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1910.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "officer" means—

(i) a person who, being an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, is commissioned and in pay as an officer doing military duty with His Majesty's regular forces as defined in that Act or as an officer doing such duty in any arm, branch or part of those forces; and

(ii) a person doing military duty as a warrant officer with those forces or with any arm, branch or part thereof, whether he is or is not an officer within the meaning of the Army Act;

(b) "soldier" means a person who is a soldier of His Majesty's regular forces within the meaning of the Army Act, and is not an officer within the meaning of this Act:

(c) "spirituous liquor" means any fermented liquor, any wine, any alcoholic liquid obtained by distillation, and the sap of any kind of palm-tree, and includes any other liquid consisting of or containing alcohol which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a spirituous liquor for the purposes of this Act:

(d) "intoxicating drug" means opium, ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture thereof, and includes any other intoxicating substance or liquid which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of this Act. and

(e) "owner" includes the person who is receiving or entitled to receive the rent of any building or land, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it if the building or land were let to a tenant.

CHAPTER II.

CANTONMENTS AND CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES, COURTS AND POLICE.

Cantonments.

Definition of cantonments.

3. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any place in which any of His Majesty's regular forces are quartered within the territories administered by such Government to be a cantonment for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force.

(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may also, by a like notification, define the limits of any cantonment for the like purposes.

Cantonment Authorities and Magistrates.

Cantonment authority and Magistrate.

4. For every cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town there shall be a cantonment authority and a Cantonment Magistrate.

Cantonment authority.

5. (1) The expression "cantonment authority" as used in this Act means a cantonment committee or, where a cantonment committee

The Cantonments Act, 1910.

(Chapter II.—Cantonments and Cantonment Authorities, Courts and Police. Chapter III.—Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs.)

has not been constituted or has in pursuance of an order of the Local Government ceased to exist, or for any reason cannot be convened, then, subject to any rules made under section 24, clause (5), the commanding officer of the cantonment.

(2) The Local Government shall determine, with respect to every cantonment in which troops are for the time being quartered, whether or not a cantonment committee is to be constituted.

(3) The cantonment authority shall be deemed to be a local authority as defined in the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the General Clauses Act, 1897. I of 1871. XI of 1879. XIII of 1885. X of 1897.

Cantonment Magistrate.

6. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be a Magistrate appointed by the Local Government under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and, as such, subordinate to the District Magistrate or to the District Magistrate and the Sub-divisional Magistrate, as the case may be, under section 17 of that Code. V of 1898.

Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

Appointment of Cantonment Magistrate as Judge of Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

7. (1) When the Local Government appoints the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of a Court of Small Causes established within a cantonment under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, it shall, in its order appointing him to be such Judge, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within a limit of five hundred rupees, the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him under that Act. IX of 1887.

(2) The provisions of section 15, sub-section (3), of the said Act shall not apply to a Court of Small Causes of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge.

Appointment of Additional Judge of Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

8. When the Local Government appoints an Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes, of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge, it shall, in its order appointing him to be such Additional Judge, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within a limit of fifty rupees, the value of the suits with respect to which the functions of the Judge of the Court may be assigned to, and discharged by, the Additional Judge under section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887. IX of 1887.

Continuance of jurisdiction of Cantonment Court of Small Causes in certain cases notwithstanding reduction of jurisdiction of Judge.

9. A Cantonment Magistrate as Judge of a Court of Small Causes may, whatever may be the value of the suits cognizable by him as such Judge, dispose of any suit which was within the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Judge presiding over the Court at the time of the institution of the suit, and may entertain and dispose of any proceeding after decree in any such suit.

Cantonment Police.

Police.

10. (1) The police-force employed in a cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town shall, for the purposes of the Madras District Police Act, 1859, or the Police Act, 1861, or the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, as the case may be, be deemed to be part of the general police-establishment under the superintendence of the Local Government in whose territories the cantonment is situated. XXIV of 1859. V of 1861. Bom. IV of 1890.

(2) The area comprised within the limits of a cantonment shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of section 34 of the Police Act, 1861. V of 1861.

CHAPTER III.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Unauthorised sale of spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug.

11. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf, any person not subject to military law or any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier knowingly barters, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug to or for the use of any soldier or follower or soldier's wife, without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Unauthorised possession of spirituous liquor.

12. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf,—

(a) any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier, or

(b) the wife or servant of any such person or of a soldier,

has in his or her possession except on behalf of the Government or for the private use of an officer more than one quart of any spirituous liquor other than fermented malt-liquor without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he or she shall be punishable in the case of a first offence against this section with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a subsequent offence against this section with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Arrest of persons and seizure and confiscation of things for offences against the two last foregoing sections.

13. (1) Any police-officer or excise-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he finds committing an offence against section 11 or section 12, and may seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence has been committed, and any vessels or coverings in which the liquor or drug is contained.

The Cantonments Act, 1910.

(Chapter III.—Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs. Chapter IV.—Taxation and Cantonment Fund.)

(2) Where a person accused of an offence against section 11 has been previously convicted of an offence against that section, an officer in charge of a police-station may, with the written permission of a Magistrate, seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment, or within the limits prescribed under section 11, which at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offence belonged to, or was in the possession of, the person

(3) The Court convicting a person of an offence against section 11 or section 12 may order the confiscation of the whole or any part of anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub section (2).

V of 1898. (4) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) and not confiscated under sub-section (3) shall be restored to the person from whom it was taken.

Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes

14. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by a medical practitioner, chemist or druggist.

CHAPTER IV

TAXATION AND CANTONMENT FUND.

Taxation

General power of taxation.

15 (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

(a) impose in any cantonment which is not included in a municipality any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of the notification, can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government; and

(b) abolish or modify any tax so imposed.

(2) When any tax is leviable in a cantonment in pursuance of a notification under sub-section (1), the Local Government, subject to the like sanction, may, by a like notification, apply or adapt to the cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of the notification in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government relating to—

(a) the assessment, collection or recovery of any tax;

(b) the refund or revision of, or exemption from, any such tax; and

(c) the punishment of any breach of such enactment or rules.

Extension of Act XX of 1856 to certain cantonments.

XX of 1856. 16. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856, to any cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force, and the Cantonment Magistrate may exercise all the powers of the Magistrate under that Act, subject only to the control of the District Magistrate and the Local Government.

(2) The Local Government may order that a cantonment to which the provisions of the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856, have been extended shall be divided into any number of cantonment divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section 10 of that Act. XX o

Restriction of power of taxation in cantonments in which Act XX of 1856 is in force

17. While a tax assessed according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of the persons liable thereto, or according to the annual value of houses and grounds, is levied under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856, in a cantonment, a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling or a tax on buildings and lands, as the case may be, shall not be leviable in the cantonment in pursuance of a notification under section 15 of this Act. XX c

Power to prohibit or exempt from taxation.

18 (1) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax imposed in a cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office or any class of persons, or any property or any class of property, from the operation of any such tax.

(2) Where the area subject to the authority of a municipal committee as defined in section 2 of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881, includes the whole or part of a cantonment, nothing in section 4 or section 5 of that Act or in any other like enactment for the time being in force shall apply to so much of that area as is comprised in the cantonment. XI of 1881

Cantonment Fund.

Cantonment fund

19. (1) There shall be formed for every cantonment which is not included in a municipality a cantonment fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, among other sums, the following, namely:—

(a) subject to deductions under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or under any other enactment for the time being in force or under any order of the Local Government, all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the cantonment against this Act or against any enactment extended or rule made thereunder, or against the provisions of section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, or the corresponding enactment for the time being in force in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or against the provisions of Chapter XIII or Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code or of section 156 of the Army Act; V of 1898. V of 1861. XLV of 1860. 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.

The Cantonments Act, 1910.

(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Cantonment Fund. Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.)

(*b*) the proceeds of taxes imposed under section 15 or levied under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856, in the cantonment; and

XX of 1856.

(*c*) rents and profits accruing from property placed by the Government under the management of the cantonment authority.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment as to the purposes to which the proceeds of a tax are to be appropriated, the cantonment fund shall be applicable, subject to the rules under this Act, to the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment and to the other purposes of this Act within the cantonment and, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, to like objects, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

Custody of cantonment fund.

20. (*1*) Where, in or near a cantonment, there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the cantonment fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(*2*) Where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the cantonment fund may be deposited with any banker or person, acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the District Magistrate may in each case think sufficient.

Vesting and management of cantonment fund.

21. The cantonment fund shall be vested in His Majesty, and, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules thereunder and to the control of the Local Government, the management of the fund shall be entrusted to the cantonment authority.

Acquisition of immoveable property at cost of cantonment fund.

22. The cantonment fund shall be deemed to be "public revenues" within the meaning of the proviso to section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and any property acquired at the cost of the cantonment fund shall vest in His Majesty.

I of 1894.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Extension of enactments to cantonments.

23. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend to all cantonments or to any cantonment or to any part of any cantonment any enactment for the time being in force in any municipality in British India, and declare its extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

Matters respecting which rules may be made.

24. The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*1*) the manner in which, and the authority to which, application for permission to occupy land belonging to the Government in a cantonment is to be made;

(*2*) the conditions to be annexed to every such permission given in pursuance of such an application;

(*3*) the preparation and maintenance of registers of immoveable property in cantonments;

(*4*) the constitution of cantonment committees, the functions to be discharged by them, the conduct of, and the control to be exercised over, their proceedings, and the division of duties among the members of such committees;

(*5*) the functions to be discharged by the commanding officer of a cantonment where a cantonment committee has not been constituted, or has in pursuance of an order of the Local Government ceased to exist, or for any reason cannot be convened;

(*6*) the executive duties of the Cantonment Magistrate and his position in relation to the commanding officer of the cantonment;

(*7*) the purposes to which the cantonment fund may be applied;

(*8*) the authority on which money may be paid from the cantonment fund;

(*9*) the investment of any balance of that fund;

(*10*) the execution of contracts by, or on behalf of, the cantonment authority;

(*11*) the accounts to be kept by the cantonment authority, and the manner in which those accounts are to be audited and published;

(*12*) the definition and abatement of nuisances for which sufficient provision has not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, been made under section 23;

(*13*) the requisitions which may be made on persons having the control of sewers, drains, latrines or other things creating, or likely to create, nuisances, and the mode of enforcing such requisitions;

(*14*) the prevention of the overcrowding of buildings and places in a cantonment;

(*15*) the construction and maintenance, to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, of buildings and of boundary-walls, hedges and other fences;

(*16*) the regulation of the practice of agriculture and irrigation in a cantonment, the keeping of lands therein in proper order, and the felling, lopping and trimming of trees on such lands;

(*17*) the regulation of encamping-grounds, sarais, markets and slaughter-houses, of traffic on roads and across unenclosed spaces under the control of the cantonment authority, and of processions and public assemblies;

The Cantonments Act, 1910.

(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.)

(*18*) the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*19*) the supervision and the regulation of the use of public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use, and of the land in the vicinity thereof;

(*20*) the parts of a cantonment in which persons practising any profession or carrying on any trade, calling or occupation may be required to reside for the purpose of practising the profession or carrying on the trade, calling or occupation, and the conditions, if any, to be observed by such persons;

(*21*) the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders within a cantonment, and the appointment and regulation of hospitals or other places within or without a cantonment for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease;

(*22*) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, a cantonment, or the destruction of animals suffering or supposed to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease;

(*23*) the suppression of mendicancy and of loitering or importuning for the purpose of prostitution, and the removal and exclusion from a cantonment of disorderly persons, of persons who have been convicted of any offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or section 156 of the Army Act, or have been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to execute a bond for their good behaviour, and of persons whom the commanding officer deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment with or without assigning any reason for excluding them therefrom;

XLV of 1860. 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. V of 1898.

(*24*) the prevention of cruelty to animals and the care of animals while grazing;

(*25*) the prevention and extinction of fires;

(*26*) the registration of births and deaths;

(*27*) the appointment by owners of buildings and lands in cantonments, who are absent from cantonments, of persons residing within or near cantonments, to act as their agents for all or any of the purposes of this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder;

(*28*) the powers of inspection, entry and search which may be exercised in carrying out any of those purposes, and the cases in which breaches of enactments extended or rules made under this Act are to be cognizable offences;

(*29*) the mode in which summonses, notices, requisitions and other documents are to be served on the persons to whom they are addressed;

(*30*) the cases, authorities and conditions in, to and on which executive orders passed under this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder may be appealed from, and

(*31*) generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

Supplemental provisions respecting rules.

25. (*1*) The power to make rules under section 24 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Governor General in Council prescribes.

(*2*) A rule under section 24 may be general for all cantonments in British India or for all cantonments not expressly excepted from its operation, or may be special for the whole or any part of any one or more than one cantonment, as the Governor General in Council directs.

(*3*) A copy of the rules for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(*4*) In making any rule under clause (12) or any of the following clauses of section 24, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine or imprisonment as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Extension of certain enactments and rules to places beyond cantonments.

26. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, and subject to any conditions as to compensation or otherwise which it may see fit to impose, extend to any area beyond the cantonment and in the vicinity thereof—

(*a*) any enactment which, with or without restriction or modification, has been extended to the cantonment or any part thereof under section 23; or

(*b*) any rule in force in the cantonment or any part thereof under clause (12) or any of the following clauses of section 24, as well as any direction there in force under sub-section (4) of section 25;

and the enactment, rule or direction specified in the notification shall, so long as the notification remains uncancelled, apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment.

Cantonments in presidency-towns.

27. Where a cantonment is situated within the limits of a presidency-town, the functions assigned to any authority by this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder shall, subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, be discharged by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

The Cantonments Act, 1910.

(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions. Chapter VI.—Repeals and Savings. The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

Protection of cantonment authority, Magistrate and commanding officer.

28. A suit or prosecution shall not be entertained in any Court against any cantonment authority, authority appointed under section 27, Cantonment Magistrate or commanding, medical or other officer for anything in good faith done or purporting to be done in pursuance of powers conferred by or under this Act on such authority, Magistrate or officer, whether the thing done was or was not authorised by the powers so conferred.

Registration.

29. (*1*) Section 54, paragraphs 2 and 3, and sections 59, 107 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with respect to the transfer of property by registered instrument, shall, on and from the commencement of this Act extend to every cantonment in British India. IV of 1882.

(*2*) Where a cantonment has not been constituted a sub-district or district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, under section 9 of that Act, the Registrar of the district in which the cantonment is situated shall cause a copy of such entries in Indexes Nos. I and II as relate to immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment to be forwarded to the Cantonment Magistrate annually or at such shorter intervals as the Local Government may prescribe. XVI of 1908.

Limitation of the operation of this Act.

30. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exclude from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act the whole or any part of any cantonment.

CHAPTER VI.

REPEALS AND SAVINGS.

Repeals.

31. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Savings.

32. All licenses and permits given under the Cantonments Act, 1889, or under any enactment repealed by that Act, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been given under this Act. XIII of 1889.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 31.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4
1889	XIII	The Cantonments Act, 1889.	So much as has not been repealed.
1891	I	The Cattle-trespass Act (1871) Amendment Act, 1891.	Section 11.
"	XII	The Amending Act, 1891.	So much of Part I of the Second Schedule as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1889.
1896	XII	The Excise Act, 1896.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1889.
1897	XV	The Cantonments Act, 1897.	The whole.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	So much of Schedule I as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1889.
1903	I	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1903.	So much of Part II of the Second Schedule as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1889.
1909	V	The Amending (Army) Act, 1909.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Cantonments Act, 1889.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report with a consolidating Bill proposed by us for adoption in place of the original amending Bill annexed thereto.

2. The principal Act has already been subject to eight partial repeals and amendments Portions of it, moreover, are either spent or have been rendered obsolete by subsequent enactments; and certain of the Acts to which reference is made in it have been repealed and replaced by later Acts. The present occasion, therefore, has been deemed advantageous for the consolidation of the principal and amending Acts. We have accordingly prepared a consolidating Bill which repeals the Cantonments Act, 1889, with its amending enactments, and reproduces the law as contained therein with the amendments proposed in the Bill as introduced.

3. The alterations which we suggest in the existing Act are as follows. They make no change in the law:

Section 1 (3).—Omitted as surplusage. The Bill, if passed, will come into force at once.

Section 2.—Reproduced by clauses 31 and 32 in a shortened form, regard being had to sections 8 and 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Section 3 (2).—Omitted, being provided for by section 20 of the General Clauses Act 1897.

Section 4 (1).—The concluding words have been omitted, being provided for by section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Section 10.—Omitted, as spent.

Section 18 (3) and the concluding words of section 20 (1).—Omitted, being provided for by section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Section 29.—Omitted, being provided for by section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

We have corrected references to Acts now repealed, and references to "Her Majesty"; and have followed present practice in referring to Acts by their statutory short titles, and in the use of certain drafting expressions now in common use in place of equivalent expressions which are contained in the Act.

4. The publication required by the rules has been made in English in the Gazette of India dated the 23rd July 1910.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that the consolidating Bill proposed by us be passed.

O'M. CREAGH.

S. P. SINHA.

R. I. SCALLON.

E. D. MACLAGAN.

PARTAB SINGH.

ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN.

UMAR HYAT KHAN.

The 29th July 1910.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th August, 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XVI OF 1910.

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1911, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1910.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Appointment of census-officers.

2. (1) The Local Government may appoint any person to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(2) Persons so appointed shall be called census-officers.

(3) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census-officers which is conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of census-officers, and their status as public servants.

3 (1) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment

(2) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

4. (1) (a) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to His Majesty's military or naval forces or to His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of any vessel of war,

(b) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, emigration-depôt or club, and

(e) every occupant of immoveable property and every manager or officer of a railway or other commercial or industrial enterprise who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than twenty persons employed under him, or living on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such immoveable property as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. (1) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order, which shall have effect throughout the limits of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1905, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, or their agents, Bur. III of 1905. III of 1889.

(b) all village-officers and servants in estates as defined in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894 (Madras), and Mad. II of 1894.

(c) all members of panchayats appointed under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal), or the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883, all ghatwals and all circle-tahsildars appointed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1887 (Bengal), and all village-headmen in the Kumaun Division of the United Provinces, Ben. VI of 1870. I of 1883. Ben. V of 1887.

to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages or other areas for which such village-officers and servants, panchayats, ghatwals, circle-tahsildars or village-headmen are appointed, as the case may be.

(2) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers assignees, lessees or their agents, and such village-officers and servants, the members of such panchayats and such ghatwals, circle-tahsildars and village-headmen shall be bound to obey it.

Asking of questions by census-officers.

6. Every census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.

8. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for

the purpose of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

9. (1) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left,—

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule.

(a) at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, or

(b) with any manager or officer of any commercial or industrial enterprise who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than twenty persons employed under him,

a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part or the persons employed under such manager or officer at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates or the manager or officer with whom it is left shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, or the persons employed under him at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalties.

10. In any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) if a census-officer or a person appointed to be a census-officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act, or with any rule duly made thereunder,

(b) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return,

(c) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,

(d) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(e) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the thirty-first day of March 1911, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(f) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof or any person with whom a schedule is left under section 9 knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

11. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may be instituted.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

(2) Unless and until a notification is published under sub-section (1), all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere before the District Magistrate.

(3) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

12. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer or any schedule delivered under section 9, and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Records of census not open to inspection or admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

I of 1872.

V of 1898.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1911, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule, in regard to municipal, local or village funds, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this Act, may be charged to any municipal, local or village fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Power in regard to expenses.

15. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules providing—

(a) for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons;

(b) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision;

(c) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No 860-G, dated 16th February 1910, from Government, Madras, No. 586, dated 21st February 1910, from Government, Burma, No 695—1 V-10, dated 21st February 1910, from Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara, No 311-C, dated 22nd February 1910, from Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No 463-S., dated 21st February 1910 [Papers No. 1].

From Government Bombay, No 1024, dated 28th February 1910, from Government, United Provinces No. 382 108, dated 28th February 1910 [Papers No 2].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces No 512—V 4-2, dated 24th February 1910 and enclosure, from Government, Bengal No. 1118, dated 25th February 1910, from Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No 303-L P, dated 26th February 1910, from Government, Punjab, No. 219-Home, dated 25th February 1910, from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 470 dated 25th February 1910 [Papers No 3].

Endorsement by Home Department No. 187, dated 21st June 1910, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

2. We have included emigration-depôts in clause 4 (*1*) (*d*), following a suggestion made by the Government of Bengal

3. We have substituted "twenty" for "fifty" in clause 4 (*1*) (*e*), the limit of twenty being recognised by section 20 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, and by clause 47 of the Indian Factories Bill which is now before the Council.

4. We have made a necessary verbal amendment in clause 5 (*1*) (*c*).

5. We have recast clause 9 so as to make provision for obtaining the information necessary for the preparation of a special schedule for factories, mills, mines and similar industrial concerns, and have made a consequential addition to clause 10 (*f*).

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	29th January 1910.
Fort Saint George Gazette	8th February 1910.
Bombay Government Gazette	3rd February 1910.
Calcutta Gazette	2nd February 1910.
United Provinces Gazette	5th February 1910.
Punjab Government Gazette	11th February 1910
Burma Gazette	12th February 1910.
Central Provinces Gazette	5th February 1910.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	9th February 1910.
Coorg District Gazette	1st March 1910.
Sind Official Gazette	10th February 1910.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	15th February 1910.
	Telugu	15th February 1910.
	Hindustani	15th February 1910.
	Kanarese	15th February 1910.
	Malayalam	15th February 1910.
	Uriya	22nd February 1910.
Bombay	Marathi	24th February 1910.
	Gujarathi	24th February 1910.
	Kanarese	24th February 1910.
Bengal	Bengali	15th February 1910.
	Hindi	8th February 1910.
	Uriya	10th February 1910.
United Provinces Gazette	Urdu	26th February 1910.

In the Vernaculars

Province.	*Language.*	*Date*
Burma	Burmese	12th February 1910.
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	Bengali	26th February 1910.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st March 1910.
Sindh	Sindhi	24th February 1910.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. L. JENKINS.

S. P. SINHA.

A. EARLE.

ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN.

UMAR HYAT KHAN.

M. M. MALAVIYA.

PARTAB SINGH.

The 27th July 1910.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th August, 1910:

No. 15 of 1910.

THE INDIAN ARMY BILL.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IV.

SUMMARY REDUCTION AND PUNISHMENTS OTHERWISE THAN BY ORDER OF COURT-MARTIAL.

CLAUSES.

Provost-Marshals.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES.

Offences in respect of Military Service.

Mutiny and Insubordination

Desertion, Fraudulent Enrolment and Absence without Leave.

Disgraceful Conduct.

Intoxication.

Offences in relation to Persons in Custody.

Offences in relation to Property.

Offences in relation to False Documents and Statements.

Offences in relation to Courts-martial.

Miscellaneous Military Offences.

Abetment.

Civil Offences.

CHAPTER VI.

PUNISHMENTS.

CLAUSES.

CHAPTER VII.

PENAL DEDUCTIONS.

CHAPTER VIII.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Constitution and Dissolution of Courts-martial.

Jurisdiction of Courts-martial.

Adjustment of the jurisdiction of Courts-martial and Criminal Courts.

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.)

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to the government of His Majesty's Native Indian Forces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the government of the Native officers, soldiers and other persons in His Majesty's Indian Army; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Army Act, 191 .

(*2*) It shall come into force on the day of 191 .

Application of Act.

[Part 1 (a).]

Persons subject to Act.

2. (*1*) The following persons shall be subject to this Act, namely:—

(*a*) Native officers and warrant officers;

(*b*) persons enrolled under this Act;

(*c*) persons not otherwise subject to military law, who, on active service, in camp, on the march, or at any frontier post specified by the Governor General in Council by notification in this behalf, are employed by, or are in the service of, or are followers of, or accompany any portion of, His Majesty's Indian Forces:

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

Provided that if any person claims to belong to a class to which the Army Act is, and this Act is not, applicable, the burden of proving that he belongs to that class shall lie upon him.

[A. A 92(1).] (*2*) Every person subject to this Act under sub section (*1*), clause (*a*) or (*b*), shall remain so subject until duly discharged or dismissed.

[Draft 2 (1), (2) & (3).]

Special provision as to rank in certain case.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, direct that any persons or class of persons subject to this Act shall, for the purposes of all or any of the provisions of this Act, be deemed to be Native officers, warrant officers or non-commissioned officers and may authorize any officer to give a like direction with respect to any such person and to cancel such direction.

[Draft 2 (4).] (*2*) All persons subject to this Act other than officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers shall, if they are not persons in respect of whom a notification or direction under sub-section (*1*) is in force, be deemed to be of a rank inferior to that of a non-commissioned officer.

[3 (6).]

Commanding officer of persons subject to military law under section 2, clause (c).

4. Every person subject to this Act under section 2 sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be under the commanding officer of the corps, department or detachment (if any) to which he is attached, and if he is not attached to any corps, department or detachment, under the command of any officer who may for the time being be named as his commanding officer by the officer commanding the force with which such person may for the time being be serving, or of any other prescribed officer, or, if no such officer is named or prescribed, under the command of the said officer commanding the force:

Provided that an officer commanding a force shall not place a person under the command of an officer of official rank inferior to that of such person if there is present at the place where such person is any officer of higher rank under whose command he can be placed.

[191]

Powers to apply Act to certain forces under the Government of India.

5. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to any force raised and maintained in India under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) While any of the provisions of this Act apply to any such force, the Governor General in Council may, by notification, direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of these provisions shall be exercised or performed in respect of that force.

[Draft 162.]

Officers to exercise powers in case of foreign service.

6. (*1*) Whenever persons subject to this Act are serving out of India under an officer not subject to the authority of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council may prescribe the officer by whom the powers which, under this Act, may be exercised by officers commanding armies, divisions and brigades, shall, as regards such persons, be exercised.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may confer such powers either absolutely, or subject to such restrictions, reservations, exceptions and conditions as he may think fit.

Definitions.

Definitions.

7. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "British officer" means a person holding a commission in His Majesty's land forces:

(*2*) "Native officer" means a person commissioned, gazetted or in pay as an officer holding a Native rank in His Majesty's Indian Forces:

(*3*) "warrant officer" means a person appointed, gazetted or in pay as a Native warrant officer in His Majesty's Indian Forces: [New.]

(*4*) "non-commissioned officer" means a combatant holding a Native non-commissioned rank in His Majesty's Indian Forces, and includes an acting non-commissioned officer: [New.]

(*5*) "officer" means a British officer or Native officer, but does not include a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer:

(*6*) "commanding officer", when used in any provision of this Act with reference to any separate portion of His Majesty's forces or to any department, means the British officer whose duty it is under the regulations of the army, or, in the absence of any such regulation, by the custom of the service, to discharge with respect to that portion of the forces or that department the functions of commanding officer in regard to matters of the description referred to in that provision:

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary. Chapter II.—Enrolment and Attestation.)

(7) "superior officer", when used in relation to a person subject to this Act, includes a warrant officer and a non-commissioned officer; and, as regards persons placed under his orders, a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer subject to the Army Act:

[New.] 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. (8) "army", "division" and "brigade" mean respectively an army, division or brigade which is under the command of an officer subject to the authority of the Governor General in Council:

(9) "corps" means a unit of command, such as a regiment of cavalry, a regiment or battalion of infantry, a battery of artillery, and any other separate body of troops which is declared by the Governor General in Council by general or special order to be a corps for the purposes of all or any of the provisions of this Act, and includes an army hospital corps and a transport corps:

[New.] (10) "independent brigade" means a brigade which does not form part of a division:

(11) "department" includes any division or branch of a department.

(12) "enemy" includes all armed mutineers, armed rebels, armed rioters and pirates:

(13) "active service", as applied to a person subject to this Act, means the time during which such person is attached to, or forms part of, a force which is engaged in operations against an enemy, or is engaged in military operations in, or is on the line of march to, a country or place wholly or partly occupied by an enemy, or is in military occupation of any foreign country:

(14) "military custody" means the arrest or confinement of a person according to the usages of the service:

(15) "military reward" includes any gratuity or annuity for long service or good conduct, any good conduct pay, good service pay or pension, and any other military pecuniary reward:

(16) "court-martial" means a court-martial held under this Act:

(17) "criminal court" means a court of ordinary criminal justice in British India, or established elsewhere by the authority of the Governor General in Council:

(18) "civil offence" means an offence which, if committed in British India, would be triable by a criminal court:

(19) "offence" means any act or omission punishable under this Act, and includes a civil offence as hereinbefore defined:

(20) "notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India:

(21) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act: and

XLV of 1860. (22) all words and expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Penal Code and not hereinbefore defined shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code.

CHAPTER II.

ENROLMENT AND ATTESTATION.

Enrolment.

Procedure before enrolling officer.

8. Upon the appearance before the prescribed enrolling officer of any person desirous of being enrolled, the enrolling officer shall read and explain to him, or cause to be read and explained to him in his presence, the conditions of the service for which he is to be enrolled; and shall put to him the questions set forth in the prescribed form of enrolment, and shall, after having cautioned him that if he makes a false answer to any such question he will be liable to punishment under this Act, record his answer to each such question. [Draft 1 (1).]

Enrolment.

9. If, after complying with the provisions of section 8, the enrolling officer is satisfied that the person desirous of being enrolled fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service, and if he perceives no impediment, he shall sign the enrolment paper, and the person shall then be deemed to have been enrolled. [Draft 1 (2).]

Presumption of enrolment in certain cases.

10. Every person who has for the space of six months been in the receipt of military pay and been borne on the rolls of any corps or department (of which the last pay statement, if produced, shall be evidence) shall be deemed to have been duly enrolled, and shall not be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of illegality or irregularity in his enrolment. [Act V of 1875, s. 1.]

Attestation.

Persons to be attested.

11. The following persons shall be attested, namely:— [Draft 1 (3).]

(a) all persons enrolled as combatants;

(b) all enrolled persons other than combatants whom the Governor General in Council may, by rules made in this behalf, order to be attested.

Mode of attestation.

12. (1) When a person who is to be attested is reported fit for duty, or has completed the prescribed period of probation, an oath shall be administered to him in the prescribed form by the commanding officer in front of the corps or such portion thereof or such members of the department as may be present or by any other prescribed person. [Draft 1 (1).]

(2) The form of oath prescribed under this section shall contain a promise that the person to be attested will be faithful to His Majesty, His heirs and successors, and that he will serve in His Majesty's Indian Forces and go wherever he is ordered by land or sea, and that he will obey all commands of any officer set over him, even to the peril of his life. [1 (4).]

(3) The fact of an enrolled person having taken the oath directed by this section to be taken shall be entered on his enrolment paper, and authenticated by the signature of the officer administering the oath. [Draft 1 (4).]

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter III.—Dismissal and Discharge. Chapter IV.—Summary Reduction and Punishments otherwise than by order of Court-martial.)

CHAPTER III.

DISMISSAL AND DISCHARGE.

[3 and 4 (1) (b).] Dismissal or discharge by Governor General in Council and Commander-in-Chief in India.

13. The Governor General in Council or the Commander-in-Chief in India may dismiss or discharge from the service any person subject to this Act.

[cf. 4 (1) (b).] Dismissal or discharge by officer commanding army, division, brigade, etc.

14. An officer commanding an army, division or brigade, or any prescribed officer, may dismiss or discharge from the service any person subordinate to him other than a Native officer.

[155.] Dismissal of convicts.

15. Every person sentenced by any court-martial or by any criminal court to transportation or to rigorous imprisonment for any term exceeding three months, shall be dismissed from the service by his commanding officer.

Provided that on active service any such person may be retained to serve in the ranks, and his service therein shall be reckoned as part of his term of transportation or imprisonment.

Dismissal and discharge by officer commanding corps or department.

16. An officer commanding a corps or department may—

[5.] (a) dismiss from the service any person of or below the rank of non-commissioned officer serving in such corps or department who has been previously dismissed or discharged from the service and has re-entered the service without at the time of such re-entry stating the fact of his previous dismissal or discharge, or showing his certificate of dismissal or discharge;

[Draft 4 (2).] (b) discharge from the service any enrolled person other than a person who has been attested under section 12;

[New.] (c) discharge from the service any person entitled either under the conditions of his enrolment or under the regulations of the army to be so discharged.

[4 (2).] Discharge by officer commanding mounted corps in case of bad rider.

17. An officer commanding a mounted corps may discharge from the service any person enrolled as a combatant who has served in such corps for less than three years if in his opinion such person is not a good rider.

[6.] Certificate to person dismissed or discharged.

18. Every enrolled person who is dismissed or discharged from the service shall be furnished by his commanding officer with a certificate, in the English language and in the mother tongue of such person (when his mother tongue is not English), setting forth—

(a) the authority dismissing or discharging him;

(b) the cause of his dismissal or discharge;

(c) the full period of his service in the army.

[Draft 6 (1) and (2).] Discharge, etc., out of India.

19. (1) Any person enrolled under this Act who is entitled under the conditions of his enrolment to be discharged, or whose discharge is ordered by competent authority, and who, when he is so entitled or ordered to be discharged, is serving out of India, and requests to be sent to India, shall, before being discharged, be sent to India with all convenient speed.

(2) Any person enrolled under this Act who is dismissed from the service and who, when he is so dismissed, is serving out of India, shall be sent to India with all convenient speed.

(3) If any such person has been sentenced by court-martial to any punishment, such punishment may be inflicted before he is sent to India.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY REDUCTION AND PUNISHMENTS OTHERWISE THAN BY ORDER OF COURT-MARTIAL.

Reduction of non-commissioned officers.

20. The Commander-in-Chief in India, an officer commanding an army, division or brigade, or any prescribed officer, may reduce to a lower grade or to the ranks any non-commissioned officer under his command. [164.]

Minor punishments.

21. (1) The Commander-in-Chief in India may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, specify the minor punishments to which persons subject to this Act shall be liable without the intervention of a court-martial, and the officer or officers by whom, and the extent to which, such minor punishments may be awarded. [165.]

(2) Imprisonment in military custody may be specified as such a minor punishment, provided that—

(a) the term of such imprisonment shall not exceed seven days; and

(b) it shall not be awarded to any person of or above the rank of non-commissioned officer, or who, when he committed the offence in respect of which it is awarded, was of or above such rank.

Collective fines.

22 Whenever any weapon forming part of the equipment of a company is lost or stolen, the officer commanding the army, division or independent brigade to which such company belongs may impose a collective fine upon the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of such company, or upon so many of them as, in his judgment, should be held responsible for such loss or theft.

Explanation.—In this section, "company" includes a half squadron, a battery, or any other similar unit, and "weapon" includes a part of a weapon.

Punishment of certain Native followers.

23. (1) For any offence in breach of good order, the commanding officer of any corps or detachment, in camp, or at any frontier post specified by the Governor General in Council by notification in this behalf at which troops are stationed, may punish any Native follower of such corps or detachment who is subject to this Act under section 2, sub-section (1), clause (c)— [166.]

(a) if such follower is not a menial servant, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to thirty days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Summary Reduction and Punishments otherwise than by order of Court-martial. Chapter V.—Offences.)

(*b*) if such follower is a menial-servant, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven days, or, if on active service, with corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes of a rattan:

(*2*) Imprisonment awarded under this section may be carried out in a military guard, or in a jail, as ordered by the said commanding officer; and the officer in charge of any jail shall, on the delivery to him of the person of the offender, with a warrant, under the hand of the said commanding officer, detain the offender according to the exigency of the warrant or until he is discharged by due course of law.

Provost-Marshals.

[168.] **24.** For the prompt and instant repression of irregularities and offences committed in the field or on the line of march, provost-marshals may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief in India or an officer commanding an army, division or independent brigade or an officer commanding the forces in the field; and the powers and duties of such provost-marshals shall be regulated according to the established custom of war and the rules of the service.

Appointment.

[169.] **25.** (*1*) The duties of a provost-marshal so appointed are to take charge of prisoners confined for offences of a general description, to preserve good order and discipline, and to prevent breaches of the same by persons belonging or attached to the army.

Duties and powers.

(*2*) The provost-marshal may punish, corporally, then and there, any person subject to this Act below the rank of non commissioned officer who, on active service and in his view or in the view of any of his assistants, commits any breach of good order and military discipline:

Provided that such punishment shall be limited to the necessity of the case, and shall accord with the orders which the provost-marshal may from time to time receive from the officer commanding the troops, and shall be inflicted with the regulation cat:

Provided also that the orders of the said commanding officer shall in no case authorise such corporal punishment in excess of that awardable by sentence of a court-martial.

(*3*) If the offender is not on active service or if the actual commission of the offence is not witnessed by the provost-marshal or any of his assistants, but sufficient proof can be obtained of the offender's guilt, he shall report the case to the officer commanding the troops, who shall deal with the case as he may deem most conducive to the maintenance of good order and military discipline.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES.

Offences in respect of Military Service.

26. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Offences punishable with death.

[14.] (*a*) shamefully abandons or delivers up any garrison, fortress, post or guard committed to his charge, or which it is his duty to defend; or

(*b*) in presence of an enemy, shamefully casts away his arms or ammunition, or intentionally uses words or any other means to induce any person subject to military law to abstain from acting against the enemy, or to discourage such person from acting against the enemy, or who otherwise misbehaves; or [19.]

(*c*) directly or indirectly holds correspondence with, or communicates intelligence to, the enemy, or any person in arms against the State, or who, coming to the knowledge of any such correspondence or communication, omits to discover it immediately to his commanding or other superior officer; or [16.]

(*d*) treacherously makes known the watch-word to any person not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war; or [15.]

(*e*) directly or indirectly assists or relieves with money, victuals or ammunition, or knowingly harbours or protects, any enemy or person in arms against the State; or [17.]

(*f*) in time of war, or during any military operation, intentionally occasions a false alarm in action, camp, garrison or quarters, or spreads reports calculated to create alarm or despondency; or [23.]

(*g*) being a sentry in time of war or alarm, or over any State prisoner, treasure, magazine or dockyard, sleeps upon his post, or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave; or [18.]

(*h*) in time of action, without authority, leaves his commanding officer or his post or colours or party to go in search of plunder; or [20.]

(*i*) in time of war, quits his guard, picquet, party or patrol without being regularly relieved or without leave; or [21.]

(*j*) in time of war or during any military operation, uses criminal force to, or commits an assault on, any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to the camp or quarters of any of His Majesty's forces, or forces a safeguard, or breaks into any house or any other place for plunder, or plunders, injures or destroys any field, garden or other property of any kind; [22.]

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with death, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Explanation.—In clause (*b*) of this section "enemy" includes any person in arms against whom it is the duty of a person subject to military law to act.

27. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Offences not punishable with death.

(*a*) strikes, or forces or attempts to force, any sentry; or [27.]

The Indian Army Bill.

(*Chapter V.—Offences.*)

[46.] (*b*) in time of peace, intentionally occasions a false alarm in camp, garrison or cantonment; or

[13.] (*c*) being a sentry, or on guard, plunders or wilfully destroys or injures any property placed under his charge or under charge of his guard; or

[50.] (*d*) being a sentry in time of peace, sleeps upon his post or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave;

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Mutiny and Insubordination.

28. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Offences punishable with death.

[7.] (*a*) begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny; or

[7.] (*b*) being present at any mutiny, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or

[7.] (*c*) knowing or having reason to believe in the existence of any mutiny, or of any intention to mutiny, or of any conspiracy against the State, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding or other superior officer, or

[8.] (*d*) uses or attempts to use criminal force to, or commits an assault on, his superior officer, whether on or off duty, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such, or

[9.] (*e*) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer;

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with death, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

29. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Offences not punishable with death.

[37.] (*a*) is grossly insubordinate or insolent to his superior officer in the execution of his office; or

[38.] (*b*) refuses to superintend or assist in the making of any field-work or other military work of any description ordered to be made either in quarters or in the field; or

[39.] (*c*) impedes a provost-marshal or an assistant provost-marshal, or any officer or non-commissioned officer or other person legally exercising authority under or on behalf of a provost-marshal, or, when called on, refuses to assist, in the execution of his duty, the provost-marshal, assistant provost-marshal, or any such officer, non-commissioned officer or other person;

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Desertion, Fraudulent Enrolment and Absence without Leave.

30. Any person subject to this Act who deserts or attempts to desert the service shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with death, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned. [10.]

Desertion.

31 Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Harbouring deserter absence without leave, etc.

(*a*) knowingly harbours any deserter, or who, knowing, or having reason to believe, that any other person has deserted, or that any deserter has been harboured by any other person, does not immediately give notice to his own or some other superior officer, or use his utmost endeavours to cause such deserter to be apprehended, or [28.]

(*b*) knowing, or having reason to believe, that a person is a deserter, procures or attempts to procure the enrolment of such person, or [29.]

(*c*) without having first obtained a regular discharge from the corps or department to which he belongs, enrols himself in any other corps or department; or [11.]

(*d*) absents himself without leave, or without sufficient cause overstays leave granted to him; or [30.]

(*e*) being on leave of absence and having received information from proper authority that his corps or department has been ordered on active service, fails, without sufficient cause, to rejoin without delay, or [31.]

(*f*) without sufficient cause fails to appear at the time fixed at the parade or place appointed for exercise or duty; or [32.]

(*g*) when on parade, or on the line of march without sufficient cause or without leave from his superior officer quits the parade or line of march; or [33.]

(*h*) in time of peace, quits his guard, picquet or patrol without being regularly relieved or without leave; or [34.]

(*i*) without proper authority is found two miles or upwards from camp; or [51.]

(*j*) without proper authority is absent from his cantonment or lines after tattoo, or from camp after retreat-beating; [52.]

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Disgraceful Conduct.

32. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Disgraceful conduct.

(*a*) dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any money, provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, [54, 61.

The Indian Army Bill.

(*Chapter V.—Offences.*)

tools, instruments, equipments or military stores of any kind, the property of Government, entrusted to him; or

(*b*) dishonestly receives or retains any property in respect of which an offence under clause (*a*) has been committed, knowing or having reason to believe the same to have been dishonestly misappropriated or converted; or

[56.] (*c*) wilfully destroys or injures any property of Government entrusted to him on the public account, or for any military purpose; or

[60.] (*d*) commits theft in respect of any property of Government, or of any military mess, band or institution, or of any person subject to military law, or serving with, or attached to, the army; or

[60.] (*e*) dishonestly receives or retains any such property as is specified in clause (*d*) knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen; or

[64.] (*f*) does any other thing with intent to defraud, or to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person; or

[53.] (*g*) malingers or feigns or produces disease or infirmity in himself, or intentionally delays his cure or aggravates his disease or infirmity; or

[59.] (*h*) with intent to render himself or any other person unfit for service, voluntarily causes hurt to himself or any other person; or

[66.] (*i*) commits any offence of a cruel, indecent or unnatural kind, or attempts to commit any such offence and does any act towards its commission;

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Intoxication.

[26.] **33.** Any person subject to this Act who is in a state of intoxication, whether on duty or not on duty, shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Intoxication.

Offences in relation to Persons in Custody.

[18.] **34.** Any person subject to this Act who, without proper authority, releases any State prisoner, enemy or person taken in arms against the State, placed under his charge, or who negligently suffers any such prisoner, enemy or person to escape, shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with death, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Offences punishable with death.

35. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Offences not punishable with death.

[35.] (*a*) being in command of a guard, picquet or patrol, refuses to receive any prisoner or person duly committed to his charge; or

(*b*) without proper authority releases any prisoner or person placed under his charge, or negligently suffers any such prisoner or person to escape; or [New cf. A. A. s. 20 (2).]

(*c*) being under arrest or in confinement, leaves his arrest or confinement before he is set at liberty by proper authority; [36.]

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Offences in relation to Property.

36. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Offences in relation to property.

(*a*) commits extortion, or without proper authority exacts from any person carriage, porterage or provisions; or [41.]

(*b*) in time of peace, commits house-breaking for the purpose of plundering, or plunders, destroys or damages any field, garden or other property; or [42.]

(*c*) designedly or through neglect kills, injures, makes away with, ill-treats or loses his horse or any animal used in the public service; or [47 (a).]

(*d*) dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals or delivers to any person, or designedly or through neglect injures or loses, his arms, clothes, tools, musical or surgical instruments, equipments, ammunition, accoutrements or regimental necessaries, or any such articles entrusted to him or belonging to any other person; or [47 (b).]

(*e*) sells, pawns, destroys or defaces any medal or decoration granted to him; [47 (c).]

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Offences in relation to False Documents and Statements.

37. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

False accusations and offences in relation to documents.

(*a*) makes a false accusation against any person subject to military, knowing such accusation to be false; or [A.A., s. 27 (1).]

(*b*) in making any complaint under section 117, knowingly makes any false statement affecting the character of any person subject to military law, or knowingly and wilfully suppresses any material fact; or [167.]

(*c*) obtains or attempts to obtain for himself, or for any other person, any pension, allowance or other advantage or privilege by a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, or by making or using a false entry in any book or record, or by making any document containing a false statement, or by omitting to make a true entry or document containing a true statement; or [62.]

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter V.—Offences.)

[63] (*d*) knowingly furnishes a false return or report of the number or state of any men under his command or charge, or of any money, arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, stores or other property in his charge, whether belonging to such men or to Government or to any person in or attached to the army, or who, through design or culpable neglect, omits or refuses to make or send any return or report of the matters aforesaid;

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

(9).] **38.** Any person having become subject to this Act who is discovered to have made a wilfully false answer to any question set forth in the prescribed form of enrolment which has been put to him by the enrolling officer before whom he appears for the purpose of being enrolled, shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

False answers on enrolment.

Offences in relation to Courts-martial.

39. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Offences in relation to courts-martial.

[67.] (*a*) when duly summoned to attend as a witness before a court-martial, intentionally omits to attend, or refuses to be sworn or to answer any question, or to produce or deliver up any book or document which he may have been duly warned and called upon to produce or deliver up; or

[68.] (*b*) intentionally offers any insult or causes any interruption or disturbance to, or uses any menacing or disrespectful word, sign or gesture, or is insubordinate or violent in the presence of, a court-martial while sitting; or

[56.] (*c*) having been duly sworn before any court-martial or other military court competent to administer an oath, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true;

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Miscellaneous Military Offences.

40. Any person subject to this Act who commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

Miscellaneous military offences.

[25.] (*a*) being an officer or warrant officer, behaves in a manner unbecoming his position and character; or

[40.] (*b*) strikes or otherwise ill-treats any person subject to this Act being his subordinate in rank or position; or

(*c*) being in command at any post or on the march, and receiving a complaint that any one under his command has beaten or otherwise maltreated or oppressed any person, or has disturbed any fair or market, or committed any riot or trespass, fails to have due reparation made to the injured person or to report the case to the proper authority; or [43.]

(*d*) by defiling any place of worship, or otherwise, intentionally insults the religion or wounds the religious feelings of any person; or [44.]

(*e*) attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such offence; or [48]

(*f*) being below the rank of warrant officer, when off duty, appears, without proper authority, in or about camp or cantonments, or in or about, or when going to or returning from, any town or bázár, carrying a sword, bludgeon or other offensive weapon; or [49.]

(*g*) directly or indirectly, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, for himself or for any other person, any gratification as a motive or reward for procuring the enrolment of any person, or leave of absence, promotion or any other advantage or indulgence for any person in the service; or [45]

(*h*) neglects to obey any garrison or other orders; or [70]

(*i*) is guilty of any act or omission which, though not specified in this Act, is prejudicial to good order and military discipline; [70.]

shall, on conviction by court-martial, be punished with imprisonment, or with such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned.

Abetment.

41. Every person subject to this Act who abets any offence punishable under this Act may be punished with the punishment provided in this Act for such offence. [71.]

Abetment.

Civil Offences.

42. Every person subject to this Act, who at any place beyond British India, or when on active service in British India, commits any civil offence shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against military law, and, if charged therewith under this section, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to be tried for the same by court-martial at any place, whether within or beyond British India, and on conviction to be punished as follows, that is to say:— [171.]

Civil offences committed outside British India or on active service in British India.

(*a*) if the offence is one which would be punishable under the law of British India with death or with transportation, he shall be liable to suffer any punishment assigned for the offence by the law of British India; and

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter V.—Offences. Chapter VI.—Punishments.)

(b) in other cases, he shall be liable to suffer any punishment assigned for the offence by the law of British India, or such punishment as might be awarded to him in pursuance of this Act in respect of an act prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

[178] 43. Every person subject to this Act who, whether within or beyond British India, commits or attempts to commit or abets the commission of an offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, or any of the following offences against any person subject to military law, that is to say, murder, culpable homicide or any offence punishable under any of the sections 323 to 335 (both inclusive), or section 506 of the said Code, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against military law, and, if charged under this section with any such offence, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to be tried by court-martial at any place, whether within or without British India, and on conviction shall be liable to suffer any punishment assigned for the offence by the said Code.

Certain civil offences triable by military law.

XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER VI.

PUNISHMENTS.

[Draft 78.] 44. Punishments may be inflicted in respect of offences committed by persons subject to this Act, and convicted by court martial, according to the scale following, that is to say:—

Punishments.

(a) death;

(b) transportation for life or for any period not less than seven years;

(c) imprisonment (with or without solitary confinement) for any term not exceeding fourteen years;

(d) dismissal from the service;

(e) in the case of officers and warrant officers, suspension from rank, pay and allowances for any stated period;

(f) reduction, in the case of a warrant officer, to a lower grade or class in his department, or, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, to a lower grade or to the ranks;

(g) in the case of officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, forfeiture of seniority of rank;

(h) forfeitures and stoppages as follows namely:

(i) forfeiture of service for the purpose of promotion, increased pay, pension or any other prescribed purpose;

(ii) forfeiture of any military decoration or military reward;

(iii) forfeiture, in the case of a person sentenced to dismissal from the service or whose sentence involves such dismissal, of all arrears of pay and allowances and other public money due to him at the time of such dismissal;

(iv) stoppages of pay and allowances until any proved loss or damage occasioned by the offence of which he is convicted is made good.

45. Where in respect of any offence under this Act there is specified a particular punishment or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned, there may be awarded in respect of that offence instead of such particular punishment (but subject to the other provisions of this Act as to punishments and regard being had to the nature and degree of the offence) any one punishment lower in the above scale than the particular punishment. [Draft 78, prov. 1.]

Lower punishments.

46. Where any person subject to this Act and under the rank of warrant officer— [Draft 78, prov. 5.]

Corporal punishment.

(a) on active service is guilty of any offence; or

(b) at any time is guilty of the offence specified in clause (d) of section 32; or

(c) at any time is guilty of a civil offence which would be punishable with whipping under the law of British India, and is triable by court-martial under this Act,

it shall be lawful for a court-martial to award for that offence corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes.

47. Corporal punishment shall, for the purpose of commutation, be deemed to stand in the scale of punishments next below dismissal. [Draft 78, prov. 1.]

Position of corporal punishment in scale.

48. A sentence of a court-martial may award, in addition to or without any one other punishment, any one or more of the punishments specified in clauses (d), (f) and (h) of section 44. [Draft 78, prov. 2.]

Combination of punishments.

49. Whenever any person is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the court may, by its sentence, order that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the imprisonment to which he is sentenced, not exceeding three months in the whole, according to the following scale, that is to say— [Act XLV, 1860, s. 73.]

Solitary confinement.

(a) a time not exceeding one month if the term of imprisonment does not exceed six months;

(b) a time not exceeding two months if the term of imprisonment exceeds six months and does not exceed one year;

(c) a time not exceeding three months if the term of imprisonment exceeds one year.

50. A non-commissioned officer sentenced by court-martial to transportation, imprisonment, corporal punishment or dismissal from the service, shall be deemed to be reduced to the ranks. [Cf. 134.]

Reduction of non-commissioned officers to ranks.

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter VII.—Penal Deductions. Chapter VIII.—Courts-martial.)

CHAPTER VII.

PENAL DEDUCTIONS.

Deductions from pay and allowances

51. The following penal deductions may be made from the pay and allowances of a person subject to this Act, that is to say,—

[New Cf. A. A. 138.]

(a) all pay and allowances for every day of absence either on desertion or without leave, or as a prisoner of war, and for every day of imprisonment awarded by a criminal court, a court-martial, or an officer exercising authority under section 21;

(b) all pay and allowances for every day whilst he is in custody on a charge for an offence of which he is afterwards convicted by a criminal court or court-martial, or on a charge of absence without leave for which he is afterwards awarded imprisonment by an officer exercising authority under section 21;

(c) all pay and allowances for every day on which he is in hospital on account of sickness certified by the proper medical officer attending on him at the hospital to have been caused by an offence under this Act committed by him;

(d) all pay and allowances ordered by a court-martial to be suspended or forfeited under section 14;

(e) any sum ordered by a court-martial to be stopped under section 14;

(f) any sum required to make good such compensation for any expenses caused by him, or for any loss of or damage or destruction done by him to any arms, ammunition, equipment, clothing, instruments, regimental necessaries or military decoration, or to any buildings or property, as may be awarded by his commanding officer;

(g) any sum required to pay a fine awarded by a criminal court, a court-martial exercising jurisdiction under section 42 or section 43, or an officer exercising authority under section 21 or section 22:

Provided that the total deductions from the pay and allowances of a person subject to this Act made under clauses (e) to (g), both inclusive, shall not (except in the case of a person sentenced to dismissal or whose sentence involves dismissal), exceed in any one month one-half of his pay and allowances for that month.

[A. A. 140 (2); A. R. I, Vol. I, 948]

Explanation.— For the purposes of clauses (a) and (b)—

(i) absence or custody for six consecutive hours or upwards, whether wholly in one day or partly in one day and partly in another, may be reckoned as absence or custody for a day;

(ii) absence or custody for twelve consecutive hours or upwards may be reckoned as absence or custody for the whole of each day during any portion of which the person was absent or in custody; and

(iii) any absence or custody for less than a day may be reckoned as absence or custody for a day if such absence or custody prevented the absentee from fulfilling any military duty which was thereby thrown upon some other person.

Deductions from public money other than pay.

52. Any sum authorized by this Act to be deducted from the pay and allowances of any person may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovering the same, be deducted from any public money due to him other than a pension. [A. A. 140.]

Remission of deductions

53. Any deduction from pay and allowances authorized by this Act may be remitted in such manner and by such authority as may from time to time be prescribed. [A. A. 139.]

CHAPTER VIII.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Constitution and Dissolution of Courts-martial.

Courts-martial and the kinds thereof

54. For the purposes of this Act there shall be four kinds of courts-martial, that is to say.— [Draft 72.]

(1) general courts-martial;

(2) district courts-martial;

(3) summary general courts-martial; and

(4) summary courts-martial.

Power to convene general courts-martial

55. A general court-martial may be convened by the Commander-in-Chief in India, or by any officer empowered in this behalf by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Power to convene district courts-martial

56. A district court-martial may be convened by any officer having power to convene a general court-martial, or by any officer empowered in this behalf by warrant of any such officer.

Contents of warrant issued under section 55 or section 56.

57. A warrant issued under section 55 or section 56 may contain such restrictions, reservations or conditions as the officer issuing it may think fit.

Composition of general court-martial.

58. A general court-martial shall consist of not less than seven officers, unless that number, due regard being had to the public service, is not available, in which case the court may consist of not less than five officers. [74.]

Composition of district courts-martial.

59. A district court-martial shall consist of not less than five officers, unless that number, due regard being had to the public service, is not available, in which case the court may consist of not less than three officers. [80.]

Convening order to state if larger number of officers is not available

60. Whenever a general or district court-martial is ordered to be composed of the smaller number of officers specified in section 58 or section 59, the order convening the court shall state that the larger number of officers is not, due regard being had to the public service, available, and such statement shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so stated. [82 A.]

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Courts-martial.)

[Dis. 95.] 61. The officers composing a general or district court-martial shall, at the discretion of the convening officer, but subject to the provisions of section 62, either be British or Native officers, but shall not be partly British and partly Native officers.

Composition of general or district courts-martial.

[86 (3) (4)] 62. (1) Any person subject to this Act who is under orders for trial by general or district court-martial may claim to be tried by British officers.

Claim to trial by British officers.

(2) In all cases the right of making such a claim shall, before the court is convened, be explained to the person under orders for trial by the commanding officer, or some officer deputed by him in this behalf, and, when such a claim is made, the court shall be constituted accordingly.

[90.] 63. The following authorities shall have power to convene a summary general court-martial, namely:—

Convening of summary general courts-martial.

(a) an officer empowered in this behalf by an order of the Governor General in Council or of the Commander-in-Chief in India;

(b) on active service the officer commanding the forces in the field, or any officer empowered by him in this behalf;

(c) an officer commanding any detached portion of His Majesty's troops upon active service when, in his opinion, it is not practicable, with due regard to discipline and the exigencies of the service, that an offence should be tried by an ordinary general court-martial.

[91.] 64. A summary general court-martial shall consist of not less than three officers.

Composition of summary general courts-martial.

[93] 65. (1) A summary court-martial may be held—

Summary courts-martial.

(a) by the commanding officer, being a combatant officer, of any corps or department of His Majesty's Indian forces, or of any detachment of those forces;

(b) by the commanding officer, being a combatant officer, of any British corps or detachment to which details subject to this Act are attached.

(2) At every summary court-martial the officer holding the trial shall alone constitute the court, but the proceedings shall be attended throughout by two other officers who shall not, as such, be sworn.

[103.] 66. (1) When a court-martial after the commencement of a trial is reduced below the smallest number of officers of which it is by this Act required to consist, it shall be deemed to be dissolved.

Dissolution of courts.

(2) If, on account of the illness of the accused before the finding, it is impossible to continue the trial, a court-martial shall be dissolved.

(3) Where a court-martial is dissolved under this section, the accused may be tried again.

Jurisdiction of Courts-martial.

67. When any person subject to this Act has been acquitted or convicted of an offence by a court-martial or by a criminal court, or has been summarily dealt with for an offence under section 21 or section 23, he shall not be liable to be tried again for the same offence by a court-martial or dealt with summarily in respect of it under either of the said sections. [180]

Prohibition of second trial.

68. No person subject to this Act shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for any offence after the expiration of three years from the date of such offence, unless the offender, by reason of absence or of some other manifest impediment, could not be arrested or confined and brought to trial within that period; in which case he shall be liable to be tried at any time not exceeding two years after such impediment has ceased. [98]

Limitation of trials.

69. Any person subject to this Act who commits any offence against it may be tried and punished for such offence in any place whatever. [99.]

Place of trial.

Adjustment of the jurisdiction of Courts-martial and Criminal Courts.

70. When a criminal court and a court-martial have each jurisdiction in respect of an offence, it shall be in the discretion of the prescribed military authority to decide before which court the proceedings shall be instituted, and, if that authority decides that they shall be instituted before a court-martial, to direct that the accused person shall be detained in military custody. [174]

Choice in case of concurrent jurisdiction.

71. (1) When a criminal court having jurisdiction is of opinion that proceedings ought to be instituted before itself in respect of any alleged offence, it may, by written notice, require the prescribed military authority at its option either to deliver over the offender to the nearest magistrate to be proceeded against according to law, or to postpone proceedings pending a reference to the Governor General in Council. [175.]

Power of criminal court to require delivery of offender.

(2) In every such case the said authority shall either deliver over the offender in compliance with the requisition or shall forthwith refer the question as to the court before which the proceedings are to be instituted for the determination of the Governor General in Council, whose order upon such reference shall be final.

72. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 26 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, or in section 403 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, a person convicted or acquitted by a court-martial may be afterwards tried by a criminal court for the same offence or on the same facts. [New Cl. A. A., s. 162.] X of 1897. V of 1898.

Trial by court-martial not a bar to subsequent trial by criminal court.

(2) If a person sentenced by a court-martial in pursuance of this Act to punishment for an offence is afterwards tried by a criminal court for the same offence or on the same facts, that court shall, in awarding punishment, have regard to the military punishment he may already have undergone.

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Courts-martial.)

Powers of courts-martial

Draft 91] **73.** A general or summary general court-martial shall have power to try all persons subject to this Act for any offence made punishable therein, and to pass any sentence authorized by this Act.

Powers of general and summary general courts-martial.

Draft 91.] **74.** A district court-martial shall have power to try all persons subject to this Act other than officers for any offence made punishable therein, and to pass any sentence authorized by this Act other than a sentence of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years.

Powers of district court-martial.

[94] **75.** A summary court-martial may try any offence punishable under any of the provisions of this Act:

Offences triable by summary court-martial.

Provided that when there is no grave reason for immediate action, and reference can without detriment to discipline be made to the officer empowered to convene a district court-martial for the trial of the alleged offender, an officer holding a summary court-martial shall not try without such reference any of the following offences, namely:—

(a) any offence punishable under sections 26, 28, clauses (a), (b) or (c), 34, 42 or 43, or

(b) any offence against the officer holding the court.

[93 (4).] **76.** A summary court-martial may try any person subject to this Act and under the command of the officer holding the court, except an officer or warrant officer, and, if so authorized by the officer commanding the division, brigade or station to which the alleged offender belongs, may try any member of an army hospital corps or of an army bearer corps.

Persons triable by summary court-martial.

[95.] **77.** (1) A summary court-martial held by the commanding officer of a corps or department may pass any sentence which can be passed under this Act, except a sentence of death or transportation, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

Sentences awardable by summary court-martial.

(2) A summary court-martial held by any other officer may pass any sentence which can be passed under this Act, except a sentence of death or transportation, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

Procedure at trials by Court-martial.

[88.] **78** At every general, district or summary general court-martial the senior member shall sit as president.

President.

[87.] **79.** Every general court-martial shall, and every district court-martial may, be attended by a judge advocate, who shall be either an officer belonging to the department of the Judge Advocate General in India, or, if no such officer is available, a person appointed by the convening officer.

Judge advocate.

80. A British officer of not less than four years' service, hereinafter called the superintending officer, shall be appointed to superintend the proceedings of every court-martial composed of Native officers which is not attended by a judge advocate. [87 (4).]

Superintending officer.

81 (1) At all trials by general, district or summary general courts-martial, as soon as the court is assembled, the names of the president and members shall be read over to the accused, who shall thereupon be asked whether he objects to being tried by any officer sitting on the court. [107]

Challenges.

(2) If the accused objects to any such officer, his objection, and also the reply thereto of the officer objected to, shall be heard and recorded, and the remaining officers of the court shall, in the absence of the challenged officer, decide on the objection.

(3) If the objection is allowed by one-half or more of the votes of the officers entitled to vote, the objection shall be allowed, and the member objected to shall retire, and his vacancy may be filled in the prescribed manner by another officer, subject to the same right of the accused to object. [A. A. 51 (5).]

(4) When no challenge is made, or when challenge has been made and disallowed, or the place of every officer successfully challenged has been filled by another officer to whom no objection is made or allowed, the court shall proceed with the trial.

82. (1) Every decision of a court-martial shall be passed by an absolute majority of votes; and where there is an equality of votes, as to either finding or sentence, the decision shall be in favour of the accused. [113]

Voting of members.

(2) In matters other than a challenge or the finding or sentence, the president shall have a casting vote.

83. An oath in the prescribed form shall be administered to every member of every court-martial and to the judge advocate or superintending officer before the commencement of the trial. [109.]

Oaths of president and members.

84 Every person giving evidence at a court-martial shall be examined on oath, and shall be duly sworn in the prescribed form. [111]

Oaths of witnesses.

85. (1) The convening officer, the president of the court, the judge advocate, or the commanding officer of the accused person, may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance before the court, at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons, of any person either to give evidence or to produce any document or other thing. [122.]

Summoning witnesses and production of documents.

(2) In the case of a witness amenable to military authority, the summons shall be sent to the officer commanding the corps, department or detachment to which he belongs, and such officer shall serve it upon him accordingly.

(3) In the case of any other witness, the summons shall be sent to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction he may be or reside, and such magistrate shall give effect to the summons as if the witness were required in the court of such magistrate.

The Indian Army Bill.

(*Chapter VIII.—Courts-martial.*)

(4) When a witness is required to produce any particular document or other thing in his possession or power, the summons shall describe it with convenient certainty.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to any letter, postcard, telegram or other document in the custody of the postal or telegraph authorities. I of 1872.

(6) If any document in such custody is, in the opinion of any district magistrate, chief presidency magistrate, high court or court of session, wanted for the purpose of any court-martial, such magistrate or court may require the postal or telegraph authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document to such person as such magistrate or court may direct.

(7) If any such document is, in the opinion of any other magistrate or of any commissioner of police or district superintendent of police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the postal or telegraph authorities, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document pending the orders of any such district magistrate, chief presidency magistrate or court.

[Draft 118.] 86. (1) Whenever, in the course of a trial by a court-martial, it appears to the court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, in the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such court may address the Judge Advocate General in order that a commission to take the evidence of such witness may be issued.

Commissions.

(2) The Judge Advocate General may then, if he thinks necessary, issue a commission to any district magistrate or magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

(3) When the witness resides in the territories of any prince or chief in India in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such officer.

(4) The magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the district magistrate, he or such magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is or shall summon the witness before him and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

(5) Where the commission is issued to such officer as is mentioned in sub-section (3), he may delegate his powers and duties under the commission to any officer subordinate to him whose powers are not less than those of a magistrate of the first class in British India.

(6) When the witness resides out of India, the commission may be issued to any British consular officer, British magistrate or other British official competent to administer an oath in the place where such witness resides.

(7) The prosecutor and the accused person in any case in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the court may think relevant to the issue, and the magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

(8) The prosecutor and the accused person may appear before such magistrate or officer by pleader or, except in the case of an accused person in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

(9) After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Judge Advocate General.

(10) On receipt of a commission and deposition returned under sub-section (9), the Judge Advocate General shall forward the same to the court at whose instance the commission was issued or, if such court has been dissolved, to any other court convened for the trial of the accused person; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition shall be open to the inspection of the prosecutor and the accused person, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either the prosecutor or the accused, and shall form part of the proceedings of the court.

(11) In every case in which a commission is issued under this section the trial may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "Judge Advocate General" means the Judge Advocate General in India and includes a Deputy Judge Advocate General.

87. (1) A person charged before a court-martial with desertion may be found guilty of attempting to desert or of being absent without leave. [110.]

Conviction of one offence permissible on charge of another.

(2) A person charged before a court-martial with attempting to desert may be found guilty of desertion or of being absent without leave.

(3) A person charged before a court-martial with any of the following offences specified in section 32, that is to say, theft, dishonest misappropriation or conversion to his own use of property entrusted to him, or dishonestly receiving or retaining property in respect of which any of the aforesaid offences has been committed knowing or having reason to believe it to have been stolen or dishonestly misappropriated or converted, may be found guilty of any other of these offences with which he might have been charged.

(4) A person charged before a court-martial with any other offence under this Act may, on failure of proof of an offence having been committed in circumstances involving a more severe punishment, be found guilty of the same offence as having been committed in circumstances involving a less severe punishment.

88. No sentence of death shall be passed by any court-martial without the concurrence of two-thirds at the least of the members of the court. [119.]

Majority requisite to sentence of death.

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Courts-martial)

Evidence before Courts-martial.

1 of 1872. [117A.] 89. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, apply to all proceedings before a court-martial.

General rule as to evidence.

[New R. of P. 55.] 90. A court-martial may take judicial notice of any matter within the general military knowledge of the members.

Judicial notice.

[187.] 91. In any proceeding under this Act, any application, certificate, warrant, reply or other document purporting to be signed by an officer in the civil or military service of the Government shall, on production, be presumed to have been duly signed by the person and in the character by whom and in which it purports to have been signed, until the contrary is shown.

Presumption as to signatures.

[New. Cf A.A., s. 163 (1) (a).] 92. Any enrolment paper purporting to be signed by an enrolling officer shall, in proceedings under this Act, be evidence of the person enrolled having given the answers to questions which he is therein represented as having given, and of the enrolment of such person.

Enrolment paper.

[115.] 93. (*1*) If at any trial for desertion, absence without leave, overstaying leave or not rejoining when warned for service, the person tried states in his defence any sufficient or reasonable excuse for his unauthorized absence, and refers in support thereof to any officer in the civil or military service of Government, or if it appears that any such officer is likely to prove or disprove the said statement in the defence, the court shall address such officer and adjourn until his reply is received.

Reference by accused to Government officer.

(*2*) The written reply of any officer so referred to shall, if signed by him, be received in evidence and have the same effect as if made on oath before the court.

(*3*) If the court is dissolved before the receipt of such reply, or if the court omits to comply with the provisions of this section, the convening officer may, at his discretion, annul the proceedings and order a fresh trial by the same or another court-martial.

[117.] 94. (*1*) When any person subject to this Act has been convicted by a court-martial of any offence, such court-martial may inquire into, and receive and record evidence of, any previous convictions of such person, either by a court-martial or by a criminal court, and may further inquire into and record the general character of such person, and such other matters as may be prescribed.

Evidence of previous convictions and general character.

(*2*) Evidence received under this section may be either oral, or in the shape of entries in, or certified extracts from, court-martial books or other official records; and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature to such certified extracts, nor shall it be necessary to give notice before trial to the person tried that evidence as to his previous convictions or character will be received.

(*3*) At a summary court-martial the officer holding the trial may, if he thinks fit, record any previous convictions against the offender, his general character, and such other matters as may be prescribed, as of his own knowledge, instead of requiring them to be proved under the foregoing provisions of this section.

Confirmation and Revision of Findings and Sentences.

95. No finding or sentence of a general or district court-martial shall be valid except so far as it may be confirmed as provided by this Act. [89.]

Finding and sentence invalid without confirmation.

96. The findings and sentences of general courts-martial may be confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India, or by any officer empowered in this behalf by warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Power to confirm finding and sentence of general court-martial.

97. The findings and sentences of district courts-martial may be confirmed by any officer having power to convene a general court-martial, or by any officer empowered in this behalf by warrant of any such officer.

Power to confirm finding and sentence of district court-martial.

98. A warrant issued under section 96 or section 97 may contain such restrictions, reservations or conditions as the officer issuing it may think fit.

Contents of warrant issued under section 96 or section 97.

99. (*1*) The finding and sentence of a summary general court-martial shall require to be confirmed by the convening officer— [92.]

Confirmation of finding and sentence.

(*a*) in the case of the trial of an officer,

(*b*) in the case of an acquittal or a sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, and

(*c*) in any other case if so ordered by the said officer.

(*2*) Save as provided in sub-section (*1*), a sentence passed by a summary general court-martial shall not require to be confirmed, but may be carried out forthwith.

100. Subject to such restrictions as may be contained in any warrant issued under section 96 or section 97, a confirming officer may, when confirming the sentence of a court-martial, mitigate or remit the punishment thereby awarded, or commute that punishment for any less punishment or punishments to which the offender might have been sentenced by the court-martial: [89-B.]

Power of confirming officer to mitigate, remit or commute sentences.

Provided that a sentence of transportation shall not be commuted for a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding the term of transportation awarded by the court.

101. (*1*) Any finding or sentence of a court-martial which requires confirmation may be once revised by order of the confirming officer; and on such revision, the court, if so directed by him, may take additional evidence. [190.]

Revision of finding or sentence.

(*2*) The court, on revision, shall consist of the same officers as were present when the original decision was passed, unless any of those officers are unavoidably absent.

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Courts-martial. Chapter IX.—Execution of Sentences. Chapter X.—Pardons and Remissions.)

(3) In case of such unavoidable absence the cause thereof shall be duly certified in the proceedings, and the court shall proceed with the revision, provided that it still consists of the smallest number of officers of which such court is by this Act required to consist.

[96.] 102. The finding and sentence of a summary court-martial shall not require to be confirmed, but may be carried out forthwith:

Finding and sentence of a summary court-martial.

Provided that, if the officer holding the trial is of less than five years' service, he shall not, except on active service, carry into effect any sentence until it has received the approval of an officer commanding not less than a corps.

[97.] 103. The proceedings of every summary court-martial shall without delay be forwarded to the officer commanding the division or brigade within which the trial was held, or to the prescribed officer: and such officer, or the Commander-in-Chief in India, or the officer commanding the army in which the trial was held, may, for reasons based on the merits of the case, but not on any merely technical grounds, set aside the proceedings.

Transmission of proceedings of summary courts-martial.

[New. Cf. A. A., R. P., 54 (c).] 104. Where a sentence passed by a court-martial which has been confirmed, or which does not require confirmation, is found for any reason to be invalid, the authority who would have had power under section 112 to commute the punishment awarded by the sentence if it had been valid may pass a valid sentence:

Substitution of valid for invalid sentence.

Provided that the punishment awarded by the sentence so passed shall not be higher in the scale of punishments than, or in excess of, the punishment awarded by the invalid sentence.

CHAPTER IX.

EXECUTION OF SENTENCES.

[141.] 105. In awarding a sentence of death a court-martial shall, in its discretion, direct that the offender shall suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead, or shall suffer death by being shot to death.

Form of sentence of death.

[151.] 106. Whenever any person is sentenced under this Act to simple imprisonment, such sentence shall be carried out by confinement in military custody.

Imprisonment to be in military custody.

[150, 151: Act V, 1898, s. 383.] 107. Whenever any sentence of transportation or rigorous imprisonment is passed under this Act, or whenever any sentence so passed is commuted to transportation or to rigorous imprisonment, the commanding officer of the person under sentence, or such other officer as may be prescribed, shall forward a warrant in the prescribed form to the officer in charge of the civil prison in which such person is to be confined, and shall forward him to such prison with the warrant:

Execution of sentence of transportation or imprisonment.

Provided that, in the case of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, the confirming officer, or, in the case of a sentence which does not require confirmation, the court, may direct that the sentence shall be carried out by confinement in military custody.

108. Whenever, in the opinion of an officer commanding an army, division or independent brigade, any sentence or portion of a sentence of imprisonment cannot, for special reasons, conveniently be carried out in accordance with the provisions of section 106 or section 107, such officer may direct that such sentence or portion of sentence shall be carried out by confinement in any civil prison or other fit place. [New.]

Execution of sentence of imprisonment in special cases.

109. Whenever an order is duly made under this Act setting aside or varying any sentence, order or warrant under which any person is confined in a civil prison, a warrant in accordance with such order shall be forwarded by the prescribed officer to the officer in charge of the prison in which such person is confined. [New.]

Communication of certain orders to civil prison officers.

110. In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods, and, when the imprisonment awarded exceeds three months, the solitary confinement shall not exceed seven days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods. [138.]

Limit of solitary confinement.

111. Whenever any person is sentenced under this Act by a court-martial to corporal punishment, such punishment shall be inflicted on the bare back with the regulation cat. [New.]

Instrument of corporal punishment.

CHAPTER X.

PARDONS AND REMISSIONS.

112. When any person subject to this Act has been convicted by a court-martial of any offence,— [160]

Pardons and remissions.

(a) the Governor General in Council, or,

(b) when the person has been convicted of any offence other than a civil offence, the Commander-in-Chief in India or, in the case of a sentence which he could have confirmed or which did not require confirmation, the officer commanding the army, division or independent brigade in which such person, at the time of his conviction, was serving,

may—

(1) pardon the person;

(2) mitigate or remit the punishment awarded, or commute such punishment for any less punishment or punishments to which he might have been sentenced by the court-martial, or, if such punishment is death or transportation for life awarded under section 42 or section 48 for the offence of murder, then for such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned;

The Indian Army Bill.
(Chapter X.—Pardons and Remissions. Chapter XI.—Rules. Chapter XII.—Property of Deceased Persons, Deserters and Lunatics. Chapter XIII.—Miscellaneous.)

(3) order the restoration to him of any service or other advantage forfeited under his sentence; or

(4) re-admit him to the service when he has been dismissed therefrom.

CHAPTER XI.

RULES.

[190.] 113. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the amount and incidence of fines to be imposed under section 22;

(b) the assembly and procedure of courts of inquiry, and the administration of oaths by such courts;

(c) the convening and constituting of courts-martial;

(d) the adjournment, dissolution and sittings of courts-martial;

(e) the procedure to be observed in trial by courts-martial;

(f) the confirmation and revision of the findings and sentences of courts-martial;

(g) the carrying into effect sentences of courts-martial;

(h) the forms of orders to be made under the provisions of this Act relating to courts-martial, transportation or imprisonment; and

(i) any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

CHAPTER XII.

PROPERTY OF DECEASED PERSONS, DESERTERS AND LUNATICS.

[176.] 114. The following rules are enacted respecting the disposal of the property of every person subject to this Act who dies or deserts:—

Property of deceased persons and deserters.

(1) The commanding officer shall secure all the moveable property that is on the spot, and cause an inventory thereof to be made, and draw any pay and allowances due to the deceased or deserter.

(2) In the case of a deceased person who has left in a Government savings bank (including any post office savings bank, however named) a deposit not exceeding one thousand rupees, the commanding officer may, if he thinks fit, require the secretary or other proper officer of the bank to pay the deposit to him forthwith notwithstanding anything in any departmental rules; and, after the payment thereof in accordance with such requisition, no person shall have any right in respect of the deposit except as hereinafter provided.

(3) In the case of a deceased person whose representative is on the spot and has given security for the payment of the regimental debts (if any) of the deceased, the commanding officer shall deliver over the property and the amount of the deposit (if any) received under clause (2) to that representative.

(4) In the case of a deceased person whose estate is not dealt with under clause (3), and in the case of any deserter, the commanding officer shall cause the property to be sold by public auction, and shall pay the regimental debts and other debts in camp or quarters (if any), and in the case of a deceased person the expenses of his funeral ceremonies, from the proceeds of the sale and the amount of the deposit (if any) received under clause (2).

(5) The surplus, if any, shall in the case of a deceased person be paid to his representative, if any, or in the event of no claim to such surplus being established within twelve months after the death, then the same shall be remitted to the prescribed person.

(6) In the case of the sale of the effects of a deserter, the amount remaining in the hands of the commanding officer shall be forthwith remitted to the prescribed person.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to be a deserter within the meaning of this section who has been convicted of desertion, or who has without authority been absent from duty for a period of sixty days and has not subsequently surrendered or been apprehended. [178.]

Meaning of desertion.

115. Property deliverable and money payable to the representative of a deceased person under section 114 may, if the total value or amount thereof does not exceed one thousand rupees, and if the prescribed person thinks fit, be delivered or paid to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased, without requiring the production of any probate, letters of administration, certificate or other such conclusive evidence of title; and such delivery or payment shall be a full discharge to those ordering or making the same and to the Secretary of State for India in Council from all further liability in respect of the property or money; but nothing in this section shall affect the rights of any executor or administrator or other representative, or of any creditor, of the deceased person against any person to whom such delivery or payment has been made. [177.]

Disposal of certain property without production of probate, etc.

116. The provisions of section 114 shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply in the case of a person subject to this Act becoming insane. [179.]

Application of section 114 to lunatics.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Military Privileges.

117. (1) Any person subject to this Act who deems himself wronged by any superior or other officer, may, if not attached to a troop or company, complain to the officer under [167.]

Complaints against officers.

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter XIII.—Miscellaneous.)

whose command or orders he is serving; and may, if attached to a troop or company, complain to the officer commanding the same.

(2) When the officer complained against is the officer to whom any complaint should, under sub-section (1), be preferred, the aggrieved person may complain to such officer's next superior officer.

(3) Every officer receiving any such complaint shall examine into it, and, when necessary, refer it to superior authority.

(4) Every such complaint shall be preferred through such channels as may be from time to time specified by proper authority.

[124.] 118. (1) No president or member of a court-martial, no judge advocate or superintending officer, no party to any proceeding before a court-martial, or his legal practitioner or agent, and no witness acting in obedience to a summons to attend a court-martial, shall, while proceeding to, attending on or returning from a court-martial, be liable to arrest under civil or revenue process.

Privileges of persons attending courts-martial.

(2) If any such person is arrested under any such process, he may be discharged by order of the court-martial.

[181.] 119. (1) No person subject to this Act shall, so long as he belongs to His Majesty's Indian forces, be liable to be arrested for debt under any process issued by, or by the authority of, any civil or revenue court or revenue-officer.

Exemption from arrest for debt.

(2) The judge of any such court may examine into any complaint made by such person or his superior officer of the arrest of such person contrary to the provisions of this section, and may, by warrant under his hand, discharge the person, and award reasonable costs to the complainant, who may recover those costs in like manner as he might have recovered costs awarded to him by a decree against the person obtaining the process.

(3) For the recovery of such costs no fee shall be payable to the court by the complainant.

[182.] 120. Neither the arms, clothes, equipment, accoutrements or necessaries of any person subject to this Act, nor any animal used by him for the discharge of his duty, shall be seized, nor shall the pay and allowances of any such person or any part thereof be attached, by direction of any civil or revenue court or any revenue-officer, in satisfaction of any decree or order enforceable against him.

Property exempted from attachment.

[183.] 121. Every person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces shall, when called out for or engaged upon or returning from training or service, be entitled to all the privileges accorded by sections 119 and 120 to a person subject to this Act.

Application of the last two foregoing sections to reservists.

[184.] 122. (1) On the presentation to any court by or on behalf of any person subject to this Act of a certificate, from the proper military authority, of leave of absence having been granted to or applied for by him for the purpose of prosecuting or defending any suit or other proceeding in such court, the court shall, on the application of such person, arrange, so far as may be possible, for the hearing and final disposal of such suit or other proceeding within the period of the leave so granted or applied for.

Priority of hearing by courts of cases in which native officers and soldiers are concerned.

(2) The certificate from the proper military authority shall state the first and last day of the leave or intended leave, and set forth a description of the case with respect to which the leave was granted or applied for.

(3) No fee shall be payable to the court in respect of the presentation of any such certificate, or in respect of any application by or on behalf of any such person for priority for the hearing of his case.

(4) Where the court is unable to arrange for the hearing and final disposal of the suit or other proceeding within the period of such leave or intended leave as aforesaid, it shall record its reasons for having been unable to do so, and shall cause a copy thereof to be furnished to such person on his application without any payment whatever by him in respect either of the application for such copy or of the copy itself.

(5) If in any case a question arises as to the proper military authority qualified to grant such certificate as aforesaid, such question shall be at once referred by the court to the nearest officer commanding a corps, whose decision shall be final.

Deserters and Military Offenders.

123. (1) Whenever any person subject to this Act deserts, the commanding officer of the corps, department or detachment to which he belongs shall give written information of the desertion to such civil authorities as, in his opinion, may be able to afford assistance towards the capture of the deserter; and such authorities shall thereupon take steps for the apprehension of the said deserter in like manner as if he were a person for whose apprehension a warrant had been issued by a magistrate, and shall deliver the deserter, when apprehended, to military custody. [185.]

Capture of deserters.

(2) Any police-officer may arrest without warrant any person reasonably believed to be subject to this Act and to be travelling without authority, and shall bring him without delay before the nearest magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

124. (1) Any person subject to this Act who is charged with an offence may be taken into military custody. [New. Cf. A. A., s. 45.]

Arrest by military authorities.

(2) Any such person may be ordered into military custody by any superior officer.

(3) The charge against every person taken into military custody shall, without unnecessary delay, be investigated by the proper military authority, and, as soon as may be, either proceedings shall be taken for punishing the offence, or such person shall be discharged from custody.

125. Whenever any person subject to this Act, who is accused of any offence under this Act, is within the jurisdiction of any magistrate or police officer, such magistrate [186.]

Arrest by civil authorities.

The Indian Army Bill.

(Chapter XIII.—Miscellaneous. The Schedule.—Repeal of Enactments.)

or officer shall aid in the apprehension and delivery to military custody of such person upon receipt of a written application to that effect signed by his commanding officer.

[162.] **126.** (*1*) When any person subject to this Act has been absent without due authority from his duty for a period of sixty days, a court of inquiry shall, as soon as practicable, be assembled and, upon oath administered in the prescribed manner, shall inquire respecting the absence of the person, and the deficiency, if any, of property of the Government entrusted to his care, or of his arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, clothing or necessaries, and, if satisfied of the fact of such absence without due authority or other sufficient cause, the court shall declare such absence and the period thereof, and the said deficiency, if any; and the commanding officer of the corps or department to which the person belongs shall enter in the court martial book of the corps or department a record of the declaration.

Inquiry on absence of person subject to Act.

(*2*) If the person declared absent does not afterwards surrender, or is not apprehended, he shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a deserter.

(*3*) If the person declared absent surrenders or is apprehended, the record or a copy thereof, purporting to bear the signature of the officer having the custody of the court-martial book, shall, on the trial of the person for desertion, be presumptive evidence of the facts therein recorded.

Repeal

127. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Repeal.

Provided that all warrants issued and persons enrolled or attested under the provisions of any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been respectively issued, enrolled or attested under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

(*See section 127*)

1	2	3	4
Year	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal.
1869	V	The Indian Articles of War.	The whole.
1875	V	The Unattested Sepoys Act, 1875	Ditto.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of section 2 sub-section (2), and the second Schedule as relates to the Indian Articles of War.
1894	XII	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1894.	The whole.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much of section 2 and the Schedule as relates to Act V of 1875.
1900	I	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act 1900.	The whole.
1901	IX	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1901.	Ditto.
1904	XIII	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1904.	Ditto.
1906	V	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1906.	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law relating to the Indian Army—contained in the Indian Articles of War and various other enactments—has recently been found to require amendment in the following respects :—

(*a*) Corporal punishment should only be awardable in time of peace for offences to which the ordinary criminal law assigns the same penalty instead of, as at present, for almost every offence known to military law. The recent enactment of the Whipping Act, 1909, makes it especially desirable to amend the law in this respect,

(*b*) The law relating to enrolment and attestation contained in the Indian Articles of War is unsatisfactory and is often misunderstood. It requires amendment and simplification.

(*c*) The contingency of units of the Indian Army serving outside of India in time of peace and under officers not subordinate to the Governor General in Council was not contemplated when the present Articles of War were framed, and the administration and discipline of such units is not therefore adequately provided for in those Articles.

(*d*) The recent abolition of the "commands" and the reorganisation of the army in divisions and independent brigades have rendered various provisions of the existing law obsolete and have necessitated changes in others.

2. It has long been felt that the Indian Articles of War, in spite of the amendments which have been made in them since they were originally enacted as Act V of 1869, are unsuited to modern requirements and need to be entirely re-cast. Those Articles are obscure and often defective, while their arrangement is confusing and practical difficulties in their working are of frequent occurrence. The opportunity has therefore been taken to prepare an entirely new Code instead of merely amending the existing Articles on the special points indicated.

3. An additional reason for adopting this course is that it will result in the substitution of one simple and comprehensive enactment for the seven in which the law relating to the Indian Army is at present contained, instead of adding an eighth to their number.

4. Various matters which properly belong to rules of procedure, and which only found a place in the existing Articles owing to no rules of procedure under Indian military law being in existence prior to 1899, have been omitted and will be provided for in rules to be issued under this Bill when it becomes law. The general principle adopted has been to provide in the Bill for essential matters of procedure only, leaving non-essentials to be dealt with in rules.

5. Forfeiture and attachment of property, at present awardable under Indian Articles of War, 24 and 76, have been omitted as being unsuitable penalties for purely military offences. When soldiers are tried by court-martial for civil offences to which these penalties are attached, they will continue to be awardable under clauses 42 and 43 of the Bill. This is all that is necessary in this connection.

6. Certain other changes, generally of a verbal character, and intended to make the law, as at present interpreted, clear to persons not having a legal training, have been made. The arrangement of the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58) has, whenever possible, been adhered to, as it is believed that this will facilitate reference and be a convenience to officers who have to administer both systems of law. The reasons for other changes and omissions will appear from the following detailed explanation of the Bill.

CHAPTER I.

7. *Clauses 2 to 5* substantially reproduce the existing law on the subjects dealt with. As all "medical subordinates" are now either officers or warrant officers, and as all attested persons are previously enrolled, the list of persons, subject to the Act, has been reduced by the omission of these two classes. "Unattested recruits" have also been omitted as the subjection of a person to a severe and exceptional code without a definite act on his part, indicating his consent and capable of easy proof, appears undesirable. In practice recruits are never tried by court-martial prior to enrolment, and such trials, if at all common, would soon check recruiting.

8. *Clause 6* is new and is necessitated by the service of Indian troops in colonies and dependencies under the Imperial Government and outside the normal formations of the Indian Army. The powers conferred by the Bill on the commanders of armies, divisions and brigades are in the first instance restricted to the officers holding these commands in India or subject to the Indian authorities [clause 7, definition (8)], and power is here taken to prescribe the officers who shall exercise these powers as regards Indian troops serving abroad, and also the limitations (if any) to be placed upon such exercise. Cases can then be provided for as they arise and in accordance with local circumstances without the necessity for passing a series of small amending Acts such as Acts IX of 1901 and XIII of 1904.

9. *Clause 7* reproduces, with some verbal alterations, the definitions in the existing Articles of War. The definition of "soldier"—the interpretation of which has given a good deal of trouble in the past, and which was only useful as restricting *full* non-commissioned rank to combatants—has been omitted, and a definition of "non-commissioned officer" inserted. In this definition the rank of non-commissioned officer is (in accordance with the existing law and practice) limited to combatants. It will still be open to Government to cause non-combatants holding positions of authority to be "deemed to be non-commissioned officers" by notification under clause 3 of the Bill, such notification limiting their authority to whatever extent is thought necessary. A few words have been added to the definition of "superior officer" to cover the case of persons subject to these Articles who are (as in the Supply and Transport Corps) placed under the orders of British warrant and non-commissioned officers serving under the Army Act.

CHAPTER II.

10. This chapter deals with the enrolment of persons under this Act and, in certain cases, their subsequent attestation. The present law on this subject is unsatisfactory and often misunderstood. It is hoped that the provisions of this chapter will put it upon a more satisfactory basis. Under the Articles of War, enrolment consists simply in the entry of a person's name, with his consent, on the roll of a corps or department. It involves no liability for general service (*i.e.*, no obligation to go wherever he may be ordered by land or by sea), which liability, attestation (the taking of the oath of military fidelity) carries with it. All attested persons

are first enrolled, attestation following either at once or after a period of probation. Attestation was originally intended for the more strictly combatant branches of the service, while enrolment—introduced in 1894—was designed to bring under military discipline certain classes who, though not strictly speaking soldiers it was thought proper to subject to that discipline. (Objects and Reasons, Indian Articles of War Amendment Bill, 1894, paragraphs 1 and 3) Owing to enrolment not rendering the enrolled person liable to general service, a practice set in of attesting all classes—even menials whom it was intended to take on active service. This has tended to unduly lower the estimation in which the ceremony of attestation is held, and is also undesirable on other grounds. Another difficulty which has arisen under the present law is that, as attestation does not take place until after a period of probation, instances have occurred of soldiers who, having drawn pay as an enrolled recruit for perhaps a year, have then refused to accept the additional liabilities implied by attestation. As they were within their legal rights, nothing could be done and they had to be discharged

11. It is in every way desirable that all the conditions of a man's service should be understood by him and definitely accepted before he enters upon that service This is provided for by *clauses 8 and 9* of the Bill, which make enrolment a definite act recorded in a formal document (as attestation now is), which document will constitute the agreement between the enrolled person and the State and will, as such, set forth all the conditions of his service Enrolment will, as a rule, be for general service, but exceptional cases can be provided for as thought necessary.

12 Attestation (*clauses 11 and 12*) will impose no new liabilities, but will only confer status and privileges It is retained for combatant and such selected classes of non-combatants as are considered deserving of being treated on the footing of combatants It is intended that as now, it shall be carried out with some ceremony, and its restriction to the higher classes of enrolled persons should enhance its significance No separate attestation document will be required, the fact of attestation being recorded upon the enrolment document when it takes place.

CHAPTER III.

13 *Clauses 13 and 14* correspond to articles 3 and 4 of the existing law. The changes necessitated by the reorganisation of the Army have been made and "any prescribed officer" added to the dismissing and discharging authorities under clause 14 This will admit of any special cases which may arise being provided for without the necessity for legislation The power to dismiss or discharge a Native officer has been restricted to the Governor General in Council and the Commander-in-Chief. Native officers receive their commissions from the Governor General in Council, and it appears right that only the highest authorities should have power to summarily deprive them of these commissions All references to forfeiture of claim to pension have been omitted, as such matters are properly dealt with by regulations and not by statutory provisions.

14. *Clauses 15 and 16* deal with the powers of dismissal and discharge vested in commanding officers *Clause 15* corresponds to article 155 and provides for the dismissal of persons who receive a substantial sentence of imprisonment either from a Civil or Military Court. *Sub-clause* (*a*) of *clause 16* corresponds to article 5 (1) and provides a summary means of getting rid of a person who has improperly re-enlisted *Sub-clause* (*b*) will allow of a commanding officer, as at present discharging an unsatisfactory recruit at any time up to his attestation It will also admit of his getting rid of regimental menials, whose retention in the service he thinks undesirable, without the intervention of the brigade commander which is necessary under the present law *Sub-clause* (*c*) is in accordance with existing custom, and is the most convenient manner of carrying out the class of discharges indicated.

15. *Clause 17* confers on the commanding officers of all mounted corps the power of discharging bad riders which is now vested in the commanding officers of cavalry corps only. The absence of this power has caused inconvenience as there are now a number of mounted men subject to Indian military law in the Horse and Field Artillery and in ammunition columns.

16. *Clause 19* is new and has been inserted to safeguard the interests of the soldier who, when serving abroad, becomes entitled to be discharged or is dismissed from the service. It is based on the corresponding provisions of the Army Act (*cf.* Army Act, section 90).

CHAPTER IV.

17. *Clause 20* reproduces the provisions of article 164 with the necessary changes consequent upon the reorganization of the Army. "Any prescribed officer" has been added to the authorities empowered to reduce a non-commissioned officer in order that any exceptional cases may be provided for without the necessity for legislation.

18. *Clause 22* is new. It will permit of collective responsibility for losses of arms being legally enforced. Experience has shown that such responsibility is the best safeguard for the security of the arms of a company, and this is especially true in "class company" regiments, *i.e.*, in the majority of the regiments of the Indian Army.

19. *Clause 23* provides for the discipline of followers in camp and at frontier posts. It is similar to the corresponding provision of the Articles of War with the exception that corporal punishment cannot be awarded under it except on active service. This is in accordance with modern views on the subject. The operation of the clause has been definitely restricted to casual followers; it has been, in practice, so restricted for some time past.

20. *Clauses 24 and 25* deal with the duties and powers of provost-marshals. They reproduce the existing law with the exception of a similar restriction upon the infliction of corporal punishment.

CHAPTER V.

21. In this chapter the offences made triable by court-martial and specified in articles 7 to 71 and 171 to 173 of the Indian Articles of War have been grouped in accordance with the system observed in the Army Act. With the exceptions noticed below and a few verbal changes, the above-mentioned articles have been exactly re-produced.

22. Seditious offences have been accurately defined by a reference to Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code and transferred from the Article dealing with the military offence of mutiny to clause 43.

23. Following the corresponding provision of the Army Act, "intoxication" is, in *clause 33*, made punishable whether committed on or off duty. This offence, even when committed off duty, is certainly often deserving of notice, more especially when the offenders are officers or non-commissioned officers, and the expedient of charging it under article 25 or 70 (as is now done) is unsatisfactory. The expression "intoxication" has been preferred to "drunkenness"—the Army Act term—as more certainly covering intoxication from the use of drugs.

24. *Clause 35 (b)* provides for a case which was, apparently through an oversight, not considered when the present Articles were framed. The Army Act contains a similar provision.

25. *Sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause 37* assimilate the law as to false accusations and complaints to that in force in the British Army, and replace the penal portion of article 167. There seems to be no reason why the Native solider should be punishable for making a complaint which is found to be merely frivolous or groundless while his European comrade can only be similarly dealt with under the graver circumstances set forth in section 27 of the Army Act. The provisions of the latter section have therefore been transferred to the present Bill.

26. *Clause 42* corresponds to articles 171 and 172, but the law is simplified by making civil offences committed by persons subject to the Act *when on active service* in British India triable by court-martial at all times instead of only after notification.

27. The maximum penalties provided in this chapter are, with three exceptions, identical with those awardable under the Indian Articles of War. Two offences at present punishable with death have been removed to the category of offences punishable with imprisonment only [*clauses 27 (c) and 31 (c)*]. The exceptional punishments awardable under article 57 for certain offences have been omitted, and these offences made punishable with imprisonment or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned. An unnecessary complication in the law, and one moreover which made various grave offences less severely punishable than others not nearly so grave, will thus be removed.

CHAPTER VI.

28. *Clause 44* specifies, in order of severity, all the punishments ordinarily awardable by courts-martial, and, except as to corporal punishment which is dealt with separately, substantially reproduces the present law in a way which can be easily understood. In the Articles of War the powers of punishment are scattered here and there through the Act and courts have the greatest difficulty in knowing what they can or cannot award. In the Army Act each crime or group of crimes has a *maximum* penalty attached to it, and a subsequent section gives a list of all penalties in order of severity. A court can for an offence award the maximum penalty attached to it or any one lower in the scale provided that such penalty is within its own powers, which are duly specified in another part of the Act. This system has been adopted in the present Bill, both because of its inherent merits and because it is that with which all officers are familiar in connection with trials under the Army Act. The word "imprisonment" is used in this clause and throughout the Bill, instead of "imprisonment with or without hard labour", while "rigorous imprisonment" similarly replaces "imprisonment with hard labour". This brings the nomenclature adopted into accord with that used in the Indian Penal Code, and, though a departure from the Army Act, will be convenient as the sentences passed under the Bill, when it becomes law, will generally be carried out in civil prisons.

29. *Clause 46* allows of the infliction of corporal punishment upon persons under the rank of warrant officer, but only in exceptional cases, *i.e.*, on active service and for crimes which are similarly punishable in civil life. The latter crimes are the military

offence of "theft from a comrade" and the few civil offences which are now punishable by whipping under the ordinary criminal law of India, where such offences are triable by court-martial. Corporal punishment is at present awardable for all offences committed by persons under the rank of warrant officer, but is rarely inflicted, and the Government of India consider its retention, except in the case mentioned above, to be unnecessary and inexpedient. No exception can be taken to its being retained for offences similarly dealt with under the ordinary criminal law of the land, which are now few in number and well deserving of such punishment. On active service the necessity for prompt and adequate punishment of offences is obvious and imperative. Short sentences of imprisonment are, under active service conditions, practically no punishment at all, while long sentences of transportation or imprisonment involve the return of the offender to India and the loss of his services when perhaps they are most required. By awarding sentences of corporal punishment in such cases, courts-martial can vindicate discipline, while the man is back at his duty in a few hours.

30. *Clause 18* provides for the combination of certain punishments. It is in accordance with the existing law, and will admit, for example, of a non-commissioned officer sentenced to imprisonment being also reduced and dismissed, or of a person whose crime has caused loss or damage to Government or other being placed under stoppages to make good the loss or damage caused in addition to undergoing the imprisonment or other punishment awarded for the crime he has committed.

31. *Clause 19* is new and embodies the provisions of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) regarding sentences of solitary confinement. It imposes a limit on the extent of such sentences which, if necessary under the ordinary law, is equally necessary under this Act, as these sentences are generally carried out in civil prisons.

32. No clause corresponding to article 140 of the Indian Articles of War, under which sentences of transportation or imprisonment passed upon persons already undergoing such sentences may be postponed, has been included in the Bill. Persons sentenced to transportation or to rigorous imprisonment for a term exceeding three months *ipso facto* cease to belong to the Army and are not amenable to the jurisdiction of courts-martial. The only case therefore in which a person already under sentence could incur a second sentence of transportation or imprisonment is that of a man undergoing a short sentence of imprisonment in military custody who again committed himself. When such cases have occurred and the court has ordered the second sentence to commence on the expiry of the first, difficulties have arisen regarding the continued infliction of the first term of imprisonment (that in military custody) when, as is almost invariably the case, the second sentence has automatically effected the discharge of the offender. It has therefore been thought better to make no provision for the postponement of such second sentences which will therefore take effect from the day on which they are signed and absorb the unexpired portion of the former sentences. This is the practice as regards sentences under the Army Act, which is another reason for its adoption in the present Bill. The unexpired portion of the earlier sentence can only be a matter of a few weeks, or even days, and the court passing the second sentence can allow for it when estimating the term to be awarded by it.

Chapter VII.

33. The provisions of the existing law as to penal deductions from the pay of persons subject to Indian military law being inadequate, the opportunity has been taken to provide fully for such deductions in the present Bill.

Clause 51 follows, *mutatis mutandis*, the corresponding section (138) of the Army Act and will legalize all such penal deductions as are now made under regulations. It also includes the few exceptional cases in which such deductions are now provided for in the Indian Articles of War. As in the corresponding section of the Army Act, a wide range of deductions which *may* be made is indicated. The exact deductions which, within these limits, shall be enforced are in both cases left to regulations. The proviso is based upon the existing limitation as to the extent to which court-martial stoppages can be enforced (Indian Articles of War, 139). One-half of a person's pay and all wages is considered to be the sum necessary to enable him to support himself and to efficiently perform his military duties. There appears to be no reason why stoppages to make good an injury should cease at the end of a year if the injured party is not yet fully compensated, and this provision of article 139 has accordingly been omitted. The definition of a day contained in the explanation to this clause is in accordance with existing regulations and practice.

34. *Clause 52* is based upon section 140 (1) of the Army Act and will allow of such amounts being recovered from any public money which may become due to the person, for instance, from a gratuity or from prize-money to which he may become entitled.

Chapter VIII.

35. This chapter substantially reproduces the present law as to courts-martial (except regimental courts-martial), the clauses dealing with each branch of the subject having been collected together for convenient reference. Regimental courts-martial are now so rare in the

Indian Army that there appears to be no necessity for their continuance. The summary court-martial takes their place, as regards the trial of all ordinary cases, and the only class of such cases for which that court is unsuitable—offences against the commanding officer personally—can be appropriately dealt with by general or district court-martial. Regimental courts-martial have therefore been omitted from the list of tribunals provided for in the Bill. The provisions as to court-martial warrants have been assimilated to those of the Army Act, as in force in India. This will be an administrative convenience.

36. *Clause 61* apparently introduces a change in the law as the power to order courts to consist of British or Native officers is at present only exercised by officers empowered to do so by warrant. In practice, however, this power is invariably conferred by warrant on officers authorized to convene general and district courts-martial It has been thought better to recognize this, and to confer the power on all convening officers by virtue of their position as such.

37. In *clause 63* the power to authorise an officer to convene a summary general court-martial in time of peace has been restricted to the Governor General in Council and the Commander-in-Chief, as it is considered that such an exceptional power should only be exercised by the highest authorities

38. In *clause 65* (*1*) (*b*) the power to hold summary courts-martial is extended to officers commanding British corps to which *any* details subject to Indian military law are attached. The present restriction of this power to officers commanding such units as have *combatant* details attached to them has caused inconvenience Many British corps have Indian non-combatant details attached to them, as syces, transport drivers, etc, for whose discipline provision must be made.

39. *Clause 72* brings the law into accordance with the Army Act by providing that trial by court-martial shall be no bar to a subsequent trial by a criminal court on the same facts, but requires the latter court, if it awards a sentence, to take into account the punishment already inflicted by the military court.

40. *Clause 75* corresponds to article 94 of the Indian Articles of War, but the category of offences triable by summary court-martial without reference to superior authority has been considerably enlarged. This will expedite the disposal of a large class of cases (desertion, petty assaults, and ordinary theft) the reference of which to superior authority was only a formality, but one which caused unnecessary delay in the administration of military justice. The "superior authority" to whom reference should be made is now definitely indicated, as the vague terms of article 91 have caused inconvenience.

41. Various matters of procedure have, for the reasons indicated in paragraph 4 above been relegated to rules Among these are the forms of oath and affirmation to be administered, under clauses 83 and 84, to members and officials of courts-martial and to witnesses giving evidence before such courts. The appointment of interpreters is also (as in the Army Act) left to be provided for, when necessary, by such rules.

42. *Clause 85* is in accordance with the existing law, but certain permanent authorities have been added to the list of those empowered to summon witnesses, which now corresponds to the list of persons empowered to do so as regards courts under the Army Act. The omission of such permanent authorities from the present article has frequently caused inconvenience.

43. *Clause 86* is new but confers on courts-martial a power now exercised by criminal courts in India. It is not expected, or intended, that this power shall be frequently exercised, but its non-existence has caused inconvenience and unnecessary expense both to the State and to persons under trial. The restriction of the power to issue commissions to the Judge Advocate General in India and his Deputies will ensure its not being abused.

44. *Clause 92* is based on section 163 of the Army Act and will facilitate proof of a person's enrolment and the answers then given by him.

45. *Clause 101* restricts revision to those courts which require confirmation. This is in accordance with the law as at present understood, but the words of article 120 are open to misconstruction and have therefore not been reproduced. As all sentences which do not require confirmation are carried out forthwith, re-assembly for revision of sentence, even if possible, does not seem desirable, and would, in the case of a summary court-martial, tend to weaken the authority of the commanding officer.

46. *Clause 104* is new and allows the authority empowered to commute the sentence of a court-martial to substitute a valid sentence for an invalid one. This is in accordance with the practice as to sentences under the Army Act [see Rule of Procedure, 54 (*c*)]. At present no authority can exercise this power as regards sentences under Indian military law, and the result is that, when such cases arise, the sentence has to be set aside leaving only the conviction recorded against the offender.

CHAPTER IX.

47. This chapter, which deals with the execution of sentences to be passed under the Bill when it becomes law, is considerably shorter than the corresponding provisions of the Articles of War. The addition of the Prisoners Act (III of 1900) to the Statute-book has admitted of this, as all that the present Bill need arrange for (except in certain special cases) is the transmission of military convicts and prisoners to civil prisons, after which the above-mentioned Act provides for their discipline and, when necessary, their transfer to other such prisons or to convict establishments.

48. *Clause 108* allows the military authorities to transfer prisoners in special cases from military to civil custody, or to imprison them in any fit place. It retains in their hands a power (now conferred by article 152 of the Indian Articles of War) which might be of use in an emergency such as an epidemic. It also will admit of arrangements being made locally for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment passed in a colonial garrison when it is, for any reason, inconvenient or undesirable that the offender should be sent to India to undergo his sentence.

CHAPTERS X, XI, XII, XIII.

49. These chapters substantially reproduce the existing law on the subjects dealt with therein. In order to remove doubts a power of commutation has been inserted among those exercisable by the authorities empowered under clause 112 to deal with sentences passed by courts-martial.

50. In *clause 113* power is taken to authorize a Court of Inquiry to receive evidence on oath. This will admit of the procedure as to prisoners of war being assimilated to that under the Army Act, where the cases of such prisoners are in the first instance investigated by Courts of Inquiry. The amount and incidence of the collective fines to be imposed under clause 22 are included among the subjects to be dealt with in rules framed under this clause.

O'M. CREAGH.

The 4th August 1910.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 4th August 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 30th July 1910, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	53	50
		Ahmedabad Town	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	17	4
		Kaira District	19	8
		Broach Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	1	1
		Surat District	64	48
		Mahi Kantha Agency	4	4
		Bassein Port	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	8	4
		Thana „	...	.
		Uran Port	...	...
		Agashi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	1	1
		Thana District	18	16
	Central	East Khandesh District	...	...
		Nasik District	...	...
		Poona City	...	...
		Poona District	...	
		Satara „	14	13
	Southern	Kolaba District	22	22
		Dabhol Port	13	8
		Bankot „	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	16	7
		Belgaum „	16	12
		Hubli Town	1	...
		Dharwar District	28	16
		Savantvadi State	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	5	[illegible]
		Karachi District	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Political Charges	Mandvi Port	1	...
		Cutch State	10	4
		Verawal Port	..	.
		Kathiawar Agency	19	16
		Kolhapur Town	6	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	...	...
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Billimora Port	...	...
		Baroda State	30	12
		Surat Agency	46	33
		TOTAL	411	283
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	29 (b)	27 ([illegible])
		Madura District	6 ([illegible])	5 (b)
		Salem District	..	
		North Arcot District		...
		Malabar District	1 (a)	1 (a)
		TOTAL	36	33
BENGAL	...	Calcutta	12	11
	Patna	Gaya District	...	3
	Tirhut	Saran District	15	9
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	5	7
		TOTAL	32	30

(a) Imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
United Provinces	Meerut	Meerut District	1	1
		Muzaffarnagar City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	.	..
		Bulandshahr District	...	.
	Agra	Muttra District	...	...
		Etawah City	..	..
		Fatehgarh	..	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Etah District	6	4
		Agra District	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Budaun District	2 (a)	2 (a)
		Pilibhit District	6	6
	Allahabad	Allahabad District		..
		Jalaun District		[illegible]
		Fatehpur District	2	..
	Benares	Ballia District	...	
		Jaunpur City	...	.
		Jaunpur District	7	5
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	...	...
		Azamgarh District	5	3
		Basti District	18	9
		Gorakhpur District	9	5
	Lucknow	Unao District	3	2
		Rae Bareli District	...	...
		Hardoi District	6	5
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Gonda District	9	12
		Bara Banki Town		...
		Bara Banki District	.	
		TOTAL	74	54
Punjab	Delhi	Gurgaon District	...	
		Hissar "	...	..
		Delhi "	2	...
		Rohtak "	4	1
		Karnal "	.	...
		Ambala "	...	..
	Jullundur	Kangra District	2	1
		Jullundur City		...
		Jullundur District	..	...
		Hoshiarpur "	...	..
		Ludhiana "	...	...
		Ferozepur "	1	.

(a) Figure for the previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	12	...
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	4	4
		Gurdaspur "	...	2
		Gujranwala "	...	...
		Sialkot "	1	1
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	1	1
		Jhelum "	4	2
		Gujrat "	...	...
		Attock "	...	...
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	...	...
		Montgomery District	...	...
	...	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	...	...
		Kapurthala State	...	...
		Maler Kotla State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...
		Kalsia State	...	...
		Faridkot State	...	...
		Jind State	...	...
		Nalagarh State	...	...
		Bilaspur State	...	...
		TOTAL	31	12
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	22	20
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	2	2
		Prome "	8	8
		Tharrawaddy District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	5	5
		Maubin "	6 (a)	7 (a)
		Pyapon "	1	1
		Henzada "	7	7
		Myaungmya "	1	1
	Tenasserim	Thaton "	2 (a)	1
		Toungoo "	5 (a)	5 (a)
		Moulmein Town	7	8
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	1	1
	Magwe	Magwe District	1	1
		Minbu "	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Bhamo "	...	...
		Myitkyina "	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo "	...	...
		Sagaing "	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending the 30th July 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA ...	Meiktila	Yamethin District	1	1
		TOTAL	64	63
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur District	13	5
		Wardha District	11	4
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	8	4
	Berar	Akola District	5	3
		Buldana "	40	25
		Amraoti "	3	1
		TOTAL	80	42
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	7	5
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	7	5
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	40	40
		Hassan "	2	2
		Kadur "	12	11
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	11	5
		Chitaldroog "	28	18
		TOTAL	108	87
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	9 (a)	7 (a)
		Raichur District	...	...
		Aurangabad District	...	...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Gulbarga District	...	...
		TOTAL	9	7
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	12 (b)	5 (b)
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jaora State	...	...
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	...	...
		Malwa State	...	...
		Rewa State	...	...
		TOTAL	19	5

(a) Figure for the period from the 18th to the 24th July 1910. | (b) Figure for the week ending 23rd July 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Mewar State	93 (a)	82 (a)
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	..	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur "	...	...
		Partabgarh City	...	..
		Kishangarh State	...	...
		Alwar City	...	...
		Alwar State	12 (b)	7 (b)
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli State	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	..
		Ajmer District	...	...
		Deoli	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	...	...
		TOTAL	105	89
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar Cantonment	.	..
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	..	Mirpur District	...	...
		Kathua "	...	...
		TOTAL	..	...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	...	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Sibi	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	...	...
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	962	707

(a) Figure for the week ending 29th July 1910 and including cases of two previous months.
(b) Figure for the week ending 29th July 1910.

A. EARLE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SPECIAL CENSUS SCHEDULE FOR PERSONS WORKING IN MINES, FACTORIES, ETC.

Nos. 233-249.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CENSUS.

Simla, the 28th July 1910.

RESOLUTION.

1. The general and household schedules sanctioned for adoption throughout British India at the Census of 1911 were published with the Home Department resolution nos. 67—81 (Census), dated the 31st March 1910. Before the date of that resolution the Census Commissioner for India represented that the general tables of occupations, while they would indicate the main functional distribution of the people, distinguishing workers from dependants, and would give statistics of occupations combined with agriculture, and of occupation by caste, would furnish very meagre information regarding industries and, in particular, no reliable information regarding recent industrial developments. He pointed out that an attempt was made in 1901 to distinguish between workers in factories and those engaged in home industries, and also to distinguish, in the case of factories, between "owners, managers and superior staff" and "operatives", but that the entries in the schedules were far too vague to permit of accurate information on these points being obtained. He therefore recommended that, in addition to the general and household schedule, a special schedule should be prescribed for persons working in mines, factories, etc. His proposal has been generally approved by the local Governments and Administrations and the Government of India have decided to prescribe in connection with the coming census, in addition to the general and household schedule, a special industrial schedule in the form appended to this resolution, to be filled in by the owners or managers of factories, mills, etc., in which at least twenty persons are employed.

2. A list of the industries, with reference to which the Government of India think it desirable that information should be compiled in the form of the special schedule, is attached to this resolution. Local Governments are, however, at liberty to include in the list any other industries for which they desire to have statistics.

3. The examples given below question 1 in the schedule should be chosen locally with reference to the circumstances in each province.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution, with its annexures, be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations* for information and guidance, and also to the Foreign Department and to the Census Commissioner for India.

*Madras. Bombay. Bengal. United Provinces. Punjab. Burma. Eastern Bengal and Assam. Central Provinces. Coorg. North-West Frontier Province. Rajputana. Central India. Baluchistan. Superintendent, Port Blair.

Ordered also that the resolution, and its annexures, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

C

District ______________ *Thana (Tahsil, etc.,) or Town* ______________

Special Census Schedule to be filled in by the Owners, Agents or Managers of Mines, Factories, Works, Mills, etc., in which at least 20 persons are employed.

1. Description of mine, factory works or mill, etc. (Please state clearly what the nature of the factory, etc., is, e.g., Jute Press, Jute Mill, Woollen Carpet Weaving Establishment, etc.) 1. ______

2. Name and caste (or nationality, in the case of Europeans) of owner. If a Company, state the name under which it is registered 2. ______

3. Name and caste (or nationality) of Manager 3 ______

4. Number of persons engaged in direction, supervision and clerical work (*i.e.*, Assistant Managers, supervising engineers, overseers, clerks, etc.) 4. (*a*) EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS—

Males ______ *Females* ______

(*b*) INDIANS—

Males ______ *Females* ______

5. Number of skilled workmen (*i.e.*, persons who require to be specially trained before they can do the work on which they are employed) 5 (*a*) EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS—

Males ______ *Females* ______

(*b*) INDIANS—

Males ______ *Females* ______

6. Number of unskilled labourers (*i.e.*, ordinary coolies, chaukidars and menials employed in the mine, works, etc.) 6 (*a*) OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE—

Males ______ *Females* ______

(*b*) UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE—

Males ______ *Females* ______

7. Is any mechanical power employed? If so, state whether water, steam, oil, etc. 7. ______

8. Is the state of your trade on the 10th March 1911 brisker or slacker than usual? 8. ______

[*N.B.*—In answering use one only of the following phrases, and no other—
(1) Much brisker than usual.
(2) Brisker than usual.
(3) Somewhat brisker than usual.
(4) Normal.
(5) Somewhat slacker than usual.
(6) Slacker than usual.
(7) Much slacker than usual.]

LIST OF INDUSTRIES.

Provision of Vegetable Food.

Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations. Biscuit factories. Flour, oil and rice mills. Bakeries. Sugar factories. Dairy farms. Fish-curing works.

Provision of Drinks, Condiments and Stimulants.

Breweries. Distilleries. Aerated water, opium, ice and tobacco factories. Water works.

Light, Fuel and Forage.

Gas and electric light works. Match factories. Petroleum refineries. Oil mills, Collieries. Forage presses.

Building Materials.

Brick and tile factories. Stone, marble and cement works.

Vehicles and Vessels.

Railway, tramway and coach building factories. Shipwrights.

Supplementary requirements.

Paper mills. Printing presses. Mica-splitting factories.

Furniture.

Furniture factories.

Arms and Ammunition

Arms and ammunition factories. Arsenals. Gunpowder and guncarriage factories.

Textiles, Fabrics and Dress.

(*a*) *Wool.*

Carpets, blankets, woollen cloth and shawl weaving factories. Felt and pashm factories.

(*b*) *Silk.*

Silk filatures and mills.

(*c*) *Cotton.*

Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills. Thread glazing and polishing factories. Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills. Tent factories. Cotton carpet and rug-making.

(*d*) *Jute, Hemp, etc.*

Jute presses. Jute mills. Rope works. Hemp mills. Fibre matting and bag makers.

(*e*) *Dress.*

Hosiery and umbrella factories.

Metals and precious stones.

(*a*) *Gold, silver and precious stones.*

Mints. Gold mines. Jewellery workshops.

(*b*) *Other metals.*

Brass foundries. Iron foundries. Iron and steel works. Machinery and engineering workshops. Lock and cutlery works. Aluminium factories. Iron and manganese mines.

Earthenware.

Pottery works.

Wood, Cane, etc.

Carpentry works. Sawmills.

Drugs, Gums, Dyes, etc.

Cutch, lac, soap and chemical factories. Saltpetre refineries. Dye-works.

Leather, etc.

Tanneries, brush and leather factories. Bone mills.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 4th August 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The area of low pressure in the Bay, referred to in last week's report, travelled slowly northwards and developed into a cyclonic storm when off Orissa. It crossed the coast near False Point and moved in a westnorthwesterly direction, its centre on the 4th being near Bilaspur. Very heavy rain fell to the south of its track in the northeast of the Central Provinces, where Raipur on the 4th reported a fall of 14·58", but the Bay monsoon current was throughout the week comparatively weak and the regions served by it to the north of the depression received very little rain.

2. The Bombay monsoon was much more active than the Bay current and occasioned heavier rain than usual in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India West and throughout the peninsula, except in Madras Southeast. In the United Provinces fairly general rain was reported on the 2nd and 3rd, and the week's rainfall was equal to the average in the western half.

3. *Burma.*—Rainfall was nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was fairly general but comparatively light, except in Orissa at the close of the week where heavy rain was given by the depression in the Bay. Cloud was moderate to heavy.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell in all parts of the division, and was most widespread on the 2nd and 3rd in the United Provinces, and on the 3rd and 4th in the Central Provinces and Central India. Cloud decreased considerably towards the close of the week in the United Provinces. The maximum temperatures reported on the 31st July and 1st August were in moderate to considerable excess in Central India and the west of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Scattered falls of rain occurred in the Punjab, chiefly along the hills, but rainfall was nearly general in west Rajputana and fairly general in Gujarat and east Rajputana. Skies were densely clouded in the southern half of the division. Temperature was locally in defect in the areas of rainfall.

The Peninsula.—Very little rain fell in southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan, but in other parts of the peninsula rainfall was fairly general, some moderately heavy falls being recorded on the north Madras coast. Cloud was moderate to heavy. Maximum temperature was below the normal during the first few days of the week in Mysore and Madras.

4. The following are the chief amounts of rainfall as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

July 29th. Bhamo 2·45", Jalpaiguri 3·90", Darjiling 3·94", Purnea 2·17", Dehra Dun 4·30", Chakrata 2·53", Sutna 2·87", Karwar 3·33", Mangalore 4·53", Ahmednagar 5·40" and Aurangabad 4·69".

" 30th. Dinajpur 2·52", Dehra Dun 2·93", Goa 3·90", Karwar 6·00" and Nizamabad 2·09".

" 31st. Jalpaiguri 5·18" and Ratnagiri 5·55".

August 1st. Chakrata 3·69", Akola 3·16" and Surat 3·15".

" 2nd. Tavoy 4·76", Silchar 2·35", Allahabad 1·87", Mainpuri 3·65", Chakrata 2·72", Saugor 2·08", Mount Abu 2·77", Rajkot 5·88" and Gopalpur 3·27".

" 3rd. Balasore 2·14", False Point 2·89", Cuttack 4·81", Raipur 2·62", Simla 2·01" and Deesa 1·96".

" 4th. Tavoy 7·60", Moulmein 4·07", Cuttack 3·96", Sambalpur 4·86", Pendra 2·72", Raipur 14·58", Chanda 2·15", Surat 2·35", Ahmedabad 2·31" and Rawalpindi 2·39".

5. The rainfall of the whole period from 29th April to 4th August is 20 per cent or more in excess in Eastern Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Mysore, Madras Southeast and Madras Coast North; and in defect by the same amount in the United Provinces, Central India East, Kashmir, Punjab Southwest and Baluchistan. Over the rest of the country rainfall differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 4th August 1910.			Rainfall data from 29th April 1910 to 4th August 1910.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rain-fall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	5·5	3·8	+1·7	41·3	54·0	— 12·7	— 24	— 29
Lower Burma	9·6	7·9	+1·7	69·3	81·5	— 12·2	— 15	— 19
Upper Burma	1·7	1·6	+0·1	23·9	21·6	+ 2·3	+ 11	+ 12
Assam	2·7	3·3	—0·6	52·8	48·8	+ 4·0	+ 8	+ 10
Eastern Bengal	3·3	3·6	—0·3	56·2	46·6	+ 9·6	+ 21	+ 23
Bengal	1·9	2·8	—0·9	31·9	31·2	+ 0·7	+ 2	+ 6
Orissa	6·0	3·3	+2·7	26·9	31·2	— 4·3	— 14	— 25
Chota Nagpur	1·8	3·2	—1·4	25·2	28·3	— 3·1	— 11	— 7
Bihar	1·2	2·8	—1·6	27·6	26·0	+ 1·6	+ 6	+ 14
United Provinces, East	1·0	2·7	—1·7	16·1	20·8	— 4·7	— 23	— 17
United Provinces, West	3·7	3·6	+0·1	15·9	22·4	— 6·5	— 29	— 35
Punjab, East and North	1·3	1·7	—0·4	10·8	12·3	— 1·5	— 12	— 11
Punjab, South-west	0·1	0·8	—0·7	3·5	5·1	— 1·6	— 31	— 23
Kashmir	0	0·2	—0·2	2·1	3·7	— 1·6	— 43	— 40
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·5	—0·5	5·9	3·4	+ 2·5	+ 74	+103
Baluchistan	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	1·0	— 0·6	— 60	— 56
Sind	0	0·5	—0·5	7·1	3·3	+ 3·8	+115	+154
Rajputana, West	2·6	1·1	+1·5	6·5	6·5	0	0	— 29
Rajputana, East	2·0	2·1	—0·1	10·2	12·1	— 1·9	— 16	— 18
Gujarat	4·3	1·7	+2·6	19·3	17·5	+ 1·8	+ 10	— 6
Central India, West	3·1	1·9	+1·2	17·7	16·3	+ 1·4	+ 9	+ 2
Central India, East	3·3	3·4	—0·1	14·4	24·3	— 9·9	— 41	— 47
Berar	4·9	1·9	+3·0	19·0	17·9	+ 1·1	+ 6	— 11
Central Provinces, West	2·7	3·5	—0·8	21·9	26·3	— 4·4	— 17	— 17
Central Provinces, East	11·5	3·3	+8·2	32·6	28·1	+ 4·5	+ 16	— 15
Konkan	9·9	5·2	+4·7	58·4	65·5	— 7·1	— 11	— 19
Bombay Deccan	3·1	1·1	+2·0	13·6	13·3	+ 0·3	+ 2	— 13
Hyderabad, North	5·4	1·8	+3·6	16·8	14·9	+ 1·9	+ 13	— 13
Hyderabad, South	1·4	1·3	+0·1	11·5	13·0	— 1·5	— 12	— 14
Mysore	1·5	0·7	+0·8	13·9	10·9	+ 3·0	+ 28	+ 22
Malabar	5·0	3·9	+1·1	54·0	63·0	— 9·0	— 14	— 17
Madras, South-east	0·3	0·6	—0·3	8·3	5·9	+ 2·4	+ 41	+ 50
Madras Deccan	0·9	0·7	+0·2	8·7	8·3	+ 0·4	+ 5	+ 3
Madras Coast, North	3·7	1·2	+2·5	17·3	11·6	+ 5·7	+ 49	+ 30

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.
E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 4th August 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 30th July 1910.

Burma.—The rainfall was fairly general and mostly moderate. Ploughing and sowing for winter rice continue and transplantation is progressing. Sowing of sesamum and groundnut is in progress. Crop prospects have been improved by the recent rains and are on the whole good, but in parts of Sandoway, Prome, Mergui, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Meiktila and Myingyan young plants are yet in a poor condition owing to insufficiency of rain In the Tigyaing township of Katha miscellaneous crops have been damaged slightly by flood. The price of unhusked rice has risen considerably in Myaungmya and Tavoy and has fallen considerably in Thayetmyo. Elsewhere prices are practically stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The rainfall was heavy except in Malda where it was light. The heavy downpour has caused high floods in Assam and in parts of Eastern Bengal with some damage to standing crops. Cutting and steeping of jute are in progress and prospects are fair. Harvesting of autumn rice is going on and considerable damage by floods is reported from several districts. Transplanting of winter rice continues. Prospects are fair. Plucking of tea is progressing but its condition is not satisfactory. More warmth is required. The average price of common rice has fallen by one per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Chittagong, Malda, the Naga Hills, Goalpara, Darrang, and Sibsagar.

Bengal.—The rainfall was general all over the Province, the fall being heavy in Burdwan, Patna, Champaran, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas, Cooch Behar and in parts of Hazaribagh, Saran, Birbhum, Midnapore and the districts of the Presidency division; light in Hooghly and Palamau and moderate in the rest of the Province. Transplantation of winter rice is going on but more rain is wanted for the purpose in parts of Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Khulna, Gaya, Shahabad, Sambalpur, Palamau and Manbhum. Transplantation is reported to be retarded for want of sufficient moisture in Bankura and Manbhum while it has been stopped temporarily on low lands on account of excessive rain and floods in Champaran, Bhagalpur and Purnea. Damage has been done to jute by insect pest in Nadia and the Sonthal Parganas and to autumn crops by floods in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The price of common rice has risen in Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas, Sambalpur, Manbhum and Cooch Behar and has fallen in Shahabad and Saran. Cattle disease is reported from sixteen districts. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—Heavy rain fell in the Himalayan and most of the submontane districts; also in the south-east Elsewhere the rainfall, either during or just after the close of the week, greatly improved prospects and lessened anxiety. Urgent need for rain is now reported only from Meerut and parts of Agra and Hamirpur, though fifteen other districts require more rain mostly for transplantation of rice. Some damage has been caused by floods in the eastern submontane districts especially in Gorakhpur. Weeding, sowing of delayed autumn crops and ploughing for spring crops are in full swing. Fodder and supplies are ample Sporadic cattle disease is reported from twenty-eight districts. The rain has checked the recent rise in prices which are generally stationary.

Punjab.—The rainfall was moderate in Ambala, Jullundur, Sialkot and Rawalpindi and light in other districts except Ferozepore and Multan where no rain was received. More rain is needed in certain districts. Sowings of autumn crops continue in several districts. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Crops depending on rain have been scorched badly by dry winds in Rohtak. Prices are generally unsettled. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Complaints of a short supply of canal water are still being received from the Samundri tahsil of the Lyallpur district.

North-West Frontier Province.—Moderate showers fell all over the Province during the week and were beneficial to standing crops. Autumn sowings are in progress. The condition of standing crops is average. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. The Paharpur canal has been stopped. The condition of cattle is good except in one village of the Nowshera tahsil and in two villages of the Charsadda tahsil. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are fluctuating. Prices are:—wheat 13 to $16\frac{9}{16}$, maize 15 to $22\frac{1}{2}$, gram $15\frac{11}{16}$ to 25 and *bajra* 15 to 18 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rain during the week was good. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 12 to 22 and maize from 19 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and warm. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn crops are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—The rainfall during the week was in cents:—Jodhpur 35, the Hilly Tracts and Mewar 126, Banswara 74, Partabgarh 30, Tonk 35, Bundi 120, Kotah 224, Jhalawar 122, Jaipur 137, Kishangarh 71, Alwar 64, Karauli 126 and Ajmer 88. There was no rain or practically none elsewhere. Crops are withering in some places in Bharatpur for want of rain. Further sowings have commenced in Karauli and Dholpur. Damage by grass-hoppers is reported in one district of Mewar and slight damage in Jaipur for want of rain. Cattle disease prevails in Mewar, the Hilly Tracts, Banswara, Kishangarh and Ajmer. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen by $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Shahpura, by 1 seer 5 chataks in Bundi and by 13 chataks in Mewar and slightly in Bikaner, Jhalawar, Alwar and Dholpur. They have fallen by 1 seer 9 chataks in Karauli, by 8 chataks in Partabgarh, Kotah, Jaipur and Ajmer and slightly in Jaisalmer, Bharatpur and Merwara.

Central India.—The rainfall was general but insufficient in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkhand. Crops have been damaged slightly in Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are generally good except for some disease. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand, are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—During the week light to heavy rain fell in all districts. The principal falls in inches were:—Buldana 6, Drug 5, Saugor, Raipur and Amraoti each 4 and Bilaspur, Akola and Yeotmal each 3, in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Chanda the rainfall ranged from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Elsewhere the quantity registered did not exceed 69 cents. The rain was not evenly distributed everywhere and more rain is needed especially in rice districts except in Berar and a few districts of the Central Provinces. Sowing of autumn crops has not yet been completed in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Drug, Raipur, Yeotmal and Amraoti. Weeding in eleven districts and ploughing of land for sowing of spring crops in seven districts continue. Caterpillars have begun to damage rice seedlings in parts of the Chanda and Garchiroli tahsils of the Chanda district, but this would be remedied by a good shower. The condition of standing crops is generally good and germination is satisfactory. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle are doing well. Prices:—The price of wheat remained stationary in twelve districts, rice in sixteen, gram in seventeen and *juar* in nineteen districts. Wheat became cheaper by 2 seers per rupee in Nimar.

Feudatory States.—Raigarh had $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain during the week. The rainfall in other States ranged from 54 cents to 3 inches. Sowing of autumn crops still continues. More rain is urgently required in Nandgaon and Sakti to facilitate transplantation and thinning operations. Kawardha, Chhuikhadan and Sarangarh also want rain. Germination is generally good everywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—wheat became dearer by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Heavy rain fell during the week in Colaba, Kanara, Baroda, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; good in Surat, Thana, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Kathiawar; moderate in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha and slight in the Panch Mahals and Palanpur.

The rainfall was general and beneficial but more is needed in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Palanpur and Kolhapur. Autumn sowings generally continue. Transplantation is progressing in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, the Konkan, Belgaum and Savantvadi but has been retarded in parts of Nasik, Poona and Satara for want of sufficient rain and in Karachi owing to floods. Cotton sowing is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Baroda and Cutch. The fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock are sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara and are generally in good condition. Drinking water is generally sufficient. Irrigation water is adequate except in parts of Poona and Belgaum. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in Hyderabad and Kanara; have fallen in Karachi, Sukkur, Khandesh and Bijapur and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 31 to 40 per cent; in Gujarat 7 to 26 per cent; in the Konkan 13 to 33 per cent, in the Deccan 11 to 30 per cent and in the Karnatak 22 to 37 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall for the Dominions was 2 inches 62 cents during the week. The rainfall was general averaging in the Mahratwara districts from 1 inch 37 cents in Raichur to 3 inches 82 cents in Aurangabad and in Telingana from 2 inches 15 cents in Nalgonda to 3 inches 59 cents in Adilabad. Prospects are satisfactory. The heaviest falls occurred in the Aurangabad, Adilabad, Parbhani, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Nander districts. Autumn sowings are proceeding and weeding of autumn crops has begun in many parts. Autumn sprouts are generally fair except in parts of Raichur and Warangal. Crops have been damaged somewhat by insects in parts of Telingana. Water scarcity is reported in three talukas and cattle disease in twelve. Fodder scarcity prevails in four talukas. Prices:—wheat and coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 13 seers per rupee showing a fall of one-fourth seer in the price of *juar*. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 11 and yellow *juar* at 13 seers. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Medak and Karimnagar and the lowest 24 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good throughout the State Prices of food grain are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 7 inches 87 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in South Canara, Madras, North Arcot and Malabar; heavy in Godavari, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem; light to fair in Tinnevelly and Madura and good elsewhere. The rainfall in eighteen districts was above the average of the last 35 years Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair, but some in parts of Guntur require more rain and some in parts of Bellary have been damaged by grass-hoppers. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is insufficient in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, Coimbatore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and North Arcot. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eighteen districts; has fallen in four and has risen in two. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in six and has risen in six. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts, has fallen in seven and has risen in three. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in six and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year: Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
		During 2nd-half of 1909.	During official year 1909-10.	1909	1910.	23rd July 1909	23rd July 1910.	1909.	1910.	23rd July 1909.	23rd July 1910.			23rd July 1909.	23rd July 1910.		
		R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State and Guaranteed Railways.																
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal-Nagpur (incldg 2' 6' gauge lines)	207	243	2 350	2 354	3 51 084	4,69,000	150	199	12,83 223	17,71,000	4,87,777	...	92 48 154	98,14 000	5,65,846	...
	Bezwada Extension	265	310	21	21	5 800	5 800	270	270	15 840	18 700	...	140	1,03,248	1,15,000	11,752	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3' 3⅜" gauge	740	878	504	504	3 10,180	3 39 000	615	673	10,90 412	11 36 000	45 788		76 79 223	79,13 000	2,33,777	...
	Nagda Muttra	50	55	313	339	8 819	21 000	28	62	29 994	68 000	38,006		1 40,215	3,67,000	2,26 785	...
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6' gauge lines)	390	355	1 497	1 505	4 35 512	4,22 000	291	280	14,30,068	13 43,000		87,968	71,70,126	71 36,000	...	34,126
	East Indian	646	681	2 337	2 337	13 56 729	14 56 000	581	623	47 21 315	50 30 000	3,17,685	...	2,55 06 225	2 71,03,000	15,96,775	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	603	670	1 607	1 607	6,52 277	8 13 000	400	506	2 19 000	26 35 000	5,16 100	...	1,45 78 324	1,71,72,000	25,93,676	...
	Agra-Delhi Chord	213	230	126	126	18,895	23 400	150	186	65,180	72 000	6 820	...	4 27 813	4 98,000	70,187	...
	Baran-Kotah	32	31	40	40	1 416	1 800	35	45	3 576	4 900	1 324		15,934	31,200	15,266	...
	Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	213	229	916	916	1 42 439	1 46 000	156	159	4 50 697	4 67,000	16,303		31,41 568	35,27,000	3,85,432	...
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	211	226	2 578	2 578	5 38 867	5,69 000	209	221	18 11,085	19,76 000	1,64 915	...	97 03,033	1,08,20,000	11,16,967	...
	North Western (incldg 2 6" gauge lines)	339	368	3 670	3 718	15 24,284	16 50,000	415	444	51,95 389	50 10 000	.	1,85,389	2,42,96,544	2,16,60,000	...	26,36,544
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜ link)	213	241	1 258	1 401	2 52,458	3,32 000	194	237	8,49 171	10 59,000	2,09,829		55,50,764	61,28,000	5,77,236	...
	Hardwar-Dehra	209	248	32	32	5,101	6,800	159	213	18 566	25,100	6 534		1,21 348	1,37,000	15,652	...
3' 3⅜" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	123	122	771	790	80 937	84,000	105	106	2 65,937	2 88,000	22,063		14,09 902	15,07,000	97,098	...
	Burma	201	247	1,527	1,527	2,72,949	2,54 000	179	166	9,25,339	9,16,000		9 389	64,15,376	62,49,000	...	1,66,376
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	134	125	124	124	12,145	14,100	98	114	39 905	42,100	2,195	...	2,51,698	2,45,000	...	6,698
	Lucknow-Bareilly	132	153	200	215	21,732	29,900	109	139	78,213	1,01,000	22,787	...	5,62,554	6,33,000	70,446	...
	Mysore State (including Kolar Gold-Fields 5' 6")	126	134	411	411	50,639	53,900	123	131	1,70 183	1 78,000	7,817	...	8,92,607	9,32,000	39,393	...
	Palanpur-Deesa	49	62	17	17	761	700	45	41	2,799	2,300	..	499	21 673	17,600	...	4,073
	Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, 5' 6" gauge)	234	259	1 913	1 914	3,91,199	4,90,000	204	256	13,09 931	15,89,000	2,79,069	..	82,00,536	87,20,000	5,19,464	...
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	294	299	1,396	1,396	4,06,934	4,02,000	292	288	14,03,873	13,50,000	...	53,873	70,94,894	71,55,000	60,106	...
	Travancore Branch	121	115	108	108	12,897	12,900	119	119	45,537	43,800	.	1,737	2,04,507	2,17,000	12,493	...
	Tirhoot State	158	191	775	775	1,11,618	1,27,000	144	164	3,94,018	4,35,000	40,982	...	26,96,616	29,89,000	2,92,384	...
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat	59	61	30	30	1,705	2,100	57	70	5,396	6,300	904	...	30,595	30,500	...	95
	Total	313	341	24,561	24,786	69,68,877	77,25,400	284	312	2,37,29,297	2,55,77,200	18,47,903	...	[illegible]63,477	14,11,16,300	56,52,823	...

All other Railways.																
5' 6" gauge — Amritsar-Patti	160	152	28	56	5,354	10,000	191	179	19,755	31,000	11,245	...	78,817	1,14,000	35,183	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	120	139	114	114	7,466	8,000	65	70	29,118	32,100	2,982	...	2,93,003	2,74,000	...	19,003
Bina-Goona-Baran	33	40	148	148	3,413	5,200	23	35	12,223	17,700	5,477	...	1,03,331	1,15,000	11,669	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	278	279	162	162	34,683	41,000	214	253	1,16,629	1,39,000	22,371	...	6,85,202	7,74,000	88,798	...
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	91	103	16	16	782	2,000	49	125	2,141	6,000	3,859	...	26,892	29,200	2,308	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	132	144	79	79	8,163	11,000	103	139	30,976	33,000	2 024	...	2,32,979	3,63,000	1,30,021	...
Nagda-Ujjain	100	141	34	34	1,654	2,700	49	79	6,178	8,000	1,822	...	91,522	62,900	...	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	260	284	334	334	72,300	80 200	216	240	2,20,430	2,67,000	46,570	...	14,76,736	16,37,000	1,60,264	28,622
Petlad-Cambay	113	136	34	34	2,938	3 730	87	109	10,552	10,300	...	252	82,833	82,600	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	224	237	107	106	18,930	23,000	177	217	66,179	74,000	7,821	...	4,64,458	3,81,000	...	233
Southern Punjab	149	157	425	424	48,575	72,000	114	170	1,73,286	2,32,000	58,714	...	10,15,268	12,95,000	2,79,732	83,458
" —" Ludhiana" Extension	101	102	155	152	16,448	20,000	106	132	63,322	71,000	7,678	...	2,69,905	2,95,000	25,095	...
Sutlej Valley (a)	...	...	...	210	...	16,000	...	76	...	36,000	36,000	...	...	36,000	36,090	.
Tapti Valley	121	146	155	155	10,139	9 800	65	63	33,395	32,900	..	495	2,87,318	2,92,000	4,682	...
Tarkessur	269	321	22	22	5 108	7,200	235	327	20,816	24,200	3,384	...	1,31,595	1,39,000	7,405	...
3' 3⅜" gauge — Ahmedabad-Dholka	61	68	34	34	1,704	2,800	50	82	6,343	10,300	3,957	..	42,539	51,700	9,161	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	93	108	55	55	3,836	5,400	70	98	13,499	17,000	3,501	...	1,09,240	1,05,000	...	
Bengal and North-Western	113	138	1,095	1,118	1 27,403	1,27,000	116	114	4,50,064	4,46,000		4,064	28,65,805	30,47,000	1,81,195	4,240
Bengal-Dooars	153	137	153	153	24 410	15,200	160	99	64,715	57,500	...	7,215	2,67,566	2,79,000	11,434	...
Bezwada-Masulipatam	112	121	52	52	6,375	5,800	123	112	21,431	20,300	...	1,131	1,06,663	1,09,000	2,337	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	101	123	459	459	36,934	53,300	80	116	1,12,955	1 54,000	41,045	...	9,61,359	10,61,000	99,641	...
Dibru-Sadiya	291	278	78	78	25,337	23,700	325	304	68,651	66,500	...	2,151	3,27,459	3,61,000	33,541	...
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	63	78	171	179	10,360	14,400	61	80	39,122	43,900	4,778	...	2,61,597	2,74,000	12,403	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	141	171	392	392	36 771	55,900	94	143	1,22,338	1,79,000	56,662	...	9,71,239	12,32,000	2,60,761	...
Jaipur	43	43	73	73	2 379	1,900	33	26	8,720	7,200	...	1,520	38,601	45,700	7,099	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	84	713	831	47,468	69,200	67	83	1,55,968	2,00,000	44,032	...	9,69,855	11,40,000	1,70,145	...
Kolhapur	136	160	29	29	2,899	5,100	100	176	9,738	17,400	7 662	..	71,691	97,600	25,909	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (b)	28	25	50	50	656	1,600	13	36	2,155	4,800	2,645	...	9,874	26,500	16,626	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge	91	101	93	93	7,923	9 100	85	98	26,033	27,500	1,467	.	1,67,748	1,72,000	4,252	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	137	130	54	55	4,991	4,400	92	80	16,399	13 000	..	3 399	91,248	83,000	...	8,248
Rohilkund and Kumaon	107	122	214	214	19,307	27,900	90	130	80,655	95,230	15,545	...	4,96,485	5,12,000	15,515	...
Sangli	127	151	5	5	468	800	94	160	1,561	2,600	1,039	..	13,548	15,000	1,452	...
Shoranur-Cochin	141	158	65	65	9,069	9 100	140	140	31,161	30,700	.	461	1,80,451	1,88,000	7,549	...
Tanjore District Board	122	150	103	103	12 764	12,400	124	120	45,634	42,300	...	3,334	2,33 054	2,30,000	...	3,054
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	60	68	67	67	3,756	4 100	56	61	11,088	14,700	3,612	...	77,968	76,200	...	1,768
2' 6" gauge — Barsi	177	179	78	78	8,132	35,500	104	455	39,750	82,300	42,510	...	2,05,718	2,36,000	30,282	...
Cooch Behar	111	105	34	34	2,975	1,500	88	44	9,775	6,600	...	3,175	51,288	54,800	3,512	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	108	94	94	5,511	9,100	59	97	17 695	24,700	7,005	...	1,84,626	2,19,000	34,374	...
Rajpipla	34	47	37	37	1,157	1,600	31	43	3,774	4,700	926	...	29,127	32,000	2,873	...
2' 0" gauge — Darjeeling-Himalayan	387	377	51	51	14,312	16,000	281	314	51,138	57,000	5,862	...	3,21,320	3,48,000	26,680	...
TOTAL	126	142	6,062	6,445	6,53,025	8,24,800	108	128	22,15,402	26,40,400	4,24,998	...	1,42,95,928	1,58,85,200	15,89,272	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	302	30,623	31,231	76,21,302	85,50,200	249	274	2,59,44,699	2,82,17,600	22,72,901	...	14,97,59,405	15,70,01,500	72,42,095	..

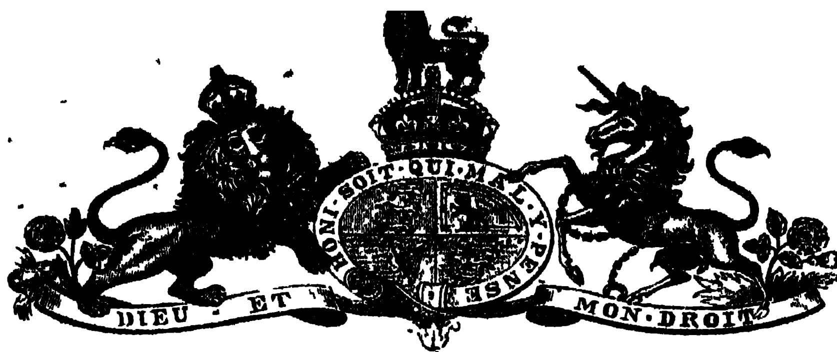
(a) Opened from 6th July 1910.

(b) From 2nd May 1909.

Simla, the 4th August 1910.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Captain, R.E.*,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc,

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March 1910.

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette* "

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th August 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1716 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st August 1910:—

No. 396 of 1910.—B. A Baldwin, prospector, Maymyo, Burma. *A hydraulic motor.*

No. 397 of 1910.—Joseph Alexander Panton, of 42 Ashdale road, Waterloo, Liverpool. *Improvements relating to brake shoes.*

No. 398 of 1910.—Claud Mackenzie Hutchinson, agricultural chemist, of Pusa, Behar, British India. *Improvements in or relating to the drying of tea.*

No. 399 of 1910—Frank Wyatt Prentice, in the city of Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada. *Improvements in electric train control system.*

No. 400 of 1910.—John Mesny Tourtel, consulting engineer, of 57 Chiswall street, London, England. *Improvements in adding and printing machines.*

No. 401 of 1910.—Jacob Watkinson and Albert Edward Payne, both of 138 Cambus road, Canning Town, London E., England. *Improved apparatus for regulating or controlling the pressure of the current in an electric circuit.*

No. 402 of 1910—A. C. Clark and Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Illinois, of 1035 East 76th street, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in mechanical boiler cleaners.*

No. 403 of 1910.—Herbert Trevor Sherwood, manufacturer, of 12 London Wall, London, E C., England. *Improvements in and relating to corsets.*

No. 404 of 1910.—Alexander Morrison Bourke, mining engineer and surveyor, c/o Joseph Turner, Esq., Berry Park Estate, Thornton, Maitland, New South Wales, Australia. *Improvements in and relating to insulators for telegraph, telephone and like wires.*

No. 405 of 1910.—W. M. Still & Sons, Limited, manufacturers, of 29 Charles street, Hatton Garden, in the city of London, England, and Ernest Henry Still, engineer, of the same address. *Improvements in incandescent gas lamps.*

No 406 of 1910.—Ivor Scot Winby, engineer, of Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, in the county of London, England *Improvements in or relating to devices for securing the rails of permanent ways or similar tracks.*

No. 407 of 1910.—Peter Schmid, merchant, residing at Basel, Switzerland. *Improvements in a process for rendering woolly jute and like fibrous material.*

No. 408 of 1910.—James Hodgkinson, engineer, of 4 Halton Bank, Eccles Old road, Pendleton, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus for use in evaporating liquid from brine for the production of salt or for evaporating liquid from other solutions.*

No. 409 of 1910.—Annie Young, widow of John Francis Young (deceased), of Cawnpore, British India. *Improvements in military and like saddles.*

No. 410 of 1910.—Peter Logan Raeburn Fraser, engineer, Grand Hotel, Calcutta. *An improved method of fixing electric fans specially suitable for railway carriages.*

No. 1717 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 392 of 1909.—John Frederick Bradbury, merchant, of Bradbury, Brady & Co, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate street, Fort, Bombay, British India. *Improved roller for cotton gins* (Specification filed 24 May 1910.)

No. 510 of 1909—M. S. Somasundara Mudaliar, inspector of police, Streeperambadur Division, Chingleput District, Madras, and M. S. Shunmuga Mudaliar, proprietor of Coronation Oil Factory, Madura. *An improved gravity waterlift.* (Specification filed 21 July 1910.)

No 620 of 1909.—Vishnu Kashinath Paranjape, electrician, Lonavli, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay Presidency. *Dust proof stoppers for glass bottles.* (Specification filed 27 June 1910)

No. 6 of 1910.—Thomas Reid, of the River Steam Navigation Company, Limited's Dockyard, Calcutta, India. *Improvements in or relating to the transference of a vessel from one position to another on land.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 95 of 1910.—John Peachey Crouch, engineer, of Ely House, Newton Heath, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, and James Etchells, electrician, of 27 Lily lane, Moston, Manchester aforesaid *Improvements in or relating to electric lighting or heating systems, especially applicable to train lighting.* (Specification filed 12 July 1910.)

No. 281 of 1910.—George Kearton, cotton mill manager, the Indore State Cotton Mills, Indore. *Improvements in underclearers for the drawing rollers of drawing, slubbing, intermediate, roving and similar machines, for cotton and other fibres, for spinning.* (Specification filed 20 July 1910.)

No 301 of 1910—Vacuum Specialty Manufacturing Company, of 238 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California, United States of America. *An improved portable vacuum cleaner.* (Specification filed 21 July 1910.)

No. 1718 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 47 of 1900.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the matrices of linotype machines.* (From 11 September 1910 to 11 September 1911.)

No. 374 of 1901—Carantum Padmanaba Iyer. *A water lift called "The Carnatic pump."* (From 7 July 1910 to 7 July 1911)

No. 463 of 1902.—The Boaidite Company, Limited. *Improvements in discs or centres for the wheels of railway and other carriages and wagons.* (From 29 January 1911 to 29 January 1912.)

No. 112 of 1903.—The General Electrolytic Patent Company, Limited. *Improvements in electrodes for use in electrolysis.* (From 7 November 1910 to 7 November 1911.)

No. 15 of 1904.—Frictionless Engine Packing Company, Limited, and George William Parkes. *Improvements in and relating to driving belts or the like.* (From 10 August 1910 to 10 August 1911.)

No. 274 of 1904.—Hilmer Theodor Bru-de-Wold *An improved device for carrying a large quantity of ammunition in the field on pack horses in a portable and compact manner known as the Reserve Ammunition Pannier.* (From 17 August 1910 to 17 August 1911.)

No. 22 of 1905.—The Simplex Concrete Piling Company. *Improvements in the construction of concrete piles and in preparatory piles to be used therefor.* (From 25 August 1910 to 25 August 1911.)

No. 188 of 1905.—Alfred Benjamin Duggan. *An improved lubricator for journals of railway vehicles and locomotives.* (From 1 August 1910 to 1 August 1911.)

No. 365 of 1905.—Emile Fourcault. *Improvements in and apparatus for the manufacture of glass sheets or plates.* (From 21 February 1911 to 21 February 1912.)

No. 1719 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 223 of 1905.—Bastiaan Carel August Vorster *An apparatus for damping and affixing adhesive stamps* (Specification filed 23 April 1906.)

No. 444 of 1905.—Thomas Henry Randolph *Improvements in or relating to filted cases.* (Specification filed 28 April 1906.)

No 144 of 1906.—Henry Maxmilian Reichenbach. *Improvements in devices for the storage of liquid fuel and the supplying of carburetted air to internal combustion engines.* (Specification filed 26 April 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 367 of 1902.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea-leaf and the like.* (Specification filed 28 April 1903.)

No. 397 of 1902.—John Phillips. *Improvements in the construction of commutator trimming apparatus.* (Specification filed 28 April 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year* and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 362 of 1896.—Mephan Ferguson *Improved means for joining the edges of metal plates or sheets to each other, principally useful in the manufacture of pipes.* (Specification filed 26 April 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*j*) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.*).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office :—

	Price. R.	a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1	0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1	0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual subscription with postage . . .	3	0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905 . .	1	0
„ „ „ „ 1906 . . .	1	0
„ „ „ „ 1907	1	0
„ „ „ „ 1908	1	0
„ „ „ „ 1909	1	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2	0

J. W. MEARES,

Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta

The rates from 1st April 1910 are :—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs or more in one delivery			Retail rate For any quantity below 6 lbs in one delivery		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz tins . . .	5	0	0	6	0	0
8 „ „	2	8	0	3	0	0
4 „ „	1	4	0	1	8	0

Carriage or postage extra Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery . .	5-8 per lb
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery . .	11-8 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery .	8 per lb
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 „

Quinine is sold in 1 oz, ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb, ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

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Qaãni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i Ibrahim Beg," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian, is obtainable from the office of the Board of Examiners, 20, Park Street, Calcutta, price R5 per copy

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd August 1910

LIABILITIES.		R	a	p
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		1,73,00,000	0	
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 87,59,812 a 5 p 5			
Public Deposits at Branches	R 1,07,17,261 a 12 p 0	1,94,77,074	1	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		18,07,87,633	12	11
Bank Post Bills, etc		5,81,827	0	10
Sundries		14,77,429	2	0
RUPEES		23,90,23,964	7	2

ASSETS		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		2,61,49,600	0	0
Other authorized Investments		51,31,355	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		3,56,39,934	0	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities.		3,44,34,831	8	4
Bills discounted and purchased		2,47,27,610	13	0
Balances with other Banks		53,47,748	9	4
Bullion		..		
Dead Stock		21,87,545	15	4
Stamps		12,771	0	3
Sundries		3,16,849	4	8
		13,39,48,246	3	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R *6,69,50,440 a 13 p 7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	R †3,87,25,277 a 0 p 0	[illegible]5,75,718	4	1
RUPEES		23,90,23,964	7	2

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R9,91,475 0 0
† Do do do R4,39,687 8 0

R14,31,162 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 4th August 1910.

N. H. MATHESON,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent
Percentage 52 23

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES.

	R	
Government Balance at Head Office	5,54,226	Decrease.
Ditto at Branches	30,02,284	Increase.
Other Deposits	14,22,354	Ditto.
Post Bills	50,110	Decrease.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments	1,13,691	Decrease
Loans	50,571	Ditto.
Accounts of Credit	90,493	Ditto.
Mercantile Bills	1,94,201	Increase
Cash at Head Office	4,33,839	Decrease.
Ditto at Branches	38,17,448	Increase.

Percentage 52 23.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd August 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1910.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th July 1910	47,77,700	1,37,46,[illegible]	9,38,75,40[illegible]	1,9[illegible]	[illegible],01,[illegible]600	26,92,300	14,04,30,400	6,933	5,000		500	38,800	2,500	53,733		29,500	29,500	14,[illegible]2,97,333
Add—																		
Amount of transferred to in London																		
Amount of Inscribed Stock issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908						3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]											3,4[illegible],0[illegible]
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 20th July 1910			3[illegible],700		1,[illegible]00		33,20[illegible]											33,2[illegible]
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 23rd July 1910		..	[illegible]0,0[illegible]	7,000			[illegible],000											57,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1910			37,500			4,[illegible]	[illegible]2,000											42,[illegible]
	47,77,700	1,[illegible]7,46,800	9,3[illegible],94,[illegible]00	1,99,72,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,09,[illegible]	6,933	5,[illegible]		500	[illegible]	2,500	[illegible]3,733		29,500	2[illegible],500	14,57,7[illegible]
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	3,9[illegible],[illegible]0	75,000	9,5[illegible],000	1,00,000	[illegible]	97,50[illegible]	[illegible]				...							16,48,500
Balance of 31st July 1910	4[illegible],78,700	1,36,[illegible],800	9,3[illegible],42,[illegible]	1,9[illegible],72,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	29,41,[illegible]00	[illegible],100	6,933	5,000		500	38,800	2,500	53,733		29,500	29,500	14,41,23,033

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1910 Enfaced from India 12,045 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,912 lakhs.
" 1st June 1910 " 15th June " ditto 1 lakh ditto 88 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 1 " ditto 6 "
" 1st July " " 15th July " ditto 67 lakhs ditto 7 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 5 " ditto 17 "

12,119 lakhs. 12,030 lakhs.
12,030 "

Balance against India 89 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd August 1910

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST JULY 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.												
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins	Total	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta . .	...	15	...	15	3	...	3	1	180	11	19	23	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . .	...	5	...	5	1	...	1	1	200	...	11	5	217	...	...	...	...	...	2

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 3rd August 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1910.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation: In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India: Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage †	In England: Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	In Transit between India and England: Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Securities (Purchase price): Held in India	Held in England	Total	Remarks
	1			4					9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R		R	R					R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,86,970	6,30,75,000				(a) [illegible]	(b) 2,00,00,000	[illegible]	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,24,24,292.
Cawnpur		2,79,01,790	2,79,01,790	[illegible]	46,15,005								5,90,20,578	
Lahore		3,49,80,245	3,49,80,245	[illegible]	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Karachi		1,20,36,165	1,20,36,165	20,81,145	1,27,065								31,08,210	
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]								3,25,86,900	
Rangoon		2,85,52,960	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]								[illegible]	*
	9,48,45,745	49,67,99,435	59,16,45,180	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,86,970	6,30,75,000			...	[illegible]	2,00,00,000	59,16,45,180	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									Nil	*
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			59,16,45,180	TOTAL RESERVE R									59,16,45,180	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st July 1910.

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st July 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees

R. W. GILLAN,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

NOTICE.

The Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 17th, 18th and 19th November 1910.

J. McNEILL,
Collector of Ahmednagar

AHMEDNAGAR,
19th July 1910.

HIGH COURT—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of the Notification, dated the 5th May 1910, published in Part II, page 741, of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th May 1910, notice is hereby given that the revised draft rule reproduced below, which has been framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the exercise of the power vested in it by section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), will be finally considered by the said High Court on the 1st day of September 1910.

Issued by authority of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Civil
Rule No. of 1910.

In the form of "Decree in Appeal", No 9 of Appendix G to the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), *cancel* the words from "Memorandum of Appeal" to "the following reasons, namely :—".

By order of the High Court,
R. L. ROSS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT,
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,
(Civil.)
The 30th July 1910.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July 1910.

No. 86.—No. 1358, 2nd class Hospital Assistant A Samuel, I.S M D., is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 9th June 1910

The 28th July 1910.

No. 87.—The services of No. 1280, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Mukhtar Ahmad, I.S M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, for civil employment in that Province, with effect from the 4th June 1910.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Revised Rules for Admission into the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University will proceed to nominate six graduates of high character from amongst the most distinguished students of the year 1910 belonging to the Province of Bengal for

appointment as probationary Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of whom three will receive appointments under rule 5 of the above Rules.

Candidates who passed the B.A. or B Sc. Examination held in March last with Honours as well as those who pased the M.A. Examination in 1909, are eligible for nomination.

Applications from candidates for nomination must reach the undersigned on or before the 21st August 1910. Each applicant must state in his application the Province to which he belongs, his present age, the date of his passing the Entrance Examination and his subsequent academical career. The following certificates are to accompany each application :—

(*a*) Certificates of character and conduct from the Principal and Professors of the Institution at which the candidate last studied for not less than one year.

(*b*) A medical certificate showing that he is of sound health, good physique and active habits and is free from any organic defect or bodily infirmity.

(*c*) A certificate or documentary evidence of his age.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
Calcutta, the 4th August 1910.

SURVEY OF INDIA--EASTERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 28th July 1910.

No. 7.—Mr. J. O'C. Fitzpatrick, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 24 days, with effect from 18th July 1910, under articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations.

P. J. GORDON, Lieut.-Col, I.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th August 1910.

No. 4894.—Mr. J. Coggin Brown, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Servey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th August 1910, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. H. D. LATOUCHE,
Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 27th July 1910.

No. 64.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891) and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747 I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to grant a license to the Rev. Francis Kingsbury of the South India United Church to solemnise marriages within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 65.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252 I, dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to grant a license to the Revd. Francis Kingsbury of the South India United Church to solemnise marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

By order,

W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Pusa, the 1st August 1910.

No. 303.—Mr. G. A. Gammie, F.L.S., Imperial Cotton Specialist, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th August 1910, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 304—Mr. S. V. Shevde, Assistant to the Imperial Economic Botanist is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the office of the Imperial Cotton Specialist in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. A. Gammie.

B. COVENTRY,
Offg. Inspector General of Agriculture in India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 28th July 1910.

No. 29.—Major H. A. Cameron, R. E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for 3 months and on private affairs for 5 days in combination of privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days granted to him by the Manager.

No. 30.—Mr. F. J. Harvey, Executive Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for 12 months in continuation of that sanctioned in Manager's Notification No. 44 of 1909.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 25th July 1910.

No. 179.—Mr. Harnam Singh, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the 6th May 1910 during the absence on leave of Mr E. Mc Curley, Superintendent, or until further orders.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (Act III of 1909)

Number.	Names	Denomination	Address Bombay	Description	Date of Presentation of Petitions: Day	Month	Year.	Date of the Adjudication: Day.	Month	Year.
266—1910	Sookde Bhiku Ahir	Hindu	Mahim	Lately milkman and now servant in the service of Hirji Mukund Sewrutor	10th	July	1910	16th	July	1910
268—1910	Narnoo Cushna Powar and Ganpat Cushna Powar	Do	No. 155 and 95 Girgaum Back Road	Carpenters in the employ of W. B Green and Company and the Great Western Hotel, respectively	16th	"	"	19th	"	"
269—1910	Hyderally Abdoolkayoom Dawoodi Vora	Mahomedan	No 35 Parel	Lately dealer in landed properties and now unemployed	19th	"	"	19th	"	"
270—1910	Esooally Abdoolkayoom Dawoodi Bhora and Abdoolkayoom Esooally Dawoodi Bhora	Do	No 32 Parel and No 334, Ghas Bazar respectively	1st Insolvent servant of Hebtoolla Salebhoy and the 2nd Insolvent fitter in the David Sassoon Mills	19th	"	"	19th	"	"
272—1910	Tricum Thakore Tunksali	Hindu	No 48, Parel	Fitter in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company	19th	"	"	19th	"	"
273—1910	Jakob Allarakhia Khoja and Ebram Jakob Khoja.	Mahomedan	No 8 Celsa Mola	Petty dealers in fruits etc	20th	"	"	20th	"	"
274—1910	Mahadoo Crushnaji Khoklay, Vittoba Mahadoo Khoklay and Maroota Mahadoo Khoklay.	Hindu	Haines Road Agripada	Tailors	20th	"	"	21st	"	"
271—1910	Manuel Baptist Matray	Portuguese	No 622, Naigaum Road	Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality	19th	"	"	21st	"	"

275—1910	Mirza Ali Mahomed Mogul	Mahomedan	No. 126, Frere Road, Fort	Formerly hawker of rose water and syrups and now unemployed.	21st	"	"	21st	"	"
267—1910	Michael Bocarro	Eurasian	Byculla	Formerly carried on business as artist and printer under the name of Bocarro & Co., and lately as lithographer and printer under the name of Herbert & Co., and now unemployed.	16th	"	"	22nd	"	"
276—1910	Mookund Shivram Telagu	Hindu	No. 49, Kamatipura 10th Lane.	Lately dealer in horses and second-hand carriages on his own account and also dairy and hotel-keeper in partnership with one G. L. Sahasrabudhe (since deceased) and now unemployed	22nd	"	.	22nd	"	"
277—1910	Gregory Francis Xavier Pereira	Eurasian	Colaba	Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department	22nd	"	"	23rd	"	"
278—1910	Janoo Tatia Rakhshay *alias* Sidoo Rowji Rakhshay.	Hindu	Sopari Bag	Jobber in the Miyer Sassoon Mills. Ltd.	25th	"	"	25th	"	"
279—1910	Motilal Dulabhram Vanka	Do.	No. 1B, Manek Building. Girgaum Back Road.	Clerk in the Bombay Improvement Trust.	25th	"	"	25th	"	"
280—1910	Rajekhan bin Madarkhan Dukhni	Mahomedan	No. 5. Hoozria Street	Lately milk vendor and now unemployed.	25th	"	"	25th	"	"
281—1910	Nanabhoy Pestonji Jussawala	Parsee	Contractor's Buildings Grant Road.	Clerk in the Framji Petit Mills	25th	"	"	25th	"	"
282—1910	Hoosein Adam Sheik and Abdulkarim Rajmahomed Shaik.	Mahomedan	Victoria Road Byculla	1st Insolvent, painter and the 2nd Insolvant, fitter in the employ of the Alexander Spinning and Weaving Mill.	25th	"	"	25th	"	"
284—1910	Yeshwant Ganesh Karnick	Hindu	Chimanlal Maharaj Chawl. Matunga.	Clerk in the employ of Husonaliy Abdullally.	26th	"	"	26th	"	"
285—1910	Andrew Reginald O'Gorman and Charles O'Gorman	European	Rafia Manzil, Woodhouse Road	1st Insolvant, lately photographer in the employ of [illegible] Page and now unemployed and the 2nd Insolvant, lately Excise Inspector and now unemployed.	26th	"	"	26th	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (Act III of 1909)—*contd.*

Number	NAMES.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day	Month	Year.	Day	Month.	Year.
283—1910	Dawoodbhoy Kurimbhoy Dawoodi Vora and Kadurbhoy Kurimbhoy Dawoodi Vora.	Mahomedan	Khoka Bazar	Dealers in empty boxes	25th	July	1910	27th	July	1910
286—1910	William Barboza	Eurasian	Peerkhan Street Byculla	Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department.	27th	"	"	27th	"	"
287—1910	Kashinath Balcrishna Pethe	Hindu	No. 4, Mohan	Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company	27th	"	"	27th	"	"
288—1910	Ramchander Luxuman Khardaykar and Jankising Shivnaravensing Thackore.	Do.	Nos. 31 and 32, and Nos. 33 and 34, Arthur Road, Tardeo, respectively.	Lately rent farmers in partnership and now dealers in vegetables, etc.	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
289—1910	Nathoo Memonji Arrora and Khara Memonji Arroria.	Mahomedan	No 39, Marsland Road	Hack Victoria Drivers	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
290—1910	Jivva Mayaji Soonsara and Nashir Miyaji Soonsara.	Do	No. 30 Marsland Road	Hack Victoria Drivers	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
291—1910	Purshotum Jugjiwan Koomaria	Hindu	Parel	Carpenter	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
292—1910	Madhowji Nursy Sha	Do.	No. 18, Koomartukda	Lately speculator in shares and silver and now unemployed	29th	"	"	29th	"	"
293—1910	Bhika Naran Bhowsar	Do	No. 4, Fort Kavasji Patel Street.	Carpenter in the R. I. M. Dockyard	29th	"	"	29th	"	"
294—1910	Kapoorchand Haridas Dalal	Do	No 30, Free Road	Lately mehta in the employ of Amilal Ramchand and opium speculator and now unemployed	29th	"	"	29th	"	"

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under section XVII of the said Act, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of August 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 39 OF 1910.

In the matter of Ismail Musajee, contractor, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismail Musajee, son of Musajee Vally Bhoy, contractor, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 25th day of July 1910 against the said Ismail Musajee.

RANGOON; J. HORMASJI,
The 27th day of July 1910. Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION BANGALORE.

Insolvency Petition No. 23 of 1910 (Suit No. 665 of 1910).

E. Ramanujachar, son of Rangachar Palya, Civil and Military Station Bangalore, residing in Yellegowdana petitioner) Hazarimall Multan Mall and others (creditors).

Notice under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 24th August 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

A. RAMAYA PUNJA,
District Judge.

DATED BANGALORE,
The 19th July 1910.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 5th June 1910 the treasure described below was found in S. F. No. 47 Tank Poramboke of Viragalur Village, Trichinopoly Taluk, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency, by one Karumbayiram Servai of the village.

1 Copper Vishnu image .	Value Rs. 15
1 „ Chakram image .	

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector on 24th November 1910 at his office with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

M. YOUNG,
Acting Collector.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 24th July 1910.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July 1910.

No. 1410-*S. Ap.*—Mr. R. R. Ricketts, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 23rd July 1910.

Mr. S. M. Azmatullah, City Inspector, General Post Office, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. R. Ricketts, or until further orders.

This supersedes this office Notification No. 666-S. Ap., dated the 19th May 1910.

No. 1415-S. Ap.—Babu Peary Lal Tandan, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 23rd February 1910.

The leave on private affairs for 4 months and 4 days sanctioned in this office Notification No 1565-Ap., dated the 9th November 1909, is commuted to leave on medical certificate under article 235 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 29th July 1910.

No. 1458-S Ap—Moulvi Salamul Haq, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 13th July 1910

The 1st August 1910

No 1496-S Ap—Babu Abinash Chandra Ghosh, postmaster, Chapra, pay R200-300, is granted extraordinary leave without allowance for 12 days with effect from the 23rd May 1910.

No. 1508 S Ap.—Mr F. T. Peter, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 3rd August 1910 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

2 This supersedes this office Notification No 1125-S Ap., dated the 21st June 1910

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Nathia Gali, the 28th July 1910.

No 918-N.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner that a newspaper entitled *Bande Mataram*, printed in Europe, has published in its issue for May 1910 a reproduction of the leaflet entitled " Kumar Singh, May 10, 1910. In Memorium (without the frontispiece)," which contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), inasmuch as they have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 12, sub-section (1), of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner hereby declares all copies of the said newspaper wherever found in the North-West Frontier Province to be forfeited to His Majesty.

The 1st August 1910.

No 948-N—Khwaja Sajjad Hussain, B.A., Officer in Charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the afternoon of the 25th July 1910

No. 951-N—Khalifa Imad-ud-din, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Punjab, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Administration by the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Officer in charge of the duties of the Inspector General of Education, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th July 1910, *vice* Khwaja Sajjad Hussain, B A., granted leave.

No 954-N.—Major C. J Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, is granted privilege leave for one month and 23 days with effect from the 25th July 1910.

No 956-N Captain J H Horton, I M.S., made over charge of the duties of the Superintendent of Bannu Jail to Captain J F. Boyd, I.M S, on the afternoon of the 18th July 1910

No. 957-N.—Captain J. F. Boyd, I M.S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical Duties of the Bannu District on the afternoon of the 18th of July 1910, relieving Captain J. H Horton, I M S.

By order, etc.,

H. N. BOLTON,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

INSPECTING OFFICER, FRONTIER CORPS, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Simla, the 28th July 1910.

No. 161-*Camp M*.—Consequent on the reversion to military duty of Major R. S. Paul, 126th Baluchis, Commandant, Southern Waziristan Militia, the following promotions are ordered in that Corps, with effect from the 19th June 1910 :—

(1) Major G. Dodd, 27th Punjabis, 2nd-in-Command and officiating Commandant, to be Commandant.

(2) Captain G. B. Brown, 58th Rifles, Wing Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command.

(3) Captain A. G. Shea, 51st Sikhs, Adjutant and Quarter Master and officiating Wing Commander, to be Wing Commander.

(4) Lieutenant D. G. Sandeman, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master.

A. R. DICK, Colonel,
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th July 1910.

No. 01343-*E. I. F.*—Mr. A. P. Livingstone-Learmonth, Assistant Engineer, from the Lower Swat River Canal Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 30th June 1910, to the Mardan Division, Upper Swat River Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 1st July 1910.

W. E. T. BENNETT,
Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of June 1910

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number	District	Christians			Hindus			Mahomedans			Other Classes			Total			Birth rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	.		..	27	31	58	732	679	1,411	1	1	2	760	711	1,471	38	1
2	Peshāwar		..	.	27	12	39	958	630	1,588	1	4	5	956	646	1,632	26	2
3	Kohat	..	.		4	1	5	255	191	446	...	...	...	259	192	451	27	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	31	33	64	320	267	593		..	..	357	300	657	35	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	..	.	.	42	20	62	335	282	617	8	6	14	385	308	693	34	5
	TOTAL	.	...	...	131	97	228	2,606	2,049	4,655	10	11	21	2,747	2,157	4,904	31	

A. L. DUKE, Lt-Col., I.M.S.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

PESHAWAR:
Dated the 27th July 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1910.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of June 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cause of Deaths. Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Suicide. Females.	Suicide. Total.	Wounding. Males.	Wounding. Females.	Wounding. Total.	Accidents. Males.	Accidents. Females.	Accidents. Total.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazara	473,359	1,471	946	38	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	277	535	8	14	22	19	38	57	...	...		1	...	1	5	8	13	...	...	.	183	134	317	475	471	946
2	Peshawar	753,437	1,632	1,313	26	21	14	12	26	1	2	8	5	...	...	16	...	...	...	581	493	1,074	1	...	1	21	18	39	...	...	...	16	...	16	7	6	13	1	...	1	72	55	147	722	59?	1,313
3	Kohat	205,195	451	342	27	20		...	...	...	...	10	12	2	1	25	...	...	...	150	119	269	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	2	...	2	22	15	37	189	153	342
4	Bannu	227,264	657	425	35	23	...	...	...	1	1	4	9	4	2	21	...	...	...	167	140	307	2	...	2	3	3	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	51	35	86	235	190	425
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	693	523	34	26	...	...	...	2	4	7	9	7	3	32	...	...	...	194	176	370	6	3	9	9	5	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	1	1	51	41	92	278	245	523
	TOTAL	1,908,184	4,904	3,549	31	23	14	12	26	4	7	29	35	13	6	94	...	...	...	1,350	1,205	2,555	17	17	34	53	67	120	1	...	1	19	2	21	14	20	34	3	2	5	379	280	659	1,899	1,650	3,549
	Total in previous month	...	5,641	3,131	35	19	1	...	1	4	2	38	25	4	7	80	...	...	...	1,147	1,132	2,279	17	11	28	63	70	133	1	1	2	24	2	26	25	8	33	...	3	3	308	238	546	1,632	1,499	3,131
	Total in same month of past year	...	4,168	3,561	27	23	3	2	5	10	15	33	14	2	7	81	...	...	...	1,373	1,298	2,671	24	16	40	69	67	136	1	...	3	19	10	29	22	13	35	3	...	3	303	255	558	1,864	1,697	3,561

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Four thousand nine hundred and four births were registered in the Province during the month of June 1910, giving a birth-rate of 31 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 2,747 were boys and 2,157 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of June 1910 was 3,549 against 3,131 in the previous month and 3,561 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 23, 19 and 23 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There were 26 deaths registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 94 deaths were registered against 80 in the previous month and 81 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers, 2,555 deaths were registered against 2,279 in the previous month and 2,671 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 34 against 28; respiratory disease 120 against 133; suicide 1 against 2; wounding 21 against 26; accidents 34 against 33; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 5 against 3; and from all other causes 659 against 546 in the past month and 558 in the corresponding month of the last year.

PESHAWAR;
The 27th July 1910.

A. L. DUKE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. P. P. Pereira, late of Chunar.	Chunar	1st May 1910	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 1st June 1910.	The deceased has left no Will nor any property. He was an invalid and was supported by his three sons.
Mr. W. C McLeod, a European by race.	Yenangyaung	3rd May 1910	Deputy Commissioner, Magwe, on 27th May 1910.	The deceased has left no Will. His brother, Mr. D. G McLeod, has written to the District Superintendent of Police, Magwe, for the estate.
Mr. A. F. P. Puclofoski, District Fund Overseer.	Mandalay General Hospital.	6th April 1910	District Judge, Kyaukee, on 7th July 1910.	The deceased appears to have left no Will, but a woman by the name of Matin of Myiltha applied to the District Judge's Court for Letters of Administration. Objection has been made by this office as to such grant being made to the said woman unless she proves her title to grant of Administration in preference to the Administrator General.
Mrs. E. M. Peyton	Mountevlot	24th June 1910	District Judge, Purnea, on 21st July 1910.	The deceased died intestate and her husband asked the Administrator-General to take out Administration to the estate.
Mr. Henry Cecil Aspa, Assistant Station Master, Moradabad, O. and R. Railway.	Moradabad	4th May 1910	District Judge, Lucknow, on 14th July 1910.	The deceased has left a Will in the form of a Railway Declaration in respect of Provident Fund deposit. The District Judge has ordered a grant of Letters of Administration with a copy of said Declaration annexed, limited to the said deposit, to issue to widow on her filing security.
Mr. Robert Henry Loving.	General Hospital, Calcutta.	20th April 1910	District Judge, Patna, on 19th July 1910.	The District Judge reports that no Will appears to have been left by the deceased. The estate is under R1,000 in value, and the Administrator-General is not required by law to apply for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. Isabelle Sophia Moie.	Naini Tal	14th June 1910	Commissioner, Kumaun, Division, on 19th July 1910.	The deceased died intestate. Her husband has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mr. C. A. Crage, 3rd grade Accountant, North-Western Railway.	Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore.	4th May 1910	District Judge, Lahore, on 12th July 1910.	The value of the estate is under R1,000. The Administrator-General will not interfere in the matter.
Mr. F. H. Levi, Assistant Engineer, Ruby Mines sub-division.	Belbagh, Jubbulpore	19th November 1909	District Magistrate, Ruby Mines district, on 28th June 1910.	No information whether the deceased has left a Will or not. Further report is awaited from District Magistrate.
Mr. Gerard Finch Dawson.	Ramsay Hospital Naini Tal	14th June 1910	Commissioner, Kumaun Division, on 28th June 1910.	The deceased has left a Will, the executors of which are in England. They have been asked to send out a Power-of-Attorney in favour of Major F. Barton, brother-in-law of the deceased, to enable him to take out Probate of the Will.

Name of deceased.	Place of death	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when	REMARKS
Mr. C Hopps, Fitter, Jamalpur Workshop	..	22nd April 1910	District Judge Bhagalpore on 8th June 1910	The deceased has left a Will appointing his father as Executor, who has applied for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed
Mr Stephen Connell	No 37, Benares Cantonment	15th March 1910	District Judge, Benares, on 15th June 1910	The deceased has left a Will in favour of his widow, who has applied for Probate of the said Will
Mrs Sophia Augusta Knight	Allahabad	5th May 1910	Commissioner Kumaun Division, on 16th June 1910	The deceased left a Will appointing Edwin Augustus Kitchen, Head Assistant, Private Secretary's Office, United Provinces, as Executor, who has applied for Probate of the Will
Mr Edward Leopold Jackson	Yenangyaung	3rd June 1910	District Judge, Magwe, on 10th June 1910	No Will of the deceased has been found amongst his effects. Further report is awaited from the District Judge.
Mr I B Shaw of Mayfield, Dalanwala	Chandernagar	1st April 1910	District Judge, Saharanpur, on 15th June 1910	Messrs [illegible], Dignam & Co [illegible]tors acting on behalf of Mr. May, brother of the deceased, are taking steps to obtain representation to the estate
Mr Frank Gerard	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling	17th May 1910	District Judge, Purnea, on 7th June 1910	Not known whether the deceased has left a Will.
Sir Charles Allen, Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.	Ditto	13th April 1910	Ditto	No information regarding the Will of the deceased, but it is understood that his wife, Lady Allen, is applying through Orr, Dignam & Co. for Administration to the estate.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Offg. Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET ;
Calcutta, the 28th July 1910.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th July 1910.

No 19-*G*.—Mr T H Crawshaw, Deputy Superintendent, General, has been granted combined leave for six months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, that is, privilege leave for three months under Article 260, combined with leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under Article 336 of the above-quoted Regulations, with effect from the 2nd of April 1910.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1910

No 16-*T*.—Mr S Hunter, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is granted leave on medical certificate for 6 months, under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 11th of April 1910.

F. E DEMPSTER,
Offg Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 4th August 1910.

No. 17-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 20th July to 2nd August 1910 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bombay Cumballa Hill	Bombay Presidency	1st July 1910	Opened.
Burdwan, R. S.	Bengal	30th July 1910	Closed.
Dabein	Burma	1st August 1910	Opened.
Ganderbal	Kashmir State	12th June 1910	"
Kashipur	United Provinces	22nd July 1910	"
Nainpur	Central Provinces	21st July 1910	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Offices		
Bichia	Bengal and North-Western Railway	26th June 1910	Closed
Fateh Singhpur	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	1st October 1909	Opened.
Katarnian Ghat	Bengal and North-Western Railway	26th June 1910	Closed.
Sikandarpur	East Indian Railway	14th July 1910	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

"Datia" instead of "Duttiah."

Corrigendum—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 14-T, dated 7th July 1910, incorporated in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, of the 9th July 1910, *strike out* "Chargola" with particulars.

H. C. N. PRANCE,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

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BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Messrs. Constable & Co., 10 Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
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[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act XIII of 1885), as modified up to 1st June 1910. Royal 8vo Stitched. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) as modified up to the 1st June 1910, with an Index R2 8*a* (5*a*.)

The Opium Act, 1878 (Act I of 1878), as modified up to the 1st July 1910. R5 0*p* (1*a*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Results of certain Investigations regarding Rats in the Punjab by Captain G. I. Davys, I.M.S. Foolscap Board. 6*a*. or 7*d*. (3*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Investigation on Bengal Jail Dietaries with some observations on the Influence of dietary on the physical development and well-being of the people of Bengal by Captain D. McCay, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., I.M.S. Super Royal 4to. Board. R2-6 or 4s. 3d. (9a.)

Archæological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Akbar's Tomb, Sikandarh. Super Royal. Cloth. R23 or £1. 15s. (14a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1908-09. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (5a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Civil Service Regulations relating to Salary, Leave, Pension and Travelling Allowance, fifth edition. Corrected up to 1st April 1910. Royal 8vo, cloth. R2 or 3s. with appendices. (8a.) Appendices only 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department. Corrected to May 1910. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 or 5d. (1a.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in April and May 1910. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the months of May and June 1910. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of April 1910, No. 1. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Statistics of British India for 1908-09 and preceding years, Part II, Commercial including Statistics relating to Foreign Trade and Shipping, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, etc. Third Issue. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India held at Pusa on the 21st February 1910 and following days with appendices. Foolscap. Paper cover. As 8 or 9d. (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1909. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (6a.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909. Foolscap. Paper Cover. As. 10 or 10d. (2a.)

Report on Vaccination in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909-1910. Foolscap. Paper Cover. As. 5 or 5d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1910.

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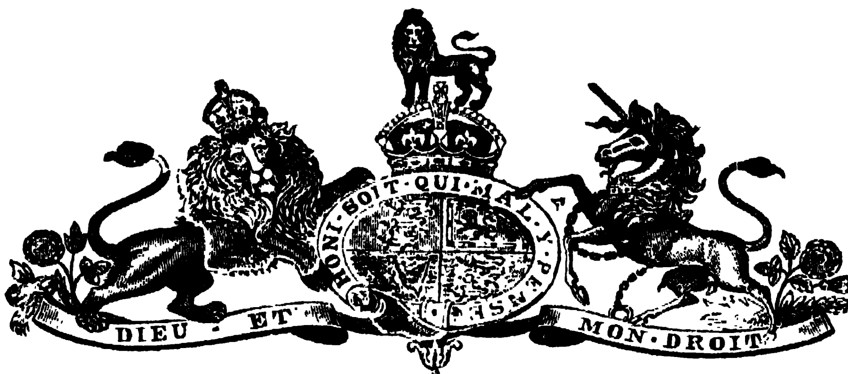
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.

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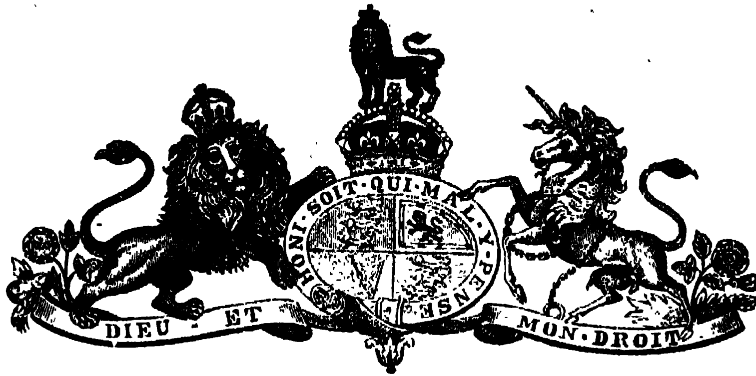
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 32} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1909-10.

No. 126, dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1910.

From—O. T. BARROW, Esq., Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department during the year 1909-10.

General remarks on features of year.

2. The most interesting feature of the year has been the passing of the new Currency Act II of 1910, by which currency notes of the rupees ten and rupees fifty denominations have been made universal; the sub-circles of Cawnpore, Lahore, Karachi and Calicut have been abolished, and the first three of these constituted separate circles of issue, while at the same time the issue of twenty-rupee notes has been discontinued although those now in circulation will continue to be received and treated in the same way as universal notes. The Act became law only on the 18th February 1910 and the full effect of the universalisation of ten and fifty rupee notes cannot as yet be gauged, but it may be noted that with a view to minimise any tendency to make use of the new universal notes for remittance purposes, it was decided concurrently with the passing of the new Act to offer facilities to Bankers and Merchants to make trade remittances between the currency centres by means of telegraphic orders granted by Government at a reduced rate of premium. At the same time the receipt of notes of the higher denominations in circles other than the circle of issue, in payment of Government dues and in payments to Railways, Post and Telegraph offices, a system which had been found to be the subject of various abuses and the cause of inconvenience to Government interests, was stopped by executive orders. It is as yet too early to say whether the measures taken to facilitate remittances through Government will be sufficient to deter the public from largely utilising the universal notes for that purpose.

3. The loss of the Government stock of gold which was noticed in last year's report was entirely recovered during the year under review, owing to a reversal of trade conditions and a return to a more normal condition of affairs. Thus the Currency Department held in India on the 1st April 1909 only a rifling sum of about £20,000, while at the close of the year the stock had isen to over £6 millions while the silver stock held against notes which at one time had risen as high as 37 crores of rupees had been reduced at the close of the year to 29 crores, although the actual circulation of notes was higher at the latter date than at the former.

The gross, the net and the active circulation.

4. Statement No. I in the Appendix gives a general view of the circulation of Currency notes. It shows what it has been usual to call the *gross*, the *net*, and the *active* circulation on the last day of each month of the last three years, and also the average of each year. By *gross* circulation is meant the value of all notes that have been issued and not yet paid off: the *net* circulation s this sum less the value of notes held by Government in its treasuries; and the *active* circulation is the *net* reduced by the value of notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, which is subject to large variations dependent upon the condition of trade.

5. It is satisfactory to note that the circulation of notes of low denominations which are used as money still continues to thrive. The five-rupee note in particular is growing in public favour. The net result is an increase in the average gross circulation from 44,52 lakhs to 49,66 lakhs and in the average active circulation from 33,10 lakhs to 37,21 lakhs.

The gross circulation distributed among the Currency Circles.

6. The following statement shows the distribution among the various Circles in thousands of Rupees of the gross circulation :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
April 1909	17,67,63	2,38,35	3,29,27	10,06,38	2,17,21	5,24,73	...	2,81,42	43,64,99
May "	21,33,40	2,06,43	3,02,56	10,62,81	1,94,67	5,26,69	...	2,50,66	46,77,22
June "	22,48,02	2,29,56	3,30,65	11,34,44	1,64,61	5,63,99	...	2,58,21	49,29,48
July "	22,14,63	2,38,68	3,38,71	13,72,81	1,49,09	5,66,93	...	2,72,61	51,53,46
August "	21,32,36	2,62,62	3,47,35	14,58,79	1,53,36	5,34,78	...	2,84,28	51,73,54
September "	18,98,44	2,86,94	3,51,54	15,41,38	1,83,87	5,17,52	...	3,02,51	50,82,20
October "	18,57,33	2,70,93	3,48,87	15,28,36	2,00,61	5,35,08	...	3,08,67	50,49,85
November "	18,56,41	2,42,89	3,37,87	11,09,56	1,77,51	5,38,08	...	3,00,71	46,53,03
December "	19,52,56	2,41,40	3,59,09	13,33,32	1,51,14	5,47,56	...	2,49,99	48,25,06
January 1910	18,95,43	2,46,79	3,73,18	16,66,96	1,39,45	5,64,54	...	2,98,12	51,84,47
February "	20,04,56	2,47,29	3,83,24	13,07,56	1,43,30	5,68,42	...	4,02,46	50,56,83
March "	23,11,40	2,24,75	3,84,79	14,01,38	1,54,20	6,05,69	...	3,58,63	54,40,84
Average for last twelve figures	20,22,68	2,44,72	3,48,93	13,33,65	1,69,08	5,49,50(*a*)	...	2,97,35	49,65,91
Average for 1908-09	17,51,67	2,71,65	3,16,37	10,30,85	1,83,29	5,54,51	20,52	3,22,72	44,51,58
" for 1907-08	20,48,62	2,33,14	2,87,28	12,15,72	1,10,06	5,38,56	18,72	2,80,21	47,32,31

(*a*) Includes notes of Calicut Sub-circle which was a separate circle up to 18th February 1910.

Calcutta and Bombay have contributed most largely towards the increase in the circulation. With the exception of the R20 denomination, which shows a decrease in both the circles, the increase in all denominations is pronounced. This is no doubt due to the returning prosperity after a year of depression in trade.

Details of gross circulation according to denomination of notes for each Circle.

7. The details of the gross circulation as on 31st March 1910 for each denomination and in each Circle are as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees.								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	228,540	6,980,939	43,510	50,624	466,519	24,901	33,154	6,453	7,834,640	23,11,39,890
Cawnpore	67,464	211,256	21,583	22,550	68,497	7,596	5,298	252	404,496	2,24,74,740
Lahore	288,241	521,142	82,836	39,035	113,513	12,582	5,046	553	1,062,948	3,84,79,395
Bombay	1,142,425	2,076,811	185,395	169,976	206,934	10,765	37,625	3,775	3,833,706	14,01,37,835
Karachi	21,295	284,601	26,039	12,179	22,110	2,245	3,434	457	372,360	1,54,19,715
Madras	480,985	482,938	46,796	43,140	346,736	3,780	2,409	1,127	1,407,911	6,05,69,825
Rangoon	41,012	1,040,381	14,689	5,010	212,097	152	1,384	204	1,314,929	3,58,62,850
Total	2,269,962	11,598,068	420,848	342,514	1,436,406	62,021	88,350	12,821	16,230,990	54,40,84,250
Percentage of Increase	+21·4	+18·1	−16·9	+22·0	+15·3	+2·9	+19·2	+35·9	...	...
Total for 31st March 1909	1,869,545	9,820,544	506,307	280,814	1,245,630	60,265	74,117	9,435	13,866,627	45,49,79,505
Percentage of Increase	+17·0	+7·4	+3·8	+4·1	+·3	−5·0	+2·7	−20·1	...	...
Total for 31st March 1908	1,597,355	9,141,173	487,502	269,668	1,241,364	63,484	72,130	11,821	12,884,497	46,88,50,345

8. Dividing the gross circulation between notes of R500 and upwards and notes below R500, the values at the end of each of the last three years are shown below in thousands of rupees:—

	Notes of R100 and under.	Percentage of total.	Notes of R500 and upwards.	Percentage of total.	TOTAL.
	Value.		Value.		Value.
	R		R		R
1907-08 . .	24,67,68	53	22,20,82	47	46,88,50
1908-09 . .	25,62,80	56	19,85,99	44	45,48,79
1909-10 . .	29,65,14	54	24,75,70	46	54,40,84

The increase in the percentage of notes of the lower denominations has not been maintained, owing not to any falling off in their circulation but to the operations of the Reserve Treasury, the balance of which is almost entirely held in notes of R10,000 denomination.

9. The varying proportions in which notes of each denomination have circulated in the various Circles during the last two years are shown below:—

Denomination of Notes.	CALCUTTA.		CAWNPORE.		LAHORE.		BOMBAY.		KARACHI.		MADRAS.		RANGOON.		TOTAL OF ALL CIRCLES.	
	903-(	909-1			908-09.			909-10.	908-09.	90'	8-09.	909-10.	908-09.	909-1	908-09.	909-
Rupees 5	2'79	2'92	14'58	16'68	28'68	27'12	30'15	29'80	2'16	5'72	26'00	34'16	2'51	3'12	13'48	13'99
" 10	89'26	89'10	48'71	52'23	42'33	49'03	52'89	54'17	75'11	76'43	35'93	34'30	74'37	79'12	70'82	71'46
" 20	'74	'56	7'32	5'34	11'78	7'79	6'60	4'84	10'80	6'99	5'82	3'32	2'03	1'12	3'65	2'59
" 50	'62	'65	6'02	5'57	3'99	3'67	4'08	4'43	3'90	3'27	2'83	3'07	'63	'38	2'03	2'11
" 100	5'75	5'95	19'27	16'93	11'03	10'68	5'10	5'40	6'27	5'94	28'83	24'63	20'25	16'13	8'68	8'85
" 500	'32	'32	2'53	1'88	1'55	1'18	'34	'28	'56	'60	'34	'27	'02	'01	'44	'38
" 1,000	'45	'42	1'50	1'31	'60	'48	'79	'98	'71	'92	'22	'17	'17	'10	'53	'54
" 10,000	'07	'08	'07	'06	'04	'05	'05	'10	'49	'13	'03	'08	'02	'02	'07	'08
TOTAL	100					100	100	100			100	100	100			

10. The variations in the percentages of the two years are very small except in the case of the five-rupee notes in Karachi and Madras and 10-rupee notes in Cawnpore, Lahore and Burma the use of which is growing rapidly. As usual each Circle shows the same preference for particular denominations of notes. It will be interesting to see what effect the extension of universalization to the ten-and fifty-rupee notes has upon these figures next year. The average value during the last four years of the notes in circulation in each Circle on the last day of the year is given in the margin, notes of R10,000 being excluded as their high value and irregular use only tend to mislead.

	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta Circle	21	21	21	22
Cawnpore "	49	57	72	58
Lahore "	31	35	42	45
Bombay "	26	25	25	28
Karachi "	29	31	28	31
Madras "	35	40	44	48
Calicut "	...	11	12	13
Rangoon "	26	30	37	44
All India	26	26	27	27

Except in Bombay, where there has been a slight increase, and Calcutta, where the figure is the same as the previous year, there have been decreases in the average value of the notes in circulation in all other Circles. But there has been no change in the average value for all India.

The active circulation according to Circles.

11. The *active* circulation is shown in Statement No. I of the Appendix, but it is not possible to bring out by this method the active circulation of *each Circle* during the year because both Treasuries and Presidency Banks have hitherto held notes issued in circles other than their own. The Reserve Treasuries, however, held practically the whole of their balances in homo-circle notes, and in the following table the *gross* circulation is accordingly reduced by the note balances of the Reserve Treasuries and is compared with the corresponding figures of the two previous years, in lakhs of rupees :—

Last day of	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.			Other Circles.			Total.		
	1907-	1908-	1909-											1908-	
April	19,76	15,82	17,06	10,29	8,36	9,07	4,89	4,74	4,95	8,54	10,30	10,65	43,46	39,31	42,63
May	19,58	14,95	18,37	9,01	7,95	10,32	4,07	4,45	5,07	8,23	10,64	9,54	42,38	37,91	43,30
June	18,38	14,65	19,12	11,87	8,85	11,18	4,80	4,80	5,36	8,36	11,06	9,83	43,41	39,37	45,49
July	19,27	15,12	20,69	11,70	8,59	13,47	5,02	4,62	5,18	9,16	12,38	9,99	45,15	40,71	49,33
August	18,66	14,04	19,55	12,17	8,91	13,53	5,31	4,70	5,13	9,70	12,26	10,48	45,78	39,92	48,99
September	16,02	14,86	[illegible]	12,09	10,26	15,17	[illegible]	4,92	5,01	10,08	11,51	11,24	44,35	41,55	48,43
October	17,12	14,97	17,44	11,73	10,46	15,10	5,13	5,27	5,19	9,46	11,92	11,79	43,43	42,02	49,02
November	17,84	15,22	17,58	11,15	10,08	11,57	4,85	5,38	5,23	9,22	11,65	10,60	43,06	42,33	44,98
December	16,48	16,03	18,41	9,83	9,64	12,98	4,73	5,18	5,14	9,03	10,49	10,01	40,07	41,34	46,54
January	15,64	15,99	17,82	9,14	9,72	15,35	4,62	4,87	5,42	9,35	10,08	10,58	38,75	40,66	49,17
February	15,58	16,39	17,71	8,51	10,11	12,28	4,83	4,95	5,52	10,26	10,70	11,76	39,23	43,15	47,27
March	16,84	16,09	18,64	8,92	9,66	13,77	4,99	4,71	5,47	10,20	10,67	11,32	40,95	41,13	49,10
Average	17,67	15,35	18,28	10,61	9,38	12,92	4,03	4,88	5,22	9,29	11,15	10,60	42,50	40,76	47,02

There was a large increase in the three principal circles (Calcutta, Bombay and Madras) but other circles show a falling off.

Circulation of universal notes.

12. The table in paragraph 7 shows that there has again been an increase in the circulation of the universal five-rupee note. The circulation of these notes on 31st March 1910 was about 21 per cent. and about 41 per cent. more than what it was on 31st March 1909 and 31st March 1908, respectively. As these small-value notes are not held in any large quantities in the balance of treasuries or Presidency Banks, the increase represents practically an expansion of their *active* circulation among the public. The growing popularity of these universal five-rupee notes is also apparent from a comparison of the average *gross* circulation of five-rupee notes of the several circles excepting Rangoon during the past five years. The figures are given in the margin in lakhs of rupees. The universal five-rupee note was extended to Burma by Act II of 1909 and the figures of average gross circulation of notes of the Rangoon circle noted in the margin show that the circulation rose appreciably after the universalisation. The recorded issues of the universal five-rupee notes for remittance purposes in bundles of 2,000 and over amounted to 16 lakhs against only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in 1908-09 and 9 lakhs of rupees in 1907-08; the notes were used for this purpose chiefly between Bombay and the Punjab, but if such remittances continue, they will no doubt henceforth be made in the higher value universal notes. The practice is, as noticed above, being discouraged by the offer of transfers at a low premium.

Notes of Circles other than Rangoon.	
1905-06	57·9
1906-07	68·3
1907-08	76·6
1908-09	83·6
1909-10	101·8
Rangoon Circles.	
1906-07	·6
1907-08	·6
1908-09	·8
1909-10	1·4

As remarked in para. 2 above, 10 and 50 rupee notes were made universal from the 18th February 1910, but, as the change came into effect late in the year, it is not possible yet to judge its effect on the circulation. Statistics of issues of these notes in bundles of the value of R10,000 and over at a time for purposes of remittance show that 10-rupee notes of the value of R7½ lakhs and 50-rupee notes of the value of R5 lakhs were taken for this purpose between the date of their universalisation and the close of the year. When the scheme of universalisation was undertaken, it was anticipated that there would be a tendency to use the universalised notes for remittance, and it was with the object of reducing their use for that purpose that Government decided to accompany the scheme by a reduction of the minimum limits for remittance of funds between currency centres by Government telegraphic transfers and of the rates of premium prescribed for them. The statistics for the short period for which they are available show that, in spite of these precautions, they are being used largely for remittance between Bombay and Surat, Calcutta and Cawnpore, and Lahore and Cawnpore. The question of the adoption of further measures for discouraging their use for remittance is under consideration.

13. The year 1909-10 opened with a stock of gold in the Currency Reserve and Treasuries in India valued at £86,004·5 and the closing balance was worth £6,425,095·0.* Gold transactions.

The monthly transactions are shown below together with those relating to the Gold Standard Reserve :—

Month.		Currency and Treasury.				Gold Standard Reserve.		
			3	4		6	7	
		Net receipts (+) or issues (−).	Transfer to (−) or from (+) the Gold Standard Reserve.	Remittances to England.	Closing balances.	Transfer from + or to − Treasuries.	Remittances to England.	Closing balances.
		£	£		£			
April	1909	−13,398·0			72,606·5			
May		−5,384·5			67,222·0			
June		+3,703·5			70,925·5			
July		−5,892·5			65,033·0			
August		−12,461·0			52,572·0			
September		−8,877·			43,695·0			
October		−8,135·0			35,560·0			
November		+2,762·5			38,322·5			
December		+1,825,027·5			1,863,350·0			
January	1910	+3,491,863·0			5,355,213·0			
February		+467,712·5	−37,567·0		5,785,358·5	+37,567·0		37,567·0
March		+602,169·5	+37,567·0		6,425,095·0	−37,567·0		

Summary.	Balance on 1st April 1909.	Net transactions with the public, 1909-10.	Net transfer between Treasury and Gold Standard Reserve, 1909-10.	Remittances to England, 1909-10.	Balance on 31st March 1910.
	£	£			
Currency and Treasury .	86,004·5	+6,339,090·5			6,425,095·0
Gold Standard Reserve .					
Grand Total	86,004·5	+6,339,090·5			6,425,095·0

* In addition to this, gold to the value of £2,500,000 was held in the Currency chest in England.

The net transactions in the year under report resulted in the aggregate in a receipt of nearly £6,339,000 against an issue of £2,600,000 in 1908 09 and £1,000,000 in 1907-08.

The receipts at the Currency Offices from imports amounted during the year to £7,139,000, but as they were received only in the closing months, there was practically no issue of gold till December and the issues from Treasuries and Currency Offices during the year amounted only to £799,900. The following statement compares the receipts from imported sovereigns month by month, with those received in 1907-08, there having been practically no imports during 1908-09 :—

(The figures are in hundreds of pounds sterling).

	1907-08.	1909-10.
	£	£
April	132,600	...
May	1,081,100	...
June	1,073,900	...
July	734,400	...
August	561,000	...
September	245,000	...
October	165,000	...
November	79,500	25,000
December	140,000	1,921,300
January	223,000	3,563,700
February	564,800	677,000
March	250,000	952,000
TOTAL	5,250,300	7,139,000

The bulk of the imports (£6,800,000) were received at Bombay to finance the cotton trade.

The figures in the margin show the net absorption of sovereigns from Treasuries and Currency Offices in each of the five years ending 1909-10 excluding gold received by import into the country. The absorption in the year under report would have been higher, had gold been available throughout the year.

	Million of sterling.
1905-06	2·7
1906-07	3·9
1907-08	6·2
1908-09	2·4
1909-10	·8

The following statement compares the net absorption excluding net imports in each Province and Currency Circle during the years 1908-09 and 1909-10 :—

	Net absorption in round thousands of £ 1908-09.	1909-10.
Calcutta Currency and Agencies and India Treasuries	557,000	266,000
Central Provinces and Berar Treasuries	36,000	8,000
Rangoon Currency and Agencies and Burma Treasuries	338,000	40,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam Treasuries	21,000	2,000
Bengal Treasuries	27,000	14,000
Cawnpore Currency and Agencies and United Provinces Treasuries	399,000	113,000
Lahore Currency and Agencies and Punjab and North-West Frontier Treasuries	665,000	146,000
Madras and Calicut Currency and Agencies and Treasuries	661,000	134,000
Bombay and Karachi Currency and Agencies and Treasuries	—260,000	52,000
Total	2,444,000	775,000

The issues were largest at Calcutta but the absence of any material stock for the major portion of the year diminishes the interest of these figures. The different centres have now again been well supplied with gold.

The details of the gold held in India on the last day of the year are as follows :—

	Currency.	Treasury and Mint.	Total.
	£	£	£
Current weight sovereigns and half-sovereigns .	5,707,058·0	138,760·5	5,845,818·5
Light weight do. do. .	494,637·0	84,609·5	579,246·5
Sovereigns and half-sovereigns more than 3 grs. below standard weight received at bullion value	21·0	9·0	30·0
Total .	6,201,716·0	223,379·0	6,425,095·0

14. The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve at the beginning of the year stood at £18,471,406 made up as follows :— The Gold Standard Reserve.

	£
Purchase value of sterling securities	7,414,510
Coined rupees held in India	10,586,734
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	469,818
Outstanding debt from treasury balances	344
TOTAL	18,471,406*

There was no new rupee coinage during the year, but arrear profits amounting to £25,190 were credited to the reserve in the year. A sum of £12,034 was also received as interest on a temporary loan of £2,000,000 granted from the reserve to the Government of India. This loan was taken from the reserve in December 1909 when the treasury balances proved insufficient to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State. It was fully repaid before the 31st March 1910 with interest at 3½% per annum. The total balance in India, was thus increased to £10,586,734+344+25,190+12,034=£10,624,302. A heavy demand for Council Bills however at the beginning and towards the close of the year enabled the Secretary of State to treat £8,090,000 out of his total drawings of the year as on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve, thus reducing the balance in India to £10,624,302—8,090,000=£2,534,302 which was held entirely in coined rupees.

The income in England arising from dividends on investments, discounts obtained on Treasury Bills and interest on loans placed at short notice amounted to £255,417. British and Colonial Treasury Bills to the nominal value of £3,673,000 but purchased at a cost of £3,621,843 matured and were paid off during the year. The total amount available for investment was therefore £8,090,000+255,417+3,621,843=£11,967,260. Of this amount, £9,396,090 was invested in sterling securities of the nominal value of £9,585,000 and a sum of £30,460 was deposited on the 21st March 1910 on allotment of 3% Exchequer Bonds of the nominal value of £1,523,000 to be delivered on the 5th April 1910 on payment of balance of the purchase price. The balance of £2,540,710 (£11,967,260—9,396,090—30,460) was placed by the Secretary of State as a deposit at short notice, the amount of which accordingly rose from £469,818 at the beginning of the year to £3,010,528 at its close. The purchase value of the sterling securities at the end of the year therefore stood at £7,414,510 (value at the beginning) + 9,426,550 (price of securities purchased

* Differs from the balance shown in the last year's report by £31,759 representing discount on Treasury Bills included in the balance. This discount, instead of being credited as an asset of the Reserve at the time of the purchase of the Bills will, for the future, be credited at the time of re-payment.

during the year including the deposit of £30,460)—3,621,843 (cost price of Treasury Bills paid off during the year) = £13,219,217.

The details of the investment are as follows:—

	Nominal Value. £	s.	d.	Cost of Investment. £	s.	d.
2½% Consolidated Stock . .	4,665,769	18	9	4,207,463	8	0
2¾% National War Loan Stock .	867,568	3	0	870,884	19	11
2¾% Guaranteed Stock (Irish Land) .	438,720	9	8	407,187	9	10
3 % Local Loans	200,000	0	0	195,105	13	11
3 % Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock	1,092,022	12	0	1,076,523	15	6
3 Exchequer Bonds (1912) . .	600,000	0	0	602,707	5	0
British Treasury Bills . . .	4,351,000	0	0	4,287,327	8	2
Canada Treasury Bills . . .	1,080,000	0	0	1,057,182	6	9
Natal Treasury Bills . . .	500,000	0	0	484,375	0	0
Deposit on allotment of £1,523,000 3% Exchequer Bonds (1915) .				30,460		
TOTAL .	13,795,081	3	5	13,219,217	7	1

The balance of the Reserve in India and in England at the end of the year stood therefore at £18,764,047, made up as follows:—

	£
Purchase value of sterling securities	13,219,217
Cash placed by the Secretary of State in Council at short notice	3,010,528
Coined rupees held in India	2,534,302
	18,764,047

The Metallic Reserve.

15. The following table shows in lakhs of rupees the *gross* circulation and the composition of the Metallic Reserve of the Currency Department on the last day of each month of the year:—

Month	Gross circulation.	Coin and Bullion Reserve. Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and bullion.	Silver bullion under coinage	Gold Coin and bullion in England.	Gold Coin and bullion in transit between India and England.	Silver bullion in transit between India and England.
April 1909	43,65	29,29	3	8	2,25	...	...
May "	46,77	32,42	2	8	2,25	...	...
June "	49,29	34,95	1	8	2,25	...	...
July "	51,53	37,18	2	8	2,25	...	...
August "	51,74	37,38	3	8	2,25	...	...
September "	50,82	36,46	3	8	2,25	...	...
October "	50,50	36,15	2	8	2,25	...	...
November "	46,53	32,17	3	8	2,25	...	...
December "	48,25	31,25	2,67	8	2,25	...	...
January 1910	51,84	29,64	7,97	8	2,25	...	...
February . . .	50,57	27,82	8,42	8	2,25	...	...
March "	54,41	29,28	9,30	8	3,75	...	...

The chief feature of the year has been the restoration of the gold balance.

16. The distribution of the Reserve among the Circles on 31st March 1910 is given below :—

Circle.	Silver Coin.		Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion in England.	Silver Bullion in transit between India and England.
	R	a.	R	R	R	R
At Calcutta .	11,86,19,271	6	36,21,435	7,86,970	3,75,00,000	...
„ Cawnpore .	5,74,22,000	0	40,05,030	...	...	...
„ Lahore .	1,56,37,488	0	38,72,250	...	...	...
„ Bombay .	1,44,07,206	0	7,24,06,604	...	...	...
„ Karachi .	26,80,155	0	3,83,625	...	...	...
„ Madras .	3,48,37,460	0	34,63,245	...	...	...
„ Rangoon .	4,97,43,015	0	52,73,550	...	...	...
	29,33,46,595	6	9,30,25,739	7,86,970	3,75,00,000	...

42,46,59,304 6 0

	R	a.	p.
	42,46,59,304	6	0
Investment in Government Securities held in India	9,99,99,945	10	0
Investment in Government Securities held in England	2,00,00,000	0	0
	54,46,59,250	0	0
Deduct amounts received at Bombay but not paid at Calcutta and Madras	5,75,000	0	0
	54,40,84,250	0	0

On the corresponding date in 1909 the silver coin balance amounted to R31,13,91,380, the silver bullion under coinage to R7,86,970 and the gold coin and bullion in India and England to R2,28,51,209. There has therefore been a decrease of 1,80 lakhs in the balance of silver coin and an increase of 10,77 lakhs in the balance of gold coin and bullion, the balance under the head "silver bullion under coinage" remaining unchanged.

17. The following statement shows the transactions of the Paper Currency Chest in England* in the year under report :— The Paper Currency Chest in England.

	In thousands of rupees.
Opening Balance . .	2,25,00
Addition made during the year—March . . .	1,50,00
Closing Balance	3,75,00

A sum of £1,000,000 was transferred by the Secretary of State to the Currency Chest in England during March 1910 in aid of Indian Treasury balances.

18. The total investment on 31st March 1910 stood as follows :— The Currency Investment.

	Nominal value.	Cost price.		
	R	R	a.	p.
In Rupee Securities—				
3½ per cent. Loan of 1842-43	8,15,95,000	8,00,00,000	0	0
3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97	2,04,86,500	1,99,99,945	10	0
	10,20,81,500	9,99,99,945	10	0

* The balances in the Paper Currency Chest, in England consisted entirely of gold.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Sterling Securities—		
2½ per cent. Consols	1,494,952 16 7	1,333,333 6 8

The interest realised and credited to Revenue during the year was as follows:—

India	R34,70,420
England	£37,374

Writing off of Old Notes.

19. The following statement shows the value of notes written off the circulation during the year under report under the first proviso to section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act II of 1910:—

	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
Calcutta	...	696	360	65	63	...	...	...	1,184	23,710
Cawnpore	...	39	11	6	8	...	...	...	64	1,710
Lahore	...	48	32	8	5	...	...	...	93	2,020
Bombay	...	350	108	28	61	...	...	...	547	13,160
Karachi	...	15	6	6	...	...	...	...	27	570
Madras	...	47	20	14	9	...	...	...	90	2,470
Calicut	...	5	3	4	3	...	...	...	15	610
TOTAL	...	1,200	540	131	149	...	...	...	2,020	44,250
TOTAL FOR 1908-09	...	1,380	486	159	129	...	...	...	2,154	44,370
" " 1907-08	...	1,389	488	223	186	...	...	...	2,286	53,400

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

20. The following have been the issues and receipts of notes during the year:—

ISSUES.

	R	R
Circulation* 1st April 1909		46,66,77,475
Over the Counter	1,82,87,71,480	
At Agencies	4,57,76,755	
In Remittance Transactions—		
Between Head Offices and Agencies	33,53,91,175	
Between Circles	55,61,24,390	
Refund of value of Notes written-off under section 19, proviso (1), of Act II of 1910	920	
Against gold transferred from Treasury in London	1,50,00,000	
Ditto in India	73,77,375	
		2,78,84,42,095
TOTAL		3,25,51,19,570

RECEIPTS.

	R
Over the Counter	60,84,39,905
At Agencies	1,86,00,875
From other Currency Circles	18,61,94,205
In Remittance Transactions—	
Between Head Offices and Agencies	34,67,36,155
Between Circles	53,98,69,500
Notes written-off under section 19, proviso (1), of Act II of 1910	44,250
Balance being Circulation* on the 31st March 1910	55,52,34,680
TOTAL	3,25,51,19,570

The total issues and receipts for the last three years are as follows:-

	Issues.	Receipts.
	R	R
1907-08	2,61,67,41,085	2,61,67,96,650
1908-09	2,46,76,57,090	2,48,51,82,500
1909-10	2,78,84,42,095	2,69,98,84,890

* Including notes which have been paid off in some other Circle than their own.

The issues have increased by about 32,08 lakhs, and the receipts by 21,47 lakhs as compared with the previous year, the difference being made up as follows :—

	Issues.	Receipts.
	R	R
Over the Counter . .	+19,23	+12,11
Remittance transactions .	+12,48	+17,41
From other Currency Circles	...	—5,37
Other heads . .	+37	—2,68
	+32,08	+21,47

21. The following table gives the circulation of the six larger circles, and the mean value of their receipts and issues during the year, with the percentage of the former to the latter during the last three years :—

Name of Circle.	In Lakhs of Rupees.		Percentage of amount in Column 2 on that in Column 3.		
	Average circulation on last day of month.	Mean value of Receipts and Issues.	1909-10.	908-09.	1907-08.
Calcutta	20,23	1,02,11	19	19	18
Cawnpore	2,45	17,03	14	13	11
Lahore .	3,49	22,62	15	15	15
Bombay	13,34	68,10	19	20	21
Madras	5,49	33,17	16	18	17
Rangoon	2,97	26,70	11	12	

Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore show an increase in the average circulation from the preceding year, but all the other circles show some decrease. The mean value of receipts and issues shows an increase in all circles except Cawnpore and Rangoon, but it is most marked in Calcutta and Bombay.

22. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes both at Offices of Issue and at Agencies during the year were as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees.								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues . .	5,164,943	17,360,538	1,291,295	665,064	3,821,244	228,107	543,175	149,058	29,223,424	2,78,84,42,095
Receipts . .	4,770,750	15,555,070	1,364,887	597,224	3,632,660	227,849	529,441	145,669	26,823,550	2,6[illegible],98,84,899
More Issues .	394,193	1,805,468	...	67,840	188,584	258	13,734	3,389	2,473,466	9,00,29,045
„ Receipts .	...	...	73,592	...	...	...	...	...	73,592	14,71,840

The average number of notes passed over the Counters at the more important Head Offices on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, are given in the following table:—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
At Calcutta . .	28,956	31,744	28,561	27,880	32,437	36,435	29,391	34,112	31,379
„ Bombay . .	18,139	17,951	20,988	18,066	18,990	23.005	11,274	11,623	11,404
„ Madras . .	10,985	12,587	14,411	11,224	12,755	14,773	10,636	11,746	10,936
„ Rangoon . .	6,933	8,2,2	10,402	7,271	9,381	12,153	5,670	8,262	11,082

The numbers of the total issues and cancellations for the year, in thousands of pieces, are given below and compared with the previous year's figures.

	Circles.								
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
1909-10.									
Issues . . .	10,602	770	2,446	6,697	673	4,240	222	3,573	29,223
Cancellations . .	8,692	604	1,579	3,284	416	3,150	191	3,258	21,174
1908-09.									
Issues . . .	9,419	739	1,891	5,484	441	3,661	191	2,786	24,520
Cancellations . .	9,552	622	1,427	3.336	362	3.371	165	2,154	21,289

In the year under report there was an increase in the issue in each Circle, but the cancellations decreased in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Bombay and Madras.

Encashment of Foreign Circle Notes.

23. The following is the Foreign Note account of the Circles in aggregate:—

	R	R
Balance held on 1st April 1909		1,17,97,970
Received over the Counter .	17,06,57,195	
From other Circles . .	33,13,360	
Received at Agencies (net) .	49,92,135	
		17,89,62,690
Total .		19,07,60,660
Remitted to Circles concerned . .		17,96,10,230
Balance on 31st March 1910 . .		1,11,50,430
Total .		19,07,60,660

The decrease in the balance was the net result of decreases at nearly all the Circles against a small excess at Calcutta and Lahore. These balances ought to almost entirely disappear as a consequence of the new legislation except in the case of universal notes and of sub-circle notes issued prior to the new Act which are still encashable at the old head circles.

24. The details by Circles of the values of Foreign Circle Notes received over the Counter, as shown above, are as follows :—

Circle.	Cashed by								Total.			
	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	...	1,64,37,725	45,91,520	1,04,77,885	20,21,505	14,13,515	2,420	1,97,305	3,51,31,875	2,41,98,175	2,42,06,190	2,71,13,555
Cawnpore . .	2,73,25,025	...	15,56,835	41,40,305	4,85,680	1,98,490	160	22,480	3,37,28,975	8,04,90,260	5,47,95,900	3,06,32,895
Lahore .	2,89,59,390	36,72,215	...	60,17,935	43,48,145	2,17,505	1,795	41,115	4,32,58,100	7,46,29,755	2,85,27,020	3,05,02,405
Bombay . .	1,22,96,260	19,43,390	21,06,350	...	37,03,485	31,98,660	1,04,385	74,280	2,35,16,810	1,19,85,890	1,13,19,725	1,26,03,265
Nagpur . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	100
Karachi . .	3,70,100	96,150	15,00,150	91,82,650	...	88,875	110	5,975	1,12,44,010	2,39,81,320	49,78,135	44,13,805
Madras . .	61,04,830	2,20,640	4,63,285	1,34,24,375	3,19,820	...	99,310	66,240	2,06,98,500	1,33,02,215	1,19,02,805	1,39,34,935
Calicut . .	29,070	4,015	4,145	...	2,190	11,81,655	...	925	12,22,000	[illegible],795	11,23,990	11,65,145
Coconada . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
Rangoon .	11,36,595	23,685	60,040	3,69,640	25,825	2,41,015	125	...	18,56,925	15,64,585	10,64,050	8,72,525
Total of 1909-10 .	7,62,21,270	2,23,87,820	1,02,82,325	1,36,12,790	1,09,96,650	65,39,715	2,08,305	4,08,320	17,06,57,195	...	...	...
" 1908-09 .	13,7[illegible],30,795	1,23,44,355	63,[illegible]9,015	5,77,02,140	1,02,70,245	65,87,460	1,15,995	5,77,100	...	23,14,37,105	...	...
" 1907-08 .	7,32,85,540	14,72,190	1,31,17,195	3,24,96,775	1,31,26,410	36,85,090	2,24,670	5,09,945	...	...	13,79,17,815	...
" 1906-07 .	5,93,36,155	42,20,845	1,41,22,470	3,01,11,270	1,22,50,415	11,32,795	28,595	36,085	...	...	...	12,12,38,630

The total encashments of Foreign Circle Notes were less than those of the last year by about 6,08 lakhs, the decrease being the net result of decreases of 6,13 lakhs at Calcutta, 1,41 lakhs at Bombay and 2 lakhs at Rangoon against increases of 1,00 lakhs at Cawnpore, 40 lakhs at Lahore, 7 lakhs at Karachi and 1 lakh at Calicut.

The most important variations from the preceding years occurred in the Foreign encashment of Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi Notes. During the year the encashment of Cawnpore and Lahore notes decreased at Calcutta by 4,26 and 2,93 lakhs, respectively, and that of Karachi notes at Bombay decreased by 1,35 lakhs. The encashment of these notes was abnormally high last year; it became normal in the year under report. Elsewhere the variations were not so marked. The numbers will, no doubt, greatly decrease in future years as sub-circle notes are no longer issued. The following statement shows, in lakhs of rupees, the net transfers by means of Foreign Circle Notes between each of the circles during the last two years. The plus figures indicate that transfers *to* the circle exceeded those *from* it, and the minus figures represent an opposite movement :—

	1908-09.	1909-10.	Difference.
Calcutta	+11,33	+4,11	−7,22
Cawnpore	−6,81	−1,13	+5,68
Lahore	−6,83	−3,30	+3,53
Bombay	+4,57	+2,01	−2,56
Karachi	−1,37	−2	+1,35
Madras	−67	−1,42	−75
Calicut	−12	−10	+2
Rangoon	−10	−14	−4

Transactions in coin and bullion.

25. The transactions in coin and bullion have been as follows:

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance, 1st April 1909 .	33,50,29,559	6	0
Over the Counter.			
Gold	10,73,05,928	0	0
Silver	29,15,37,128	0	0
At Agencies.			
Gold	11,81,520	0	0
Silver	11,50,85,144	0	0
In Remittance Transactions.			
Between Head Offices and Agencies — Gold 1,36,81,050 0 0; Silver 26,44,43,542 0 0			
Between Circles — Gold 2,85,04,500 0 0; Silver 8,95,56,644 0 0	39,61,85,736	0	0
Rupees received from Mint for uncurrent and light weight sovereigns	73,79,310	0	0
Gold transferred from Treasury to Currency Chest in England against notes issued in India .	1,50,00,0000		0
Receipts on account of Gold Standard R[illegible])	4,50,00,000	0	0
Refund of [illegible]tes written-off . .	920	0	0
	97,86,75,686	0	0
TOTAL .	1,31,37,05,245	6	0

Issues.

	R	a.	p.
Over the Counter.			
Gold	1,97,02,747	0	0
Silver	32,94,65,844	0	0
At Agencies.			
Gold	17,29,200	0	0
Silver	11,64,35,485	0	0
In Remittance Transactions.			
Between Head Offices and Agencies — Gold 1,54,07,460 0 0; Silver 28,81,97,876 0 0			
Between Circles — Gold 2,85,04,500 0 0; Silver 8,95,56,644 0 0	42,16,66,480	0	0
Coin paid on uncurrent and light weight sovereigns . . .	1,935	0	0
Coin paid for Home Notes written-off under section 19, proviso (1), of Act II of 1910 . . .	44,250	0	0
	88,90,45,941	0	0
Balance on 31st March 1910 .	42,46,59,304	6	0
TOTAL	1,31,37,05,245	6	0

The receipts and issues for the past three years are given below :—

	Receipts. R	a.	p.	Issues. R	a.	p.
1907-08	1,31,63,94,859	0	0	1,31,62,63,774	0	0
1908-09	86,21,46,957	0	0	87,69,17,797	0	0
1909-10	97,86,75,686	0	0	88,90,45,941	0	0

The net result was an increase in the coin and bullion reserve of 8,96 lakhs. This decrease after adding one lakh and fifty thousands paid at Lahore for an equivalent received at Calcutta in 1908-09, and deducting five lakhs and seventy-five thousands received at Bombay but not paid at Calcutta and Madras until after the 31st March 1910, exactly corresponds with the increase in the circulation as shown in paragraph 7, there having been no addition to the investment of the Reserve during the year. Both the receipts and issues were more than those of the previous year by 11,65 lakhs and 1,21 lakhs, respectively, the increases being made up as follows:—

	Lakhs of Rupees. Receipts.	Issues.
Over the Counter . .	+ 5,97	—6,87
Remittance transactions .	— 2,60	+ 4,37
Other items . .	+ 8,28	+ 3,71
TOTAL	+ 11,65	+ 1,21

Withdrawal of uncurrent coin.

26. The withdrawals of shroff-marked and uncurrent coin and of rupees bearing the dates 1835 and 1840 are shown in the margin in thousands of rupees. Column 3 includes defective and defaced coin besides light weight coin which is separately dealt with in the next table. The total amount of 1835 coins withdrawn to the end of the year is about 3,32 lakhs, and that of 1840 coins 27,07 lakhs.

1	2	3	4	5
PROVINCE.	Shroff-marked coin.	Uncurrent coin.	Coin of 1835 mintage.	Coin of 1840 mintage.
India . . .	...	14,65	128	14,15
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	1	20	14	3,63
Burma . . .	...	4,10	18	2,68
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	...	88	56	5,53
Bengal . . .	...	3,44	1,44	14,49
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	1	10,93	3,14	40,22
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province .	2	11,43	2,44	27,88
Madras . . .	...	6,89	79	14,70
Bombay . . .	2	3,92	40	10,55
TOTAL .	6	65,50	10,37	1,33,83

27. The following statement shows the number of light-weight silver coins cut and broken during the year under report in the several provinces :— Cutting of light-weight coin.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	RUPEES AND HALF RUPEES. Reduced in weight over 2 per cent. but not more than 6¼ per cent.		Reduced in weight over 6¼ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.		Reduced in weight more than 25 per cent.		SMALL SILVER COIN. Reduced in weight over 12½ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent.		Reduced in weight more than 25 per cent.	
	R	½ R	R	½ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	¼ R	⅛ R
India	926,733	189,730	9,393	7,562	18,355	5,014	195,357	318,994	827	821
Central Provinces and Berar	1,510	309	609	125	223	3	6,393	5,934	2	2
Burma	237,921	1,022	1,708	19	140	...	234	1,219	...	1
Eastern Bengal and Assam	36,147	125	210	12	101	3	12	315	5	7
Bengal	174,627	5,863	348	257	193	...	11,638	4,191	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . .	1,104,193	66,[illegible]68	14,369	6,755	4,820	99	195,054	182,045	391	387
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province . . .	699,953	14,447	4,792	4,125	1,279	147	1,914	2,916	61	62
Madras	196,641	100,853	1,607	1,001	1,141	102	185	547	160	299
Bombay . . .	258,180	16,704	673	566	1,839	389	10,623	28,753	144	236
TOTAL .	3,635,911	395,121	33,709	20,422	28,091	5,757	421,410	54[illegible]4	1,590	1,815

The total number of light-weight rupees and half-rupees, cut and broken in the course of the year, does not differ materially from that of the previous year. The statistics for small silver show considerable variations, a large increase being reported against India and material decreases in the Punjab and Madras. The former is due to an attempt to apply more strictly in the Calcutta Reserve Treasury the rules for cutting one-fourth and one-eighth rupees which are light-weight, the rules not having been properly followed in the preceding year. Their application however gives great trouble and it is doubtful whether the results are really reliable. Steps are now being independently taken to remove the older and more worn coins from circulation and the result will probably be a diminution of the numbers shown under this head in future years.

As usual the work done at the six larger Currency offices as regards the examination of coins presented was tested by fresh examination at the Mints. The coins sent to the Mints for re-examination were selected by the Currency officers at random from the ordinary receipts across the Counter. The result of the re-examination at the Mints is shown in the following table :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Rangoon.
Amount examined.	R10,00,000.	R9,05,044.	R2,88,000.	R2,00,000.	R5,00,000.	R3,00,000.
	Discovered by Mint.	Discovered by Mint.	Discovered by Mint.	Discovered by Mint.	Discovered by Mint.	Discovered by Mint.
Counterfeits . . .	72	146	20	11	26	23
Lost between 2 % and 6¼% .	11,276	4,278	1,635	2,985	2,524	2,613
" " 6¼% " 12½% .	115	81	20	52	36	40
" " 12½% " 18¾% .	2	6	1	...	2	5
" " 18¾% " 25 % .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	11,465	4,512	1,676	3,048	2,588	2,681

The following statement compares for the last four years the total percentage of light-weights detected at the Mints in the remittances mentioned above :—

	Percentage detected at the Mints.			
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Calcutta	1·134	·941	1·160	1·139
Bombay	·682	·335	·370	·482
Madras	·478	·378	·557	·575
Cawnpore	·112	1·654	1·688	1·518
Lahore	2·494	·689	·969	·512
Rangoon	·849	·972	·868	·886

The results compare well with past years, but there is room for improvement in the Calcutta and Cawnpore Currency offices.

False Coinage.

Province.	R	½R	¼R	⅛R
India . . .	27,738	1,124	801	891
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	1,417	36	21	13
Burma . . .	8,436	210	438	195
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	4,430	37	40	16
Bengal . . .	10,152	344	293	271
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	19,077	317	471	530
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province . . .	16,789	421	589	210
Madras . . .	12,093	1 435	995	1,013
Bombay . . .	8,656	389	436	448
Total .	1,08,788	4,313	4,084	3,587

Year.	R	½R	¼R	⅛R
1900	30,199	1,692	1,780	2,097
1901	43,193	2,154	2,345	1,928
1902	55,744	2,099	2,598	1,923
1903	52,736	2,221	2,148	1,812
1904	56,385	2,032	1,930	1,853
1905	65,713	2,230	2,283	1,747
1906	68,632	2,438	2,416	1,502
1907	73,686	2,436	2,231	1,593
1908	98,492	3,557	3,417	3,445
1909	1,08,788	4,313	4,084	3,587

28. The tables in the margin give the numbers of counterfeit silver coins cut and broken in the different provinces during the calendar year 1909 and the usual comparative statistics for the past ten years. They show that the number of counterfeit rupees discovered in 1909 in the Treasuries, Currency offices and Railway Cash offices in the course of examination of coin received by them is higher by about ten thousand than the number similarly discovered in 1908. The increase has occurred chiefly in Bengal and Madras.

Out of the total number of 1,08,788, 43,045 were detected in Railway Cash offices, 10,782 being found on the North Western Railway alone.

The increase in recent years of the number of counterfeit small silver coins reported as cut is probably due to more careful examination, the new rules for dealing with light-weight small silver coins necessitating a more detailed observation of these coins. The number of counterfeit rupees received at the Mints for examination during the year was 3,885, of which 999 were struck from dies and the rest were castings. Most of the former were well executed, but the majority of the latter consisted of palpable counterfeits made of base

metal. The Bombay Mint received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways 2,726 exceptionally well-executed coins, of which 954 were struck from dies and the rest were castings. A few very good counterfeits bearing the date 1907 and struck from dies were received. They are suspected to have been imported into India from the Far East, but the number so far detected is very small.

29. Statement II of the Appendix gives by calendar years the number of whole rupees coined in the Indian Mints from 1835 to 31st March 1910. **Annual coinage.**

The rupee coinage of the year amounted to 208 lakhs, 110 lakhs at Calcutta and 98 lakhs at Bombay. No coinage was undertaken during the year from newly purchased silver, and the entire amount coined was from withdrawn and uncurrent coin.

30. The usual examination of the rupee circulation was made in May 1910 when 257 Government treasuries each sorted 10,000 rupees according to the dates borne by each. The result is given below with those of the previous fifteen years. Details by Provinces appear in Statement IX of the Appe[illegible]. **The Rupee census.**

		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV, 1835		1.45	1.0	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	.25	.2	.19	.19	.15	.15	.17	.12
Victoria.	1840, 1st issue	4.25	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.1	2.1	1.5	.95	.8	.75	.5	.43	.45	.32
	1840, 2nd „	11.2	11.7	11.7	13.0	13.1	12.6	11.8	8.2	4.3	2.8	2.13	1.0	1.2	1.04	.99	.73
	1862 . .	20.05	20.0	20.0	21.0	20.95	20.2	19.0	19.85	20.15	18.35	17.2	15.7	14.35	13.54	13.72	13.50
	1874 . .	.85	.7	.7	.8	.85	.9	.76	.75	.75	.75	.75	.65	.55	.56	.59	.53
	1875 . .	1.25	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.25	1.2	1.03	1.15	1.15	1.09	.99	.95	.85	.77	.84	.80
	1876 . .	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.36	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.25	1.1	1.0	.96	1.01	1.00
	1877 . .	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.09	3.85	3.5	3.2	2.95	3.09	3.05
	1878 . .	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.15	3.0	2.9	2.95	3.0	2.85	2.55	2.4	2.2	2.04	2.13	2.12
	1879 . .	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.55	2.6	2.5	2.24	2.0	1.05	1.80	1.87	1.82
	1880 . .	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.45	2.5	2.25	2.08	1.95	1.8	1.60	1.68	1.69
	1881 . .	.4	.4	.4	.4	.37	.4	.3	.3	.3	.35	.28	.25	.25	.23	.24	.24
	1882 . .	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.73	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.84	1.87	1.87
	1883 . .	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.06	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.95	.9	.8	.75	.70	.72	.69
	1884 . .	2.25	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.92	2.0	1.95	1.85	1.75	1.6	1.45	1.33	1.38	1.38
	1885 . .	4.35	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.85	3.8	3.55	3.45	2.95	2.8	2.51	2.61	2.59
	1886 . .	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.45	2.35	2.15	2.15	2.2	2.01	1.88	1.75	1.6	1.46	1.51	1.50
	1887 . .	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.65	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.59	2.64	2.58
	1888 . .	3.85	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.25	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.05	2.7	2.5	2.35	2.1	1.98	2.03	1.98
	1889 . .	3.95	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.33	3.35	3.35	3.04	2.85	2.6	2.35	2.16	2.23	2.25
	1890 . .	5.95	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.0	5.7	5.05	5.04	4.8	4.3	3.85	3.53	3.60	3.70
	1891 . .	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.75	2.6	2.35	2.1	1.99	2.00	2.02
	1892 . .	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.55	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.85	[illegible]	3.13	3.21	3.23
	1893 . .	4.3	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.32	4.3	3.8	3.75	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.85	2.0	2.37	2.43	2.42
	1897 . .	...	...	...	.01	.01	.1	.17	.15	.15	.18	.15	.17	.15	.18	.16	.17
	1898 . .	...	...	...	.03	.05	.35	.4	.45	.4	.5	.4	.44	.35	.38	.42	.34
	1900 . .	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	6.8	7.0	7.05	6.3	5.85	5.25	4.7	4.34	4.32	4.30
	1901 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.05	6.4	9.75	9.4	9.03	8.1	7.35	6.84	6.89	6.74
Edward VII, 1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.75	6.6	5.83	4.8	4.2	3.94	3.84	3.58
„ 1904		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	8.4	8.0	6.8	6.48	6.03	5.83
„ 1905		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	7.8	6.6	6.00	5.74	5.41
„ 1906		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	11.6	10.56	9.92	10.35
„ 1907		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	8.92	8.22	8.56
„ 1908		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.64	1.20	1.48
„ 1909		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.25	.95
„ 1910		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.17
TOTAL .		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

31. The receipts and issues of small silver at the Currency Offices during the year were as follow :- **Exchange of small coin.**

	Receipts.		Issues.		Net Issues.	
	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.
Half Rupees	18,13,950	0	28,98,858	0	+10,84,908	0
Quarter Rupees . . .	32,37,333	4	33,17,433	4	+ 80,100	0
One-eighth Rupees . . .	21,24,093	6	23,35,137	2	+2,11,043	12
TOTAL .	71,75,376	10	85,51,428	6	+ 13,76,051	12
TOTAL 1908-09 .	89,97,580	2	83,01,401	12	−6,96,178	6

The increase in the net issues is attributable to the revival of trade from the depression caused by famine and other causes in the previous year.

rrency Agencies.

32. The Currency Agencies in all provinces, except those mentioned below are strictly Currency chests opened for resource purposes, whereas at the Agencies proper exchanges with the public take place. Similar exchanges are also allowed at an office opened for the purpose at Allahabad. The chests on the other hand merely permit of the transfer of Treasury funds from one place to another without actual movements of coin, and thus supply a very speedy means of withdrawing Treasury surpluses to head-quarters. On 31st March 1910 the number of Currency chests was 218, and they contained balances amounting to 14,30 lakhs or 2,06 lakhs less than on the corresponding date in the previous year. The balances held in the chests were very high at the close of the previous year owing to an accumulation of coin at the head-quarter offices in the absence of trade demands. With a return to favourable conditions, the chest balances showed a decrease.

The following table distributes the total balance in Agencies on 31st March 1910 in details of circles :—

	1907-08.			1908-09.			1909-10.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Calcutta Circle . .	2,84,57,990	0	0	3,63,49,190	0	0	3,40,28,020	0	0
Cawnpore " . .	2,68,10,586	0	0	5,18,74,036	0	0	4,63,48,907	0	0
Lahore " . .	1,37,12,875	0	0	1,03,19,875	0	0	98,22,629	0	0
Bombay " . .	78,97,000	0	0	1,25,36,700	0	0	78,52,000	0	0
Madras " . .	1,83,95,000	0	0	2,66,79,000	0	0	2,23,54,000	0	0
Rangoon " . .	1,71,99,000	0	0	2,58,50,000	0	0	2,25,75,000	0	0
TOTAL .	11,24,72,451	0	0	16,36,08,801	0	0	14,29,80,556	0	0

Currency Agencies under Art. 625, C. A. Code, at which exchanges with the public are allowed are maintained in the following places :—

Punjab—Rawal Pindi.
Simla.
Amballa.
Multan.
Sialkot.
Dera Ghazi Khan.
N.-W. F. Province—Peshawar.
Bannu.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Kohat.
Burma—Mandalay.

On the abolition of the Currency Office at Calicut, arrangements were made to continue exchange facilities to the public through the branch of the Bank of Madras which conducts the treasury business there, the balance of coin and notes required by the Bank being supplied when necessary from the local currency chest.

33. The following is a statement showing the number and value of half-notes and wholly destroyed or mutilated notes in respect of which claims have been admitted during the year under report :— Claims on Notes,

Nature of loss.	Number of notes for rupees.								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Whole notes destroyed	...	1	...	2	35	7	...	...	45	7,110
Half-notes { Lost by post	150	549	66	107	480	20	6	...	1,378	76,910
Half-notes { Lost accidentally	20	392	45	75	525	26	14	...	1,097	88,170
Mutilated notes	10	518	13	6	45	...	...	...	592	10,290
TOTAL FOR 1909-10	180	1,460	124	190	1,085	53	20	...	3,112	1,82,480
TOTAL FOR 1908-09	91	1,303	93	167	1,069	78	63	...	2,864	2,32,595

The increase in numbers as compared with last year occur[redacted]ely under notes lost by post. Payment of stopped notes, that is, whole note[redacted]st cannot be refused, but if the presenter is not known, he is pointed out to the Police who enquire into the circumstances connected with his possession of the note. There were 1,125 stopped notes on the Calcutta list at the close of the year. During the year 335 such notes were presented and almost all the presenters were pointed out to the Police, one only was prosecuted but there was no conviction. Notes proved to have been wholly destroyed are paid after 20 years, when their value, which has been invested, is paid together with the accrued interest.

34. The forged notes presented during the year have been the following :— Forgeries.

Circle in which presented.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	TOTAL
Calcutta	1	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Cawnpore	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lahore	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bombay	...	3	...	...	..	..	2	...	5
Karachi	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	2	118	...	...	...	...	2	...	122

Thirteen new specimens of forged notes appeared during the year but three of these of the R10 denomination, *viz.*, $\frac{\text{V. A.}}{21}$, $\frac{\text{V. A.}}{35}$ and $\frac{\text{V. A.}}{17}$ were merely variants of the $\frac{\text{P. A.}}{63}$ series alluded to in previous years. The others were of the $\frac{\text{V. A.}}{6}$, $\frac{\text{V. A.}}{20}$, $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{47}$, $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{50}$, $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{52}$, $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{79}$, $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{80}$, $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{83}$ and $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{84}$ series of ten-rupee notes and one of the R5 denomination bearing $\frac{\text{R. A.}}{86}$ series all of the Calcutta Circle, one of the Bombay Circle of the R1,000 denomination bearing $\frac{\text{C.}}{29}$ series and three of the Rangoon Circle of the $\frac{\text{Q. B.}}{44}$, $\frac{\text{Q. B.}}{57}$ and $\frac{\text{Q. B.}}{61}$ series.

In the opinion of the Surveyor General of India, to whom a specimen of the $\frac{\text{V. A.}}{17}$ series was sent for examination, "the notes have been printed from photo blocks. The evidence of this is not positive in the case of $\frac{\text{V. A.}}{17}$ but is quite clear in the case of $\frac{\text{P. A.}}{63}$. The notes have not been printed from the same block but have been photographed from the same original. The ink used is ordinary printing ink. The signature has been printed along with the note but t[illegible]bering has been done separately. There is no hand work on the note". All the rest of the notes mentioned above, except the $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{83}$ series and those of the Rangoon Circle are reported by the Police to be ordinary hand drawn forgeries, the forgery of the $\frac{\text{U. A.}}{83}$ series is still under enquiry. As regards the $\frac{\text{R. A.}}{86}$ series note for R5, it may be noted that $\frac{\text{R. A.}}{86}$ series belongs to the R10 demonimation of the Calcutta Circle and is dated 20th November 1904. The paper used is of the ordinary French quality, the brown colouring is fainter than that of a genuine note, the note seems to have been lithographed or die stamped and the printing does not stand the touch of water. The signature " O. T. Barrow " is well imitated but the forgery on the whole is a clumsy one and not likely to deceive any but the most ignorant.

The Bombay note is an indifferent imitation, the number being written by hand, the Commissioner's signature lithographed, the water mark imitated clumsily and the figures indicating value and the rest of the body of the note printed.

Regarding the Rangoon notes of the $\frac{\text{Q. B.}}{44}$ and $\frac{\text{Q. B.}}{61}$ series the Surveyor General of India is of opinion that the forgery has been done by the old " anastatic " process. The colouring, figuring and lettering, though well executed, are comparatively faint and get smudged when rubbed. The word " ten " in green is scarcely perceptible. The paper is slightly thicker than the genuine note and bears an imitation of the water mark. The $\frac{\text{Q. B.}}{57}$ series note is a crude pen and ink sketch traced by hand on ordinary oiled paper from a genuine note bearing the same number. Two persons were convicted in connection with this note of using a forged note knowing it to be forged and were sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment each.

Fraudulent claims.

35. Cases of fraudulent claims of the usual kind in connection with half notes occurred at Calcutta, Lahore, Madras and Calicut and some Rangoon circle R10 notes altered by hand to R50 and R100 respectively found their way into the local Currency Office. Although some of the prosecutions in connection with the fraudulent claims failed, there were convictions in some cases in each circle except Calicut.

In the pending case in Calcutta and in those in Bombay at the close of the last year the accused were acquitted but in one of the Bombay cases an appeal has been made, the result of which is awaited.

36. The following are the usual details of the remittances of whole and half rupees made during the year:— Remittances of silver.

Through Circle Offices—	
Calcutta to Lahore	2,00,00,000
Bombay to Karachi	21,00,000
Madras to Bombay	63,00,000
Through Agencies—	
Ajmer to Delhi	47,00,000
,, Agra	15,00,000
Cawnpore and Agencies to Delhi	40,00,000
Bombay Agencies to Karachi	15,00,000
Karachi to Quetta	34,00,000
Madras Agencies to Bombay	37,00,000
Cawnpore Agencies to Bombay	1,00,00,000
,, ,, ,, Karachi	40,[illegible]
	6,12,00,000
Withdrawn and Uncurrent Coin—	
Cawnpore to Calcutta	2,01,704
Lahore and Agencies to Bombay	22,27,300
Rangoon to Calcutta	80,000
,, Bombay	4,38,280

Treasury Remittances—

	Current.	Withdrawn and uncurrent.
India Reserve	+7,73,000	+93,14,000
,, other Treasuries	+16,82,000	—7,93,000
Central Provinces and Berar	+1,28,000	—4,26,000
Burma	—25,000	—1,93,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	+2,76,000	—7,51,000
Bengal	—11,87,000	—19,06,000
United Provinces	—68,000	—62,16,000
Punjab	...	—22,13,000
Madras	—9,58,000	—22,68,000
Bombay	—6,21,000	+54,52,000

The total volume of the year's remittances in current coin amounted to 6 crores against $5\frac{1}{3}$ in the year 1908-09 and $15\frac{1}{2}$ in 1907-08. The amount of remittances, however, does not, owing to the special circumstances of the year, convey a correct idea as to the trade demand for coin. In the first place, the dullness of trade in the previous year had resulted in an accumulation of coin which was distributed over the several Provinces, so that the demands during the year under report were met locally without a movement of coin to the same extent that would otherwise have been necessary. Thus the remittances which are sent in normal years to Rangoon for the rice trade, and to the United Provinces for opium payments were not required this year. In the second place, the rupees received in the previous year in payment of Demand Drafts sold on London were held in the Gold Standard Reserve at the Presidency towns of Calcutta and Bombay, and the restoration through Council Bill remittances of the Sterling branch of the reserve held in London permitted the release of an equivalent amount of silver coin in India; thus the rupees held in the Gold Standard Reserve at Bombay at the close of the year 1909-10 amounted to 2 crores only against over $8\frac{3}{4}$ crores at its beginning; the difference of $6\frac{3}{4}$ crores

was removed from the reserve against transfers made to it in England and was utilised in meeting the abnormally heavy demand for coin in Bombay for financing the cotton trade.

The usual detailed explanation of movements of coin from one circle to another is given below :—

The only important remittance in the first quarter was one of 2,35 lakhs to the Lahore Circle for issues in connection with the wheat trade, of which 2,00 lakhs were sent from Calcutta and the balance from Ajmer.

The usual feature of the second quarter is the demand at Calcutta in connection with the jute trade. The demand was not heavy and the local stock more than sufficed to meet it.

In the third quarter, 52 lakhs were sent to Delhi, 12 lakhs from Ajmer and the balance from the Cawnpore Circle, and 15 lakhs were sent to Agra from Ajmer, both the supplies being required to meet the demands of the Bank of Bengal. There was an unusually heavy demand for coin at Bombay during this quarter in connection with the cotton trade, but it was met from the transfers of coin from the Gold Standard Reserve.

The demand at Bombay for the cotton trade continued into the last quarter, and remittances aggregating 2 crores had to be sent there, 1 crore from the Madras Circle and an equal amount from the Cawnpore Circle. A remittance of 40 lakhs was also sent to Karachi from the latter circle to meet the requirements of the Spring harvest. The rice trade in Burma was financed from the local stock of coin and no remittance was sent to Rangoon.

Distribution and absorption of Silver.

37. The absorption of whole and half-rupees during the year as compared with the previous year is shown below :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	1908-09.					1909-10.				
	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	Total April to March.
Opening Balance—										
Currency	25,18	27,09	28,56	27,56	25,18	31,12	34,95	36,46	31,26	31,12
Treasury	6,01	5,71	4,43	3,44	6,01	5,09	4,93	4,08	3,18	5,09
Gold Standard Reserve	6,00	11,79	18,08	17,98	6,00	15,88	11,68	11,68	7,18	15,88
TOTAL	37,19	44,59	51,07	48,98	37,19	52,09	51,56	52,22	41,62	52,09
Closing Balance—										
Currency	27,09	28,56	27,56	31,12	31,12	34,95	36,45	31,26	29,28	29,28
Treasury	5,71	4,43	3,44	5,09	5,09	4,93	4,08	3,18	5,87	5,87
Gold Standard Reserve	11,79	18,08	17,98	15,88	15,88	11,68	11,68	7,18	3,80	3,80
TOTAL	44,59	51,07	48,98	52,09	52,09	51,56	52,22	41,62	38,95	38,95
Net Difference + or —	—7,40	—6,48	+2,09	—3,11	—14,90	+ 53	—66	+ 10,60	+ 2,67	+ 13,14
Add—New coins issued	+6	...	+1,78	+68	+2 52	+ 49	+ 70	+ 44	+ 54	+ 2,17
Deduct—Remittances to Mints for recoinage	—64	—70	—48	—68	—2,50	—55	—62	—39	—53	—2,09
Net Absorption (+) or return from circulation (—)	—7,98	—7,18	+3,39	—3,11	—14,88	+ 47	—58	+ 10,65	+ 2,68	+ 13,22
Net receipts into (+) or payments from (—) treasuries	—1,84	—5,32	—2,79	+6,02	—3,93	—1,29	—2,23	—1,67	+8,28	+3,09
Net Currency Note circulation increase (+) decrease (—)	—1,03	+2,42	—26	—55	+58	+4,38	+3,18	—1,95	+1,67	+ 7,28

38. The following statement shows the distribution, by Circles and Provinces, of the absorption shown above :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

CIRCLE OR PROVINCE.	1908-09.					1909-10.				
	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	January to March.	TOTAL.
Calcutta	—3,38	+1,52	+1,09	—2,08	—2,85	—2,39	+3,19	—6	—96	—22
Cawnpore . . .	—67	—2,87	+9	—68	—4,13	—12	—77	+31	+31	—27
Lahore	—1,56	—2,35	+62	—23	—3,52	+3,04	—1,08	+1,59	+43	+3,98
Bombay	—2,26	—3,39	+88	+2,30	—1,47	+33	—1,52	+8,67	+3,42	+10,90
Madras	+1,11	—23	+24	—2,56	—1,44	+56	—20	—39	—69	—62
Burma	—1,38	—1,51	—2	+1,80	—1,11	—55	—1,06	—20	[illegible]	+28
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—21	+69	+20	—1,17	—49	—48	+66	+37	[illegible]	—61
Central Provinces and Berar	+37	—4	+29	—49	+13	+8	+20	+26	—76	—22
TOTAL .	—7,98	—7,18	+3,39	—3,11	—14,88	+47	—58	+10,65	+2,68	+13,22

The net absorption of rupees and half-rupees during the year amounted to 13¼ crores of rupees. The figures of absorption or return from circulation during the preceding three years are noted in the margin. The chief feature of the year under report was the unprecedentedly heavy demand for coin in connection with the cotton trade in Bombay in the latter half of the year, which resulted in an absorption of coin to the extent of 11 crores in that Presidency against 3¼ crores in 1906-07, the last normal year. The heaviest absorption in the Bombay Presidency in past years was 8 crores in the year 1903-04.

(+Absorption —return)
1906-07. +18,00
1907-08. + 3,92
1908-09. —14,88

The most important points regarding the absorption in each quarter of the year are noticed below :—

In the first quarter, the Punjab absorbed 3 crores in connection with the trade in wheat and seeds. Madras also absorbed half a crore in the trade in cereals. These issues were, however, largely counterbalanced by the receipts into treasuries in Burma and the two Bengals in payment of Government Revenue.

The issue of coin in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam in the second quarter for the jute trade was not heavy in the year under report, amounting to 4 crores only; and the usual receipts of Revenue in Burma, Bombay and Northern India resulted in a net return of ½ a crore from circulation in this quarter.

The issues for jute did not continue into the third quarter except to a small extent in Eastern Bengal and Assam; but the issues in Bombay for financing the cotton trade amounted to 8½ crores.

In the last quarter, Bombay absorbed a further 3½ crores for cotton, while there was an issue of 2 crores in Rangoon for the rice trade.

39. The following statement compares, in lakhs of rupees, the distribution

of whole and half rupees in the Currency Reserve and Treasuries at the end of 1909-10 with that at the end of the two previous years :—

	C	T		Curre	Treas	Total	C		Tot	Percentage.		
India Treasuries .	49	26	75	55	37	92	45	29	74	2'41	2'54	2'11
Central Provinces and Berar. . . .		97	98	20	80	1,00	9	1,12	1,21	3'14	2'76	3'44
Burma	3,46	51	3,97	5,63	41	6,04	4,98	68	5,66	12'73	5'68	16'11
Eastern Bengal [illegible] Assam [illegible] .	1,55	41	1,96	1,78	29	2,07	2,12	48	2,60	6'28	5'71	7'40
Bengal ([illegible]ding Reserve Treasury, Calcutta) .	6,17	78	6,95	5,08	41	5,49	9,27	53	9,80	22'28	15'16	27'88
United Provinces . .	3,89	77	4,66	7,76	63	8,39	5,74	60	6,34	14'94	23'19	18'02
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province . .	2,20	65	2,85	3,08	55	3,63	1,56	52	2,08	9'14	10'02	5'92
Madras.	2,44	83	3,27	4,10	87	4,97	3,45	78	4,23	10'48	13'72	12'04
Bombay	4,97	83	5,80	2,93	77	3,70	1,62	87	2,49	18'60	10'22	7'08
Total .	25,18	6,01	31,19	31,11	5,10	36,21	29,28	5,87	35,15	100'00	100'00	100'00

The above statement shows that at the end of the year all the provinces except Bombay were well stocked with rupees and half rupees.

Treasury Statistics.

40. The transactions in notes, at the several Government Treasuries during the past three years, have been as follows :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
		R	R
Receipts from the Public in payment of Government dues	26,78,76,305	24,90,06,280	29,24,83,875
Receipts from the Public in exchange for silver .	2,87,09,625	2,75,52,240	3,85,31,430
Receipts from the Public for other notes .	61,60,430	86,27,045	1,01,52,975
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	30,27,46,360	28,51,85,565	34,11,68,280
Issues to the Public in payment of Government dues	12,37,99,695	13,43,79,440	14,64,93,710
Issues to the Public in exchange for silver	5,96,25,045	7,26,37,150	6,55,07,174
Issues to the Public for other notes .	61,60,430	86,27,045	1,01,52,975
TOTAL ISSUES .	18,95,85,170	21,56,43,635	22,21,53,859

The receipts in payment of Government dues have increased largely in the year under report and the issues slightly. In the case of transactions in exchange for silver, receipts have somewhat risen while issues have declined. The receipts and issues in connection with other notes have been going up steadily.

41. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the three years are shown below in lakhs of rupees :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Government of India	3,02	2,90	4,63
Central Provinces and Berar	1,32	81	1,14
Burma	2,89	2,92	3,47
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,31	3,09	3,30
Bengal	7,34	6,82	7,16
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	5,44	7,89	8,14
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	8,68	9,17	10,90
Madras	8,30	7,99	8,35
Bombay	8,93	8,49	9,24
TOTAL	49,23	50,08	56,33

42. The following statement gives information as [illegible]ability of Treasuries to cash notes during the past three years :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Number of Treasuries.		
Where encashment of notes was not refused on any day in the year	164	167	161
Where encashment was rarely refused	48	43	54
Where encashment was generally refused	20	22	16
TOTAL	232	232	231

Treasuries at branches of the Presidency Banks are excluded from this statement. It is not to be understood from the above figures that a majority of Treasuries could have cashed large values of notes, but merely that they did so in the case of small quantities presented by the ordinary non-trading public. Traders, knowing that it would be useless to ask for large sums in silver in exchange for notes, do not make the attempt.

43. Statement VIII in the Appendix shows the proportions of Treasury and Bank balances which, in each Province, were held in the form of Currency notes. Excluding Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes was :—

	1908 Balance in		1909 Balance in		Percentage of notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes	Cash.	1908.	1909.
	In thousands of rupees.				Per cent.	
Calcutta Circle	38,82	1,20,91	36,03	1,14,15	24	24
Bombay "	27,45	74,33	33,24	74,51	26	31
Madras "	15,24	69,75	17,39	80,38	18	18

Receipts and Expenditure.

44. The figures of receipts and expenditure in Statement VI of the Appendix are only approximate, as the accounts of 1909-10 are not yet closed. The charges of the year were less than those of 1908-09 by R1,91,000. This decrease is the net result of smaller charges for note forms due to a reduced supply from England counterbalanced by an increase in the establishment and other charges including larger outlay for the repairs of the Currency Buildings at Calcutta.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner

D

No. I.

Statement of *Active* Note Circulation during 1909-10 and two previous years.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Last day of month.	Gross circulation in lakhs on last day of month.			Amounts held in Reserve Treasuries.			Amounts held in other Treasuries.			Total held in Treasuries.			Ba[illegible]ing notes in circulat[illegible] the public			Notes held by Presidency Banks at Head Offices.			Active circulation mong the people.		
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1907-08.	1908-	1909-10.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
April	46,22	46,26	43,05	2,76	6,96	1,02	2,25	2,31	1,95	5,01	9,27	2,97	41,21	36,99	40,68	5,32	4,72	5,33	35,89	32,27	35,35
May	46,07	44,81	46,77	3,69	6,82	3,47	2,02	1,92	1,65	5,71	8,74	5,12	40,36	36,07	41,65	4,94	4,89	7,21	35,42	31,18	34,44
June	48,05	45,15	49,29	4,64	5,78	3,80	2,11	1,75	1,88	6,75	7,53	5,68	41,30	37,62	43,61	6,26	6,49	9,42	35,04	31,13	34,19
July	50,32	48,10	51,53	5,18	7,39	2,20	2,21	1,88	1,99	7,39	9,27	4,19	42,93	38,83	47,34	8,50	7,25	13,03	34,43	31,58	34,31
August	51,77	44,61	51,74	5,99	4,68	2,75	1,84	1,50	1,57	7,83	6,18	4,32	43,94	38,43	47,42	9,64	6,53	11,93	34,30	31,90	35,49
September	52,74	43,84	50,82	8,40	2,29	2,39	1,95	1,51	1,64	10,35	3,80	4,03	42,39	40,04	46,79	7,06	6,93	9,74	35,33	33,11	37,05
October	50,65	44,25	50,50	7,22	1,64	1,48	1,76	1,35	1,35	8,98	2,99	2,83	41,67	41,26	47,67	6,49	6,84	10,22	35,18	34,42	37,45
November	47,43	43,55	46,53	4,37	1,21	1,55	2,09	1,55	1,47	6,46	2,76	3,02	40,97	40,79	43,51	6,57	6,38	6,51	34,40	34,41	37,00
December	43,27	42,07	48,25	3,20	73	1,71	1,62	1,56	1,70	4,82	2,29	3,41	38,45	39,78	44,84	4,38	5,55	6,49	34,07	34,23	38,35
January	41,82	42,21	51,84	3,07	1,54	2,08	1,97	1,78	1,03	5,04	3,32	3,71	36,78	38,89	48,13	3,58	5,22	6,66	33,20	33,67	41,47
February	42,66	43,86	50,57	3,42	1,71	3,29	2,42	1,88	1,21	5,84	3,59	4,50	36,82	40,27	46,07	3,54	5,91	4,62	33,28	34,36	41,45
March	46,89	45,49	54,41	5,93	4,36	5,31	2,31	1,90	2,59	8,24	6,26	7,90	38,65	39,23	46,51	6,04	4,28	6,53	32,61	34,95	39,98
Average	47,32	44,52	49,66	4,82	3,76	2,64	2,05	1,74	1,67	6,87	5,50	4,31	40,45	39,02	45,35	6,02	5,92	8,14	34,43	33,10	37,21

No. II.

Statement of whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835.

Calendar years.	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total Coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV, 1835	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria, 1840, 1st issue	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
" 1840, 2nd	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
" 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
" 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
" 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
" 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
" 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	[illegible]06,012
" 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	[illegible]33
" 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,8[illegible]229
" 1880	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
" 1881	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
" 1882	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
" 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
" 1884	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
" 1885	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
" 1886	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
" 1887	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
" 1888	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
" 1889	93,68,310	...	6,53,00,000	7,46,68,310
" 1890	2,47,41,865	...	9,29,00,000	11,76,41,865
" 1891	1,46,69,903	...	4,95,00,000	6,41,69,903
" 1892	3,24,55,120	..	7,22,00,000	10,46,55,120
" 1893	91,40,310	...	6,95,90,000	(a)7,87,30,310
" 1897	4,70,184	...	10,54,593	(b)15,24,777
" 1898	12,50,976	...	62,68,437	(b)75,19,413
" 1900	5,29,02,591	...	6,52,36,908	(d)11,81,39,499
" 1901	3,37,22,243	...	7,54,13,718	(e)10,91,35,961
" 1901 coined in 1902	3,82,94,644	...	5,48,44,740	(f)9,31,39,384
Edward VII, 1903 ditto	25,000	...	...	25,000
" " 1903	4,93,78,355	...	5,29,69,151	(g)10,23,47,506
" " 1904	5,83,38,617	...	10,19,40,291	(h)16,02,78,908
" " 1905	5,12,57,883	...	7,62,02,223	(i) 12,74,60,106
" " 1906	10,47,97,164	...	15,89,53,269	(j) 26,37,50,433
" " 1907	8,13,38,000	...	17,09,11,816	(k)25,22,49,816
" " 1908	2,02,17,728	...	1,07,14,770	3,09,32,498
" " 1909	1,27,58,580	...	95,38,746	(l)2,22,97,326
" " 1910	21,00,000	...	29,99,621	(c)50,99,621
TOTAL	1,82,62,05,455	10,76,07,305	2,71,59,87,164	4,64,97,99,924

(a) Includes R5,90,000 coined for the Bikaner State.
(b) On account of Kashmir and Bhopal re-coinage.
(c) Up to 31st March 1910.
(d) Includes R2,09,02,414 coined for Native States.
(e) " R1,90,43,904 coined for Native States.
(f) " R2,98,86,014 coined for Native States.
(g) " R11,66,451 coined for Native States.
(h) " R5,94,221 coined for Native States.
(i) " R3,28,000 coined for Native States.
(j) " R3,90,310 coined for Native States and R167 lakhs (Calcutta 32 lakhs and Bombay 135 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver
(k) " R94,766 coined for Native States and R433 lakhs (Calcutta 168 lakhs and Bombay R265 lakhs) coined from Gold Standard Reserve Silver.
(l) " R1,01,459 coined for Native States.

No.

Value of Currency Notes in circulation

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
April .	5,13	5,68	7,15	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,8[illegible]	14,20	13,35	12,34	13,02
May .	5,01	6,04	7,16	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,01	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54
June .	5,09	5,99	8,31	8,60	8,53	10,01	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,15	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,01	13,01	13,83	14,86
July .	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,01	14,04	15,23	13,54	14,56	14,50
August .	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	[illegible]	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	14,97	14,36
September .	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,23	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,17	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55
October .	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	15,61	15,71
November .	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,16	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,17	15,76	15,64
December .	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,95	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20
January .	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	13,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41
February .	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,83	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56
March .	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,17	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12,76	14,58	14,17
Average .	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,81	9,29	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,39	14,54	14,71
Reserve Treasury balances held in Notes Average .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,44	2,35	1,36	1,49	79
Metallic Reserve Average Gold .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Silver .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,72	7,49	9,18	7,40	8,45	8,72
Currency Investment on 31st March .	2,49	3,57	3,08	3,25	3,25	3,01	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99
Profits of Paper Currency Department .	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	24

III.

on the last day of each month.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
13,78	14,02	16,54	15,82	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76	25,92	23,91	24,28	28,02	27,90	28,59	[illegible]	33,94	36,11	39,78	43,76	46,22	46,26	43,65
14,17	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,09	31,13	30,17	26,89	22,86	23,25	28,25	28,65	29,08	31,56	35,13	37,26	40,19	42,89	46,07	44,81	46,77
13,78	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86	27,78	23,39	24,92	29,14	30,41	31,82	33,59	36,57	40,65	41,36	45,56	48,03	45,15	49,29
14,06	15,48	18,05	16,49	10,18	27,04	28,49	27,05	31,20	32,43	29,59	24,76	26,24	29,27	30,78	31,69	35,20	37,57	42,52	41,58	47,30	50,32	48,10	51,53
14,44	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	25,93	29,07	28,30	31,57	31,54	28,23	24,60	26,32	28,76	28,44	30,89	35,58	37,[illegible]	[illegible]	43,79	45,70	51,77	44,61	51,74
14,30	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,07	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37	26,89	24,74	25,64	27,63	28,31	30,55	34,65	36,61	39,96	42,73	41,10	52,74	43,84	50,82
14,53	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,59	31,81	29,98	25,08	24,59	25,84	27,67	28,30	31,86	34,16	37,00	39,45	41,58	45,22	50,65	44,25	50,50
14,68	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,35	28,39	24,53	24,65	25,79	27,33	28,35	30,60	34,26	36,98	39,80	39,63	44,13	47,13	43,55	46,53
14,41	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	27,82	25,26	23,79	25,20	26,26	28,06	28,07	33,74	34,43	38,79	39,77	45,61	43,27	42,07	48,25
14,10	17,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12	24,27	24,32	25,67	27,18	29,37	27,03	32,13	35,47	37,62	40,49	44,65	41,82	42,21	51,84
14,07	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99	23,58	24,53	26,24	27,27	28,10	27,68	32,85	37,27	37,73	42,61	45,49	42,66	43,85	50,57
13,88	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	25,94	23,75	24,76	28,20	28,74	29,87	31,60	35,72	38,21	39,18	44,66	46,05	46,89	45,49	54,41
14,20	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	29,28	25,98	24,34	25,63	27,96	28,88	30,03	33,74	36,41	39,20	41,52	45,14	47,32	44,52	49,66
86	62	1,15	1,01	1,74	2,14	2,27	6,08	7,16	3,42	1,85	1,49	2,11	2,47	2,34	4,16	4,13	3,65	3,87	3,57	3,66	4,82	3,76	2,64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	6,54	12,19	7,62	10,24	15,11	16,67	16,31	12,69	13,40	4,09	4,73
8,21	10,19	10,49	10,17	16,64	18,33	19,10	20,29	23,11	21,28	17,31	14,32	14,93	11,42	6,68	12,42	13,50	11,30	12,53	13,87	20,45	21,93	28,43	32,91
5,99	5,99	5,98	6,00	7,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00
21	21	21	21	21	24	29	27	28	29	22	24	28	29	29	24	27	27	25	27	33	25	26	27

No. IV.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1909-10 and previous years.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Value of Notes in circulation.
Average of 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,69,33,972	20,98,127(a)	20,77,591(a)	3,04,52,274	9,61,243	60,14,446	3,45,821(a)	......	6,64,98,113
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	3,77,08,263	35,03,005	30,29,804	4,73,69,682	21,04,702	81,01,317	8,40,554	......	10,26,57,327
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	4,85,28,273	66,13,652	55,48,411	3,86,91,351	19,17,039	1,18,90,593	21,58,582	......	11,53,47,901
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	6,36,26,928	58,39,749	58,53,483	3,75,04,227	28,35,309	1,43,99,405	17,54,136	......	13,28,13,237
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	6,32,94,733	73,46,597	78,90,464	4,44,79,612	37,85,265	1,41,73,405	12,42,570	23,45,849(c)	14,40,39,326
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	7,55,28,706	93,32,570	1,01,35,142	6,51,13,610	49,21,086	2,17,27,645	15,86,244	45,96,834	19,41,41,837
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	11,66,66,705	1,24,39,476	1,63,88,145	9,14,38,035	74,74,756	3,11,76,919	15,70,975	63,73,527	28,35,28,538
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	11,66,12,090	1,35,80,579	2,02,93,085	7,52,18,545	72,85,468	3,04,66,242	15,24,750	85,13,134	27,34,93,893
" 1902-03 to 1906-07	16,37,64,515	2,04,82,663	2,83,93,678	10,84,39,796	1,03,28,794	4,22,65,899	18,28,615	1,65,07,822	39,20,11,782
" 1907-08	20,48,62,214	2,33,13,520	2,87,27,955	12,15,72,293	1,10,05,953	5,38,56,329	18,72,110	2,80,21,317	47,32,31,711
" 1908-09	17,51,67,105	2,71,64,965	3,16,37,238	10,30,84,961	1,83,29,178	5,54,51,187	20,51,506	3,22,72,433	44,51,58,573
" 1909-10	20,22,68,056	2,44,71,903	3,48,92,685	13,33,64,552	1,69,08,518	5,49,50,126(A)	......	2,97,35,585	49,65,91,425
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1909-10 as compared with 1908-09	+2,71,00,951	—26,93,062	+32,55,447	+3,02,79,591	—14,20,660	—5,01,061	—20,51,506	—25,36,848	+5,14,32,852
Percentage on average circulation, 1908-09	+15·472	—9·914	+10·290	+29·373	—7·751	—·904	......	—7·861	

(A) Includes Calicut Circle the average of which for 10 months was 23,68,246.
(a) Average for 3 years
(b) " " 2 "
(c) " " 4 "

No. V.

Currency Notes in circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
1904.									
January	14,80,68	1,72,70	2,49,07	9,73,78	86,23	4,04,72	13,31	1,66,36	35,46,85
February	14,97,69	1,66,93	2,41,48	11,00,24	86,62	4,30,82	13,54	1,91,37	37,28,69
March	16,42,22	1,51,77	2,63,02	10,53,96	97,78	4,42,55	14,70	1,55,16	38,21,16
April	14,88,81	1,52,35	2,84,54	9,86,21	1,06,38	4,30,98	15,88	1,45,91	36,11,06
May	15,13,06	2,09,97	2,79,75	10,56,47	1,10,59	4,02,84	17,51	1,35,54	37,25,73
June	16,28,43	3,02,90	2,73,57	12,07,14	92,05	3,85,82	20,22	1,55,35	40,65,48
July	17,11,36	2,99,88	3,25,19	12,48,23	81,09	4,03,05	22,42	1,60,39	42,51,61
August	16,48,99	2,50,15	3,45,15	12,28,15	79,83	[illegible]	24,98	1,51,93	41,35,44
September	16,64,03	1,94,38	3,28,89	11,58,95	84,28	3,83,[illegible]	29,23	1,52,33	39,95,68
October	16,55,46	1,71,39	2,97,38	11,81,64	87,99	3,81,61	22,76	1,46,65	39,44,88
November	16,45,91	1,64,76	2,74,15	12,52,44	77,82	4,02,83	20,79	1,41,22	39,79,92
December	16,26,70	1,62,87	2,71,29	11,60,28	76,93	4,22,14	14,56	1,43,84	38,78,61
1905.									
January	16,32,26	1,50,10	2,58,47	10,64,93	92,00	3,94,01	13,48	1,57,11	37,62,36
February	16,64,23	1,40,48	2,49,28	9,81,25	80,28	4,43,93	12,71	2,01,05	37,73,21
March	17,01,67	1,65,83	2,67,12	10,71,42	86,77	4,36,04	14,60	1,74,15	39,17,60
April	17,06,60	1,54,39	2,82,06	11,20,11	97,89	4,21,97	16,29	1,79,11	39,78,48
May	17,70,42	1,91,35	2,72,97	11,09,23	1,02,93	3,92,19	17,72	1,62,10	40,18,91
June	18,00,50	2,57,72	2,79,32	11,22,68	1,04,81	3,72,83	20,26	1,77,57	41,35,69
July	17,23,54	2,76,75	3,41,81	11,36,11	87,85	3,86,27	19,05	1,86,82	41,58,20
August	17,77,26	2,72,89	3,64,70	12,43,95	92,99	4,22,64	20,71	1,83,80	43,78,94
September	16,35,07	2,62,39	3,53,83	12,58,14	1,11,15	4,48,36	23,05	1,81,28	42,73,27
October	16,67,48	2,35,89	3,18,30	11,75,47	1,18,18	4,44,99	22,29	1,75,68	41,58,28
November	17,22,01	2,12,25	2,71,04	9,99,90	1,10,54	4,67,80	19,17	1,60,41	39,63,12
December	16,40,42	2,12,30	2,80,02	11,06,35	1,10,98	4,54,34	14,90	1,57,34	39,76,65
1906.									
January	16,76,87	2,12,99	2,91,19	11,07,56	1,15,37	4,61,50	11,55	1,72,40	40,49,43
February	18,23,98	2,15,53	2,99,68	10,72,86	1,15,99	5,08,35	10,91	2,15,97	42,63,27
March	20,11,49	2,08,93	3,20,93	10,77,07	1,31,69	5,19,73	11,64	1,84,18	44,65,66
April	18,79,80	1,97,01	3,45,54	11,25,55	1,31,22	4,97,34	11,63	1,87,79	43,75,88
May	17,97,40	1,98,20	3,05,70	11,68,35	1,32,15	4,88,88	10,98	1,87,58	42,89,24
June	19,71,73	2,07,36	3,03,11	12,67,47	1,13,74	4,72,19	14,54	2,05,62	45,55,76
July	19,83,52	2,18,07	2,99,81	13,97,29	1,02,05	4,77,92	21,71	2,29,83	47,30,20
August	16,32,38	2,34,38	3,38,83	15,20,12	1,04,98	4,79,18	26,12	2,33,60	45,69,59
September	18,75,13	1,89,05	3,12,17	12,24,19	1,18,73	4,56,13	33,82	2,31,23	44,40,45
October	19,09,22	1,92,15	3,08,93	12,60,37	1,21,12	4,62,77	35,30	2,32,58	45,22,44
November	19,29,01	1,70,50	2,90,43	11,56,00	1,16,43	5,10,99	33,09	2,06,40	44,12,85
December	21,34,49	1,72,07	2,90,43	11,64,22	1,04,18	4,96,99	30,48	1,68,27	45,61,13

No. V—contd.

Currency Notes in circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees)—contd.

Last day of	Calcutta	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
1907.									
January	20,71,30	1,73,73	3,02,79	10,37,81	96,94	5,30,69	19,26	2,32,71	44,65,23
February	20,63,46	1,81,36	3,02,54	10,53,03	1,00,58	[illegible]	12,13	2,90,02	45,48,54
March	[illegible]	1,63,04	[illegible]	10,84,27	1,02,09	5,56,89	12,09	2,71,34	46,95,19
April	21,04,70	1,58,11	3,08,66	11,25,83	98,16	5,30,65	11,61	2,74,33	46,21,68
May	21,85,93	1,60,57	2,78,79	11,04,84	98,03	4,93,73	15,23	2,69,49	46,00,61
June	21,53,80	1,65,04	2,81,87	13,12,31	1,02,06	5,03,74	14,80	2,71,64	48,05,26
July	21,55,96	2,00,17	3,07,47	14,38,08	98,13	5,21,85	18,43	3,01,80	50,32,19
August	21,84,26	2,37,93	2,93,42	14,74,49	94,50	5,48,23	21,79	3,22,21	51,76,83
September	[illegible]	2,82,78	2,73,77	16,44,60	95,11	5,32,18	23,52	3,31,87	52,74,34
October	[illegible]	2,50,62	2,70,81	14,47,26	95,34	5,34,71	23,50	2,96,23	50,65,22
November	20,83,10	2,75,66	2,76,49	12,40,15	1,05,63	4,08,52	21,63	2,42,66	47,42,93
December	18,85,08	2,81,54	2,63,51	10,21,87	1,15,59	5,17,15	21,92	2,20,41	43,26,98
1908.									
January	17,52,02	2,44,11	2,76,10	9,41,81	1,20,60	5,52,95	20,21	2,73,85	41,81,65
February	17,40,09	2,66,56	2,03,76	9,01,33	1,39,08	5,97,71	18,09	3,09,00	42,65,62
March	21,10,18	2,64,03	3,22,70	9,36,11	1,60,28	6,22,34	12,89	2,59,07	46,88,50
April	19,20,59	2,57,67	3,58,71	[illegible]	1,41,56	6,38,38	13,78	2,66,24	46,26,32
May	17,09,70	2,93,58	3,37,55	10,86,06	1,51,50	6,21,30	13,66	2,77,77	44,81,12
June	17,43,51	2,97,82	3,47,03	10,10,76	1,29,34	6,46,07	15,96	3,15,60	45,15,09
July	19,58,38	3,48,23	3,92,06	10,52,29	1,43,26	5,61,30	18,52	3,32,93	48,09,87
August	17,12,98	3,58,08	3,33,30	9,80,00	1,62,57	5,10,74	28,27	3,43,79	44,60,63
September	16,39,65	2,78,88	2,80,61	10,77,75	1,86,90	5,15,51	30,16	3,74,62	43,84,11
October	15,86,74	2,72,73	2,92,04	10,91,18	2,10,13	5,52,37	28,05	3,89,25	44,25,49
November	16,11,74	2,57,35	2,79,30	10,26,88	2,13,98	5,19,84	29,54	3,85,79	43,54,52
December	16,31,43	2,25,02	2,81,54	9,89,47	2,08,75	5,37,20	21,05	3,12,55	42,07,01
1909.									
January	16,96,55	2,17,41	2,88,69	9,85,18	2,11,82	5,30,86	20,09	2,69,94	42,20,57
February	17,72,18	2,28,48	3,08,27	10,26,21	2,10,16	5,18,15	13,67	3,08,37	43,85,51
March	20,06,60	2,23,62	3,06,44	10,03,01	2,27,53	4,72,42	13,33	2,95,84	45,48,79
April	17,67,63	2,38,35	3,20,27	10,06,38	2,17,21	5,24,73*	...	2,81,42	43,64,99
May	21,33,40	2,06,43	3,02,56	10,62,81	1,94,67	5,26,69*	...	2,50,66	46,77,22
June	22,48,02	2,29,56	3,30,65	11,34,44	1,64,61	5,63,99*	...	2,58,21	49,29,48
July	22,14,63	2,38,68	3,38,71	13,72,81	1,49,09	5,66,93*	...	2,72,61	51,53,46
August	21,32,36	2,62,62	3,47,35	14,58,79	1,53,36	5,34,78*	...	2,84,28	51,73,54
September	18,98,44	2,86,94	3,51,54	15,41,38	1,83,87	5,17,52*	...	3,02,51	50,82,20
October	18,57,33	2,70,93	3,48,87	15,28,36	2,00,61	5,35,08*	...	3,08,67	50,49,85
November	18,56,41	2,42,89	3,37,87	11,99,56	1,77,51	5,38,08*	...	3,00,71	46,53,03
December	19,52,56	2,41,40	3,59,09	13,23,32	1,51,14	5,47,56*	...	2,49,99	48,25,06
1910.									
January	18,95,43	2,46,79	3,73,18	16,66,96	1,39,45	5,64,54*	...	2,98,12	51,84,47
February	20,04,56	2,47,29	3,83,24	13,07,56	1,43,30	5,68,42*	...	4,02,46	50,56,83
March	23,11,40	2,24,75	3,84,79	14,01,38	1,54,20	6,05,69	...	3,58,63	54,40,84

* Includes Notes of Calicut which was a separate circle up to 18th February 1910.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1909-10.

ABSTRACTS.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	Total.
RECEIPTS.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Average for 1862-63 to 1866-67	5,49,188	(a)48,033	(a)31,500	(b)6,91,620	(a)14,254	(b)1,53,409	(a)3,834	......	10,95,254
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	5,67,815	50,334	41,522	6,60,444	30,030	1,22,733	11,221	......	14,84,099
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	10,50,048	1,13,133	1,12,681	7,73,668	39,346	2,40,097	45,052	......	23,74,025
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	12,66,241	94,668	1,32,494	6,8[illegible],270	51,892	2,67,753	29,639	......	25,31,957
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	11,70,605	1,11,554	1,46,043	7,39,306	64,349	2,39,654	16,997	(c)21,524	25,05,726
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	10,94,504	1,10,099	1,46,240	[illegible],01,257	67,610	3,01,969	16,569	40,148	25,78,396
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	13,54,064	1,30,302	1,77,569	9,73,118	88,143	3,59,363	15,724	54,790	31,53,073
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	15,04,223	1,51,896	2,49,643	9,19,881	81,201	3,73,401	14,035	93,199	33,87,479
" 1902-03 to 1906-07	15,94,913	1,58,816	2,71,548	10,12,865	93,181	4,04,704	12,[illegible]73	1,43,068	36,91,568
" 1907-08	18,56,137	1,70,603	2,75,399	9,39,329	98,411	5,18,[illegible]2	12,705	2,29,188	41,00,334
" 1908-09	16,87,001	2,34,556	2,92,776	10,23,746	1,35,061	4,98,844	14,377	2,77,412	41,63,803
" 1909-10	17,[illegible]5,931	2,[illegible]4,553	2,94,347	9,74,000	1,34,956	4,81,571	13,640	2,41,720	40,91,618
Total	1,54,40,670	15,78,577	21,71,761	1,01,99,404	8,98,434	39,62,060	2,06,266	11,01,049	3,51,57,332
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Average for 1862-63 to 1866-67	2,81,644	(b)17,214	(b)18,680	2,53,517	(a)9,114	61,917	(b)6,304	... ...	6,26,042
" 1867-68 to 1871-72	1,98,956	15,396	17,286	1,15,814	8,140	36,009	4,745	......	3,96,346
" 1872-73 to 1876-77	1,40,853	31,590	14,377	1,20,717	7,357	39,777	6,993	... ..	3,61,664
" 1877-78 to 1881-82	1,66,558	16,275	16,040	1,35,400	7,302	38,101	6,445	. ...	3,86,121
" 1882-83 to 1886-87	2,15,523	19,632	16,828	1,38,346	8,640	39,676	6,251	(c)13,348	4,50,575
" 1887-88 to 1891-92	2,13,868	16,089	16,904	1,36,971	10,057	43,846	6,372	20,319	4,65,026
" 1892-93 to 1896-97	2,53,937	16,797	20,393	1,60,484	22,790	67,168	6,592	28,738	5,76,899
" 1897-98 to 1901-02	3,54,691	14,544	19,682	1,48,945	18,3[illegible]	89,400	8,674	50,048	7,04,291
" 1902-03 to 1906-07	4,34,869	17,422	24,030	1,71,681	18[illegible]	1,21,932	9,385	96,458	8,94,738
" 1907-08	9,02,837	22,752	28,197	2,20,628	45,183	2,52,485	12,830	1,61,165	16,46,077
" 1908-09	7,59,847	45,163	30,188	2,36,860	38,323	2,78,882	14,262	1,77,488	15,81,013
" 1909-10	6,21,671	40,810	33,598	2,94,766	27,165	1,24,830	6,[illegible]35	2,41,391	13,90,666
Total	45,45,254	2,73,684	2,36,203	21,34,129	2,21,939	11,94,023	95,288	7,88,955	94,79,458
Profit	1,08,95,416	13,04,893	19,15,558	80,65,275	6,76,495	27,68,037	1,10,978	3,12,094	2,56,77,874

(a) Average for 2 years.
(b) " 3 "
(c) [illegible]

No. VI.—*contd.*

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1909-10—continued.

	Calcutta.	Cawnpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
RECEIPTS.									
1909-1910—Interest realized on Government Securities	1 ,06,543	1,99,297	2,92,104	9,71,598	1,34,628	4,72,680	12,830	2,41,350	40,31,030
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.									
Miscellaneous	2,531	204	471	462	98	451	17	......	4,234
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	36,857	5,052	1,772	2,840	230	8,440	793	370	56,354
	17,45,931	2,04,553	2,94,347	9,74,900	1,34,956	4,81,571	13,640	2,41,720	40,91,618
DISBURSEMENTS.									
Salaries (including Exchange Compensation Allowance)	23,504	9,482	3,991	19,258	1,200	......	1,100	......	58,535
Establishment	1,43,849	15,329	22,657	86,765	11,206	33,512	3,152	59,790	3,76,260
Compensation for dearness of provision and other special allowances	4,230	......	......	3,669	393	2,222	106	......	16,620
Temporary Establishment	13,652	6,413	......	6,602	430	3,782	......	12,452	43,331
Charges for Remittance	......	......	......	1,400	155	76	......	......	1,631
Stationery	6,221	55	......	461	162	1,505	39	......	8,443
Printing Charges	2,617	......	481	4,699	......	508	......	......	8,305
Service Postage and Telegram Charges	1,841	1,350	1,146	1,486	919	809	250	380	8,181
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	7,868	......	83	1,252	50	......	......	......	9,253
Cost of Note Forms, including freight	3,09,929	......	......	1,51,905	9,843	64,497	640	1,61,434	6,98,248
Pensions and Gratuities	10,458	874	1,959	9,742	1,454	3,215	468	......	28,170
Cost of Repairs, etc., to Currency Buildings	85,519	......	121	1,244	......	7,962	......	......	94,886
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	14	1,356	348	1,368	......	......	465	1,755	5,306
Contingencies	8,956	4,983	2,812	3,293	633	3,016	161	4,656	28,510
Travelling Allowances	2,250	123	......	666	93	408	53	550	4,143
Dead Stock, cost of Office Furniture	723	845	......	956	627	3,318	1	374	6,844
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1909-10	6,21,671	40,810	33,598	2,94,766	27,165	1,24,830	6,435	2,41,391	13,90,666
PROFIT	11,24,260	1,63,743	2,60,749	6,80,134	1,07,791	3,56,741	7,205	329	27,00,952

No. VII.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

	A			B			C			A.	B.	C.
	Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.			Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.			Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.					
India.	Ajmer. Coorg.	Quetta.	Sambhar. Sehore.	Bushire	Nowgong (Bundelkhand)	...	Port Blair.	...	...	5	2	
Central Provinces and Berar.	Balaghat. Betul.	Chanda. Chhindwara. Drug. Hoshang-abad.	Narsingpur. Nimar. Saugor.	Bhandara. Bilaspur. Buldana. Jubbulpur.	Mandla. Raipur Wardha.	Yeotmal.	Damoh.	...	Seoni.	9	8	2
Burma.	Bassein. Bhamo. Henzada. Katha. Kindat. Kyauk-phyu. Kyaukse. Magwe. Mandalay. Maubin. Maymyo.	Meiktila. Mergui. Monywa. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Myitkina. Pakokku. Pegu. Prome.	Pyapon. Sandoway. Shwebo. Taunggyi. Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Toungoo. Yamethin.	Lashio.	Minbu. Mogok. Sagaing.	Tavoy. Thayetmyo.	...	...	...	28	6	0
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Backergunge. Bogra. Chittagong. Dinajpur. Fureedpore.	Jalpaiguri. Khasi Hills. Lushai Hills. Maldah. Manipur.	Noakhally. Nowgong. Rajshahye. Sylhet. Tipperah.	Cachar.	Goalpara. Garo Hills. Kamrup. Mymensingh.	Naga Hills. Pabna. Rungpur.	Darrang. Lakhimpur.	...	Sibsagar.	15	8	3
Bengal.	Bankoora. Beerbhoom. Burdwan. Durbhunga.	Hazaribagh. Howrah. Khulna. Midnapore. Monghyr. Moorshedabad. Mozufferpore.	Nya Doomka. Palamow. Sambulpur. Sarun. Shahabad. Singhbhoom. 24-Pargun-nahs.	Bhagalpur. Cuttack. Champaran. Gya.	Hooghly. Jessore. Nuddea. Manbhum.	Purnea. Puri. Ranchi.	Balasore. Darjeeling.	...	...	18	11	2
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Almora. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Banda. Bara-Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Bijnour. Budaun. Bulandshahr. Etah. Etawa.	Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Kheri.	Mainpuri. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarna-gar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjanpur. Sitapur. Unao.	Aligarh. Dhera-Dun.	Jaunpur Jhansi.	Meerut. Roorki. Sultanpur.	...	...	...	36	7	0
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province.	Attock. Bannu. Dera Ismail Khan. Dera Gazi Khan. Ferozepur. Gujranwalla. Gurgaon.	Hazara. Hissar. Jhang. Jhelum. Kangra. Karnal. Kurram. Mianwali	Mooltan. Muzaffargarh. Rawalpindi. Shahpur. Sialkot. Umballa.	Amritsar. Gurdaspur. Gujrat. Hoshiarpur.	Jullunder. Ludhiana. Lyallpur.	Montgomery. Peshawar. Rohtak.	Kohat.	...	...	21	10	1
Madras.	Anuntapur. Bellary. Chingleput. Cuddapah.	Kurnool. Madura. Nellore. North Arcot.	Salem. South Arcot. Tanjore. Travancore. Trichinopoly. Vizagapatam.	...	...		Bangalore. Coimbatore. Ganjam.	Guntur. Kistna.	Tinnevelly.	14	0	6
Bombay.	Aden. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar.	Kaira. Kanara. Kathiawar. Kolaba	Larkana. Mirpur Khas. Nasik. Ratnagiri. Satara. Thanna.	Baroda.	Khandesh. West (Dhulia).	...	Cutch.	...	...	15	2	1
									TOTAL	161	54	16
									TOTAL OF A. B. C.	231		

No. VIII.

Statistics of Treasury and other balances on 31st December 1909.

	Denominations of Notes.									Total.			Total.	Percentage of Notes in total balance.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Notes.	Notes.	Sovereigns.	Rupees.		December 1909.	December 1908.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.															
Calcutta Circle . . .	77,320	9,48,760	1,38,660	1,89,100	12,28,100	3,76,000	4,51,000	1,11,60,000	1,94,330	[illegible]63,270	60,210	1,14,57,835	2,62,81,315	56	35
Cawnpore " . . .	79,025	2,92,370	81,120	1,85,700	6,94,900	4,58,500	4,72,000	16,60,000	7,84,260	[illegible]8,775	83,550	72,42,732	1,19,45,057	39	35
Lahore " . . .	1,33,945	3,57,560	1,54,880	1,99,500	5,92,000	5,26,500	3,75,000	35,10,000	3,85,145	62,35,430	59,103	43,29,791	1,06,25,124	39	40
Bombay " . . .	2,84,790	12,54,450	2,94,360	3,64,800	9,53,000	3,13,000	4,83,000	16,70,000	2,58,885	58,76,455	90,885	73,09,591	1,33,36,961	44	42
Nagpore " . . .	38,350	66,610	63,240	1,61,100	6,80,500	2,07,500	2,01,000	..	4,52,235	18,70,535	17,182	63,61,551	82,49,268	23	16
Karachi " . . .	21,225	2,65,260	69,400	77,350	1,35,700	1,01,000	4,42,000	1,50,000	1,97,610	14,40,545	2,700	8,71,280	23,14,525	62	63
Madras " . . .	1,12,370	2,09,060	52,440	[illegible]	8,02,200	77,000	75,000	33,80,000	3,41,860	51,29,680	8,182	[illegible]	1,31,67,8[illegible]	39	33
Calicut " . . .	61,840	33,000	5,080	30,400	1,05,800	26,000	40,000	...	3,91,720	6,93,840	12,540	14,45,4[illegible]	21,51,879	32	31
Burma " . . .	32,145	2,95,890	46,100	95,900	7,00,600	15,000	1,56,000	29,60,000	25,305	43,26,94[illegible]	4,898	46,81,167	90,13,005	48	55
Total .	8,41,910	36,33,960	9,05,480	13,83,600	58,03,700	21,0[illegible],500	26,35,000	2,44,70,000	30,31,352	4,49,55,500	3,40,050	5,17,89,386	9,70,84,936	46	39
Presidency Banks, Head Office.															
Bank of Bengal . . .	30,365	4,56,630	46,100	78,350	7,67,200	8,58,500	40,16,000	1,67,10,000	33,58,[illegible]00	2,63,11,445	15,79,155	15,34,400	2,94,35,003	89	92
" Bombay . . .	72,245	2,58,960	68,640	1,66,000	4,32,100	1,49,500	25,34,000	2,99,50,000	2,04,830	3,38,66,275	1,83,915	1,79,594	3,42,29,784	99	97
" Madras . . .	1,16,335	2,47,520	1,03,640	80,100	5,95,900	2,23,500	3,40,000	30,60,000	..	47,66,905	74,242	7,17,332	55,58,569	86	76
Total .	2,18,945	9,63,110	2,18,380	3,54,450	17,95,200	12,31,500	68,90,000	4,97,20,000	35,63,130	6,49,54,715	18,37,312	24,31,326	6,92,23,353	94	93

Statement IX.

Proportion of the several issues of Government Rupees found in actual circulation in each Province since the year 1895.

In what year examined.

INDIA.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV, 1835	1·75	·7	·6	·3	·5	·4	·13	·2	·25	·09	·15	·04	·04	·07	·05	·05
VICTORIA.																
1840, 1st issue	2·9	2·4	2·6	2·4	2·6	2·3	1·7	·8	1·3	·45	·3	·09	·07	·25	·08	·06
1840, 2nd "	11·6	10·5	10·2	10·4	10·6	9·08	7·97	5·7	3·5	2·55	1·09	·65	·45	1·11	·55	·11
1862	20·95	17·3	17·7	20·3	17·2	17·9	16·4	17·9	16·55	16·5	14·2	14·85	13·8	10·94	12·16	12·58
1874	1·65	·5	·6	·5	·7	1·5	1·0	·65	·6	·7	·5	·5	·5	·33	·37	·40
1875	1·55	·9	1·1	1·2	1·1	1·7	1·3	1·1	1·0	·85	·69	·9	·75	·57	·73	·67
1876	1·85	1·2	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·2	1·07	1·0	1·1	·9	·81	1·25	·96
1877	4·25	3·7	3·9	4·2	4·1	3·9	3·6	3·7	3·15	2·8	2·5	3·0	2·95	1·97	2·60	2·48
1878	3·1	2·5	3·0	3·1	2·8	3·02	2·5	2·75	2·55	2·15	1·8	2·27	2·1	1·59	1·73	1·96
1879	3·2	3·1	3·4	3·2	3·3	3·3	2·9	2·4	2·55	2·07	1·25	1·85	2·0	1·52	1·62	1·67
1880	3·1	3·1	3·1	3·2	3·0	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·8	2·15	2·1	2·1	1·7	1·54	1·49	1·77
1881	·2	1·0	·9	·2	1·1	1·2	·7	·7	·5	·4	·25	·15	·15	·11	·25	·19
1882	2·7	3·6	3·3	3·0	3·1	3·08	2·6	3·0	2·7	2·15	1·9	1·95	2·0	1·56	1·78	1·59
1883	1·35	2·4	1·3	·8	1·7	1·7	1·3	1·9	1·3	1·0	·5	[illegible]	·75	·46	·62	·82
1884	2·6	2·8	2·6	2·4	2·5	2·6	2·1	2·6	2·1	1·55	1·5	[illegible]	1·5	1·18	1·38	1·31
1885	4·5	5·0	4·7	4·5	4·8	3·7	3·4	3·45	3·2	2·8	2·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·84	2·38	2·41
1886	2·75	3·1	3·0	2·4	3·1	2·6	2·3	2·3	2·3	1·7	1·25	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·14	1·60	1·51
1887	3·85	3·7	3·6	3·6	3·7	3·9	3·3	3·45	3·4	2·6	2·15	2·75	[illegible]	1·87	2·20	2·25
1888	3·75	4·2	4·1	3·8	3·6	3·9	3·2	3·8	2·9	2·2	2·17	2·25	[illegible]	1·58	2·11	2·00
1889	4·05	4·3	4·1	4·0	4·0	4·3	3·7	3·9	3·35	2·6	2·25	2·5	2·3	1·90	2·09	2·18
1890	4·8	6·1	5·5	7·0	6·44	6·8	5·75	5·7	5·0	4·5	5·0	3·8	3·4	3·30	3·46	3·18
1891	3·8	4·9	4·9	4·8	4·6	4·7	4·0	3·7	3·6	2·3	3·2	2·2	2·0	1·80	1·80	2·03
1892	5·4	7·8	6·6	7·0	6·5	6·6	5·83	5·5	5·0	3·95	4·15	3·65	3·15	2·56	2·65	3·17
1893	4·75	5·2	6·8	6·25	7·52	6·4	5·2	4·3	4·6	3·5	3·05	3·0	2·7	2·00	2·26	2·34
1897	...	...	...	...	...	·01	1·25	·5	·95	·3	·25	·35	·15	·13	·10	·32
1898	...	...	...	·04	·04	·2	1·2	1·5	1·1	·52	·35	·8	·5	·24	·43	·32
1900	...	...	...	...	...	·6	7·1	6·4	7·65	5·6	4·35	5·8	4·45	3·46	4·04	3·73
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	7·3	14·7	9·95	8·0	10·4	7·25	6·18	7·28	6·74
Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	15·3	7·55	6·75	4·1	3·55	4·10	3·56
" 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	13·3	8·15	7·34	6·05	5·71	5·48
" 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	10·55	7·0	5·19	5·61	4·82
" 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	16·65	11·12	9·02	9·33
" 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	15·60	9·53	8·89
" 1908	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·48	3·20	2·33
" 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·77	6·79
" 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	·10
Alwar & Bikaner	...	...	..	...	...	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV	·75	·3	·3	·2	·1	·1	·08	·05	·06	·03	·03	·03	·02	·03	·03	·02
VICTORIA.																
1840, 1st issue	3·4	3·4	4·5	2·7	2·4	3·6	2·9	·8	·3	·15	·25	·2	·1	·17	·16	·10
1840, 2nd "	10·1	11·9	11·7	11·2	11·06	12·6	10·9	3·6	1·85	1·04	·6	·5	·45	·56	·52	·22
1862	20·65	22·1	19·2	21·4	21·9	21·8	18·9	20·04	19·75	14·4	12·65	12·3	11·7	11·41	12·29	12·45
1874	·75	·7	·7	·6	·7	·7	·67	·85	·7	·6	·55	·65	·5	·42	·51	·55
1875	1·25	1·3	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·05	1·15	1·0	·8	·75	·75	·65	·61	·77	·81
1876	1·7	1·7	1·4	1·4	1·6	1·7	1·45	1·5	1·3	1·0	1·06	·95	·85	·82	·92	·98
1877	3·85	4·2	3·6	3·9	3·9	3·9	3·5	3·5	3·4	2·6	2·35	2·3	2·2	2·09	2·29	2·53
1878	2·5	2·65	2·4	2·5	2·7	2·9	2·5	2·3	2·35	1·85	1·6	1·5	1·45	1·35	1·61	1·63
1879	2·25	2·2	2·1	2·3	2·2	2·6	2·0	2·1	2·0	1·6	1·45	1·3	1·2	1·26	1·37	1·38
1880	3·1	2·85	2·8	3·0	3·1	2·7	2·5	2·55	2·45	1·8	1·75	1·5	1·45	1·28	1·58	1·54
1881	·3	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·3	·3	·19	·2	·2	·15	·20	·23	·18
1882	2·75	2·8	2·6	2·8	2·7	2·6	2·5	2·75	2·35	1·9	1·8	1·5	1·4	1·37	1·43	1·59
1883	1·0	·9	·8	·9	·95	1·09	·78	·7	·8	·6	·6	·55	·5	·52	·71	·53
1884	2·05	1·9	1·7	2·0	2·1	2·2	1·75	1·8	1·8	1·3	1·3	1·15	1·0	1·05	1·09	1·14
1885	3·75	3·3	3·4	3·6	3·35	3·7	3·12	3·0	3·1	2·3	2·0	1·9	1·95	1·76	1·85	2·17
1886	3·4	3·0	2·8	2·6	2·8	2·6	2·2	2·2	2·0	1·7	1·45	1·4	1·35	1·25	1·42	1·35
1887	3·8	3·8	3·6	3·8	3·7	3·5	3·2	3·25	3·2	2·3	2·2	1·95	1·9	1·74	1·97	2·12
1888	5·6	5·0	4·4	4·5	4·5	4·1	3·6	3·6	3·35	2·65	2·4	1·95	2·0	1·82	2·20	2·03
1889	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·3	4·15	3·9	3·6	3·35	3·3	2·45	2·35	1·9	1·8	1·89	2·05	1·97
1890	6·1	7·8	9·0	9·1	8·1	7·3	6·3	3·3	5·8	4·4	3·8	3·35	3·5	3·08	3·35	3·36
1891	5·95	4·7	3·9	4·3	4·04	3·9	3·3	6·3	3·0	2·3	2·2	1·95	1·95	1·76	1·93	1·88
1892	6·75	5·6	5·7	6·1	6·5	5·7	4·9	4·85	4·7	3·45	3·2	2·8	2·75	2·64	2·91	2·64
1893	4·25	3·7	7·9	5·4	5·8	4·98	4·4	4·35	4·1	2·9	2·65	2·2	2·3	2·06	2·39	2·18
1897	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·12	·06	·06	·1	·16	·08	·08	·15	·12	·06
1898	...	...	...	...	·15	·3	·58	·55	·4	·35	·25	·19	·35	·21	·26	·26
1900	...	...	...	...	...	·01	9·0	10·2	8·73	7·3	6·25	4·85	5·2	5·07	4·84	4·37
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	11·0	16·0	14·5	12·4	9·85	10·0	9·58	9·25	8·46
Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	·01	...	..	1·85	15·34	12·2	7·95	8·15	7·20	6·35	5·05
" 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·1	15·75	10·6	9·55	8·76	8·02	6·63
" 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	17·3	13·55	11·85	9·32	8·01
" 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	8·0	8·37	7·55	9·60
" 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	7·34	6·50	9·04
" 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·33	2·00	1·50
" 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·21	1·32
" 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·35
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In what year examined.

BURMA.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV, 1835	1·05	·6	·3	·2	·14	·1	·09	·08	·06	·07	·08	·05	·06	·05	·03	·03
Victoria. 1840, 1st issue	3·35	3·2	3·0	3·6	3·9	3·7	3·6	1·07	·6	·4	·27	·2	·15	·13	·07	·06
1840, 2nd "	8·5	8·3	9·5	10·35	10·3	10·9	10·25	6·03	1·9	1·3	·85	·6	·45	·32	·32	·23
1862	14·35	15·1	16·1	16·5	17·4	16·9	16·8	17·4	16·45	14·7	14·05	12·85	12·2	10·37	10·50	10·10
1874	1·0	·9	·9	·8	·8	·9	·8	·8	·65	·68	·65	·65	·55	·43	·42	·40
1875	1·35	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·2	1·05	1·2	1·04	1·05	1·05	·9	·9	·64	·67	·68
1876	1·2	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·02	1·2	1·0	·98	1·0	·95	·85	·68	·71	·67
1877	4·2	4·3	4·4	4·3	4·4	4·3	4·03	4·4	4·2	3·75	3·5	3·25	3·0	2·58	2·60	2·49
1878	2·65	2·65	2·8	2·8	2·9	2·8	2·5	2·7	2·05	2·45	2·35	2·15	2·0	1·60	1·76	1·63
1879	1·6	1·5	1·65	1·7	1·9	1·9	1·7	1·9	1·75	1·7	1·55	1·4	1·4	1·19	1·17	1·17
1880	2·4	2·3	2·35	2·5	2·4	2·4	2·1	2·4	2·2	2·02	1·9	1·65	1·65	1·36	1·35	1·34
1881	·7	·6	·6	·5	·4	·5	·4	·45	·3	·35	·28	·3	·3	·21	·20	·20
1882	5·2	5·15	4·9	4·5	4·3	4·3	3·8	3·9	3·5	3·2	3·05	2·75	2·5	2·06	2·08	2·03
1883	1·5	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·1	1·2	1·07	1·05	1·0	·95	·9	·68	·66	·62
1884	2·7	2·8	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·4	2·1	2·25	1·95	1·85	1·7	1·61	1·45	1·25	1·24	1·22
1885	5·8	5·7	5·2	4·9	4·9	4·7	4·15	4·5	4·1	3·7	3·45	3·0	2·9	2·38	2·47	2·33
1886	2·9	2·8	[illegible]	2·8	2·7	2·7	2·35	2·4	2·15	1·98	1·85	1·85	1·65	1·34	1·31	1·32
1887	8·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	7·4	6·9	6·6	5·8	6·0	5·53	4·8	4·6	4·3	3·7	3·15	3·21	2·96
1888	1·75	[illegible]	·9	2·3	2·4	2·3	2·05	2·3	2·2	2·0	1·95	1·8	1·65	1·34	1·40	1·42
1889	4[illegible]	[illegible]	3·9	4·0	3·96	3·9	3·5	3·5	3·2	2·9	2·65	2·45	2·3	2·01	1·90	1·99
1890	12·[illegible]	[illegible]·4	11·7	10·7	10·2	9·7	8·5	8·3	7·7	6·67	6·15	5·55	5·0	4·28	4·35	4·23
1891	3·95	3·8	3·7	3·8	3·5	3·6	3·25	3·2	2·8	2·6	2·6	2·3	2·0	1·78	1·76	1·80
1892	7·4	7·5	7·3	6·9	6·9	6·4	5·5	5·85	5·4	4·85	4·4	4·0	3·7	3·28	3·21	3·08
1893	1·6	2·5	2·8	3·25	3·4	3·5	3·02	3·2	3·0	2·8	2·6	2·45	2·2	1·93	1·95	1·98
1897	...	...	...	...	...	·05	·04	·07	·06	·1	·1	·09	·08	·10	·07	·04
1898	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·25	·2	·24	·29	·3	·25	·25	·21	·18	·19
1900	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	7·35	8·9	10·4	9·75	8·65	7·75	7·15	5·97	5·45	5·40
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9	4·6	13·3	14·75	13·12	11·3	10·4	8·64	8·30	7·89
Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	2·55	2·95	2·55	2·85	2·23	2·25	2·24
" 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	4·81	8·35	8·8	7·9	6·80	6·37	6·21
" 1905		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	8·1	7·55	6·94	6·46	6·87
" 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	10·35	11·44	11·09	11·65
" 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	11·76	12·23	12·71
" 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·87	2·24	2·75
" 1909		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·07
" 1910	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV	1·65	1·1	·6	·8	·5	·4	·35	·3	·17	·15	·15	·15	·15	·10	·09	·16
Victoria. 1840, 1st issue	4·55	4·1	5·5	4·7	4·7	3·8	3·65	1·3	1·0	·65	·5	·4	·45	·27	·25	·28
1840, 2nd ,,	10·45	12·3	10·6	11·3	11·8	12·5	12·1	7·5	3·5	1·55	1·6	1·2	·95	·62	·55	·66
1864	19·55	19·5	19·5	20·0	20·5	20·5	18·4	21·1	22·0	20·45	19·8	15·9	12·5	11·70	12·14	12·36
1874	·8	·9	·7	·8	·75	·9	·7	·7	·9	·85	·75	·55	·45	·44	·47	·47
1875	1·05	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·04	1·1	·95	1·1	1·3	1·25	1·1	·85	·7	·65	·73	·70
1876	1·25	1·4	1·0	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·35	1·2	1·1	·85	·85	·82	·87
1877	6·0	6·4	6·0	5·8	5·8	5·6	5·4	5·55	5·55	5·4	5·1	4·0	3·2	2·95	3·00	3·17
1878	3·8	3·4	3·45	3·6	3·4	3·2	3·0	3·5	3·5	3·55	3·1	2·5	2·0	1·83	2·00	2·01
1879	2·25	2·2	2·1	2·2	2·1	2·3	2·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·15	1·75	1·5	1·40	1·51	1·55
1880	1·75	1·8	1·8	2·0	1·8	2·1	1·85	2·1	2·15	2·15	2·0	1·7	1·3	1·32	1·37	1·51
1881	·55	·5	·3	·4	·3	·5	·3	·3	·45	·5	·3	·2	·2	·24	·19	·25
1882	3·35	3·0	3·0	3·07	2·9	3·01	3·0	3·07	3·0	3·05	2·9	2·2	1·9	1·67	1·71	1·82
1883	1·5	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·4	1·2	1·25	1·3	1·35	1·15	·8	·68	·65	·68	·75
1884	1·85	1·8	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·65	1·9	2·0	1·9	1·7	1·4	1·15	1·04	1·19	1·16
1885	4·6	4·3	4·1	4·2	4·04	3·9	4·0	4·1	4·15	4·06	3·75	2·05	2·4	2·30	2·34	2·36
1886	2·45	2·2	2·0	2·1	2·2	2·1	2·0	2·0	2·35	2·35	2·0	1·65	1·35	1·28	1·37	1·30
1887	8·1	7·5	7·0	6·4	6·2	6·4	5·75	6·1	5·7	5·05	5·25	3·8	2·95	2·78	2·96	2·91
1888	3·5	3·5	3·4	3·4	3·3	3·1	2·8	2·9	3·2	3·05	2·9	2·25	1·9	1·80	1·80	1·83
1889	4·75	4·4	4·25	4·2	4·27	4·14	3·8	4·0	4·2	3·85	3·7	2·9	2·25	2·13	2·21	2·22
1890	5·05	5·1	5·9	5·5	5·7	5·5	5·6	5·8	6·1	5·55	5·6	4·5	3·5	3·25	3·47	3·53
1891	2·2	2·4	2·5	2·6	2·5	2·9	2·4	2·5	2·7	2·9	2·6	2·15	1·7	1·66	1·66	1·83
1892	5·8	5·5	6·9	6·53	6·5	6·4	5·8	6·1	5·95	6·09	5·6	4·6	3·45	3·27	3·26	3·47
1893	3·2	4·1	5·4	5·0	5·4	4·9	4·7	4·35	4·5	4·4	4·4	3·3	2·5	2·50	2·45	2·46
1897	...	...	...	...	...	·06	·09	·1	·1	·2	·08	·1	·07	·09	·11	·17
1898	...	...	...	...	...	·09	·15	·2	·33	·35	·25	·25	·2	·26	·28	·32
1900	...	...	...	...	...	·1	6·7	7·33	7·5	7·04	7·55	5·9	4·7	4·34	4·41	4·49
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	1·25	2·64	3·9	5·25	6·4	5·0	4·64	5·13	5·21
Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	4·06	4·55	5·4	3·8	3·48	3·65	3·46
" 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·02	8·75	6·0	5·48	5·40	5·66
" 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	9·85	6·55	5·89	6·53	5·89
" 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·55	23·7	19·43	17·00	16·14
" 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·68	8·87	7·93
" 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·36	·55
" 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	·40
" 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In what year examined.

BENGAL.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV, 1835	1·95	1·2	·7	·7	·55	·7	·37	·5	·4	·38	·3	·4	·3	·25	·34	·21
VICTORIA. 1840, 1st issue	4·55	3·95	3·9	4·2	4·8	4·3	3·8	2·65	2·35	2·0	1·15	1·35	·8	·69	·93	·50
1840, 2nd "	10·9	11·4	12·2	12·4	12·4	11·8	11·6	9·5	6·0	4·1	3·0	3·2	2·2	1·76	1·95	1·23
1862	18·1	18·7	19·5	19·5	19·8	18·85	18·55	19·3	20·4	18·15	17·55	17·0	14·95	14·02	13·87	13·87
1874	·95	·9	·9	1·0	1·1	1·03	·8	·8	·95	·9	·75	·7	·55	·74	1·00	·78
1875	1·15	1·1	1·3	1·3	1·35	1·25	1·2	1·1	1·2	1·04	1·0	·95	·9	·92	1·10	·85
1876	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·4	1·4	1·35	1·25	1·25	1·2	1·0	1·03	1·15	1·17
1877	5·05	5·3	5·2	5·3	5·25	5·1	4·73	4·95	5·0	4·5	4·3	3·9	3·4	3·35	3·50	3·32
1878	3·2	3·25	3·3	3·3	3·5	3·2	3·03	3·15	3·1	2·95	2·65	2·6	2·1	2·12	2·16	2·14
1879	2·1	2·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·6	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·16	2·15	1·95	1·65	1·63	1·74	1·76
1880	1·85	1·9	2·0	2·1	2·2	2·3	2·07	2·1	2·0	1·95	1·9	1·8	1·55	1·61	1·53	1·59
1881	·5	·3	·4	·6	·55	·5	·3	·3	·4	·3	·25	·2	·2	·26	·44	·45
1882	2·8	2·7	2·9	2·9	2·8	2·9	2·65	2·65	2·7	2·45	2·4	2·15	1·9	1·82	1·98	1·84
1883	1·15	1·25	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·03	1·1	·85	·75	·86	·86	·86
1884	1·75	1·6	1·8	1·9	1·95	1·9	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·65	1·65	1·45	1·25	1·27	1·47	1·28
1885	4·05	3·9	3·9	3·8	3·8	3·9	3·5	3·6	3·65	3·35	3·1	2·8	2·6	2·45	2·54	2·42
1886	2·15	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·4	2·2	2·1	2·0	2·05	1·98	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·55	1·44	1·61	1·55
1887	5·9	5·9	5·5	5·3	5·1	4·9	4·55	4·6	4·55	4·15	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·0	3·01	3·00	2·94
1888	3·05	3·1	3·1	3·1	3·1	3·0	2·8	2·9	2·8	2·6	2·55	[illegible]	2·0	1·88	2·06	2·11
1889	4·1	4·2	4·1	4·0	3·8	4·0	3·5	3·5	3·45	3·15	3·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·26	2·40	2·45
1890	6·25	6·35	6·0	6·0	5·8	5·8	5·3	5·5	5·35	4·9	4·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·39	3·43	3·71
1891	3·05	3·0	2·9	3·0	2·9	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·05	2·5	2·35	2.2	1·95	1·88	1 85	1·96
1892	8·8	8·1	7·1	6·7	6·35	6·4	5·5	5·7	5·5	5·06	4·65	4·3	3·45	3·22	3·50	3·49
1893	5·35	6·3	6·0	5·5	5·2	5·0	4·5	4·35	4·4	3·9	3·6	3·14	2·8	2·64	2·50	2·53
1894	...	...	...		...	*·17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	·35	·2	·3	·35	·2	·25	·2	·31	·36	·39
1898	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·5	·45	·5	·7	·4	·5	·35	·42	·64	·48
1900	...	...	·	...	...	1·9	8·4	7·9	7·55	6·7	6·2	5·15	4·45	4·33	3·91	4·27
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7	3·2	6·25	7·25	6·9	6·1	5·35	5·11	4·90	5·23
Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·05	7·5	6·55	5·2	4·25	4·07	3·57	3·67
" 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·1	8·35	6·8	5·9	6·03	5·21	5·23
" 1905	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	6·95	6·1	5·74	5·37	5·12
" 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45	16·3	14 17	12·85	12·94
" 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	5·21	5·00	5·60
" 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·11	·88	·97
" 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·40	92
" 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV	2·9	·95	1·0	·6	·6	·7	·4	·5	·45	·35	·4	·3	·25	·25	·39	·19
VICTORIA. 1840, 1st issue	7·7	7·2	7·1	7·4	7·03	7·4	6·5	3·55	2·4	1·4	1·8	1·6	·8	·82	·69	·53
1840, 2nd "	16·9	17·2	16·8	16·6	16·7	14·7	13·9	11·0	6·4	4·72	4·3	2·7	2·15	1·64	1·58	1·15
1862	23·35	23·3	23·4	23·5	22·6	21·5	20·75	21·55	21·5	21·1	19·4	16·8	15·8	16·38	15·87	15·60
1874	·85	·9	·8	·9	·9	·96	·85	·8	·85	·85	1·0	·7	·7	·69	·74	·60
1875	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·04	1·2	1·2	1·22	1·1	1·0	1·0	·94	·95	·93
1876	1·75	1·7	1·9	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·45	1·5	1·65	1·55	1·45	1·2	1·15	1·17	1·26	1·18
1877	5·9	5·8	5·6	5·8	5·6	5·04	4·82	5·3	5·4	4·95	4·5	4·0	3·85	3·55	3·94	3·82
1878	4·1	4·1	4·0	3·8	3·7	3·4	3·4	3·45	3·6	3·6	3·1	2·8	2·75	2·72	2·74	2·72
1879	3·9	3·7	3·9	3·6	3·5	3·4	3·2	3·2	3·2	3·4	2·9	2·5	2·6	2·37	2·46	2·31
1880	2·5	2·6	2·7	2·6	2·7	2·6	2·55	2·45	2·55	2·6	2·15	2·1	2·0	1·78	1·96	1·92
1881	·35	·35	·4	·3	·3	·5	·3	·3	·4	·45	·45	·45	·35	·34	·30	·26
1882	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·6	2·6	2·65	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·5	2·25	2·15	2·0	1·98	2·05	2·09
1883	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·08	1·1	·96	·98	1·2	1·25	1·0	·95	·9	·85	·85	·76
1884	1·9	2·0	1·9	1·8	1·96	1·95	1·9	1·95	2·0	2·0	1·85	1·65	1·55	1·56	1·45	1·62
1885	4·05	4·2	4·2	4·0	4·02	4·0	3·7	4·0	3·95	4·1	3·45	3·15	3·0	2·81	3·13	3·07
1886	2·3	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·3	2·2	2·1	2·25	2·35	2·3	2·12	1·9	1·7	1·72	1·72	1·78
1887	3·1	3·3	3 0	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·1	3·35	3·6	3·45	3·0	2·75	2·75	2·74	2·71	2·63
1888	2·55	2·7	2·8	2·7	2·7	2·8	2·6	2·7	3·0	2·98	2·55	2·4	2·1	2·27	2·30	2·00
1889	2·4	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·8	3·0	2.9	2·8	3·0	3·02	2·8	2·5	2·35	2·22	2·29	2·33
1890	2·65	3·1	3·3	3·7	4·0	4·5	4·2	4·35	4·9	4·65	4·3	3·85	3·45	3·37	3·35	3·64
1891	1·75	2·0	2·3	2·4	2·5	2·7	2·4	2·75	2·9	2·7	2·55	2·3	2·15	2·09	2·21	2·11
1892	2·55	3·2	3·1	3·5	3·7	4·06	3·9	4·2	4·6	4·1	3·95	3·4	3·3	3·11	3·33	3·43
1893	1·35	1·8	2·0	2·4	2·6	3·15	3·0	3·0	3·5	3·2	3·0	2·6	2·75	2·36	2·64	2·57
1897	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·08	·16	·17	·19	·18	·25	·25	·33	·24	·22
1898	...	...	...	...	·01	·36	·6	·56	·5	·58	·5	·6	·6	·79	·62	·44
1900	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	3·4	4·1	4·83	4·4	4·35	4·45	4·0	3·93	4·07	4·03
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	5·45	6·2	5·96	6·8	6·45	6·0	6·14	6·34	6·41
Edward VII, 1903	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	3·08	3·3	3·35	3·3	3·29	3·40	3·59
" 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·32	5·0	5·5	5·15	5·46	4·98	5·28
" 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	5·65	5·5	5·27	5·04	5·19
" 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·5	7·90	8·23	8·48
" 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	6·55	5·83	5·72
" 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·61	·42	·79
" 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02	·59
" 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* So shown in the returns, which must, however, be erroneous, as no rupees were coined in 1894.

In what year examined.

PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV, 1835	2·8	1·4	1·1	·8	·55	·5	·5	·4	·5	·33	·25	·3	·25	·24	·20	·20
VICTORIA. 1840, 1st issue	8·9	7·4	6·8	6·8	5·8	4·7	5·0	3·0	2·45	1·15	·85	1·1	·75	·63	·84	·60
1840, 2nd "	15·35	15·8	16·9	16·7	17·1	15·6	14·75	0·95	5·4	3·25	2·0	2·0	1·35	1·43	1·29	1·13
1862	20·85	20·6	21·0	21·4	20·75	19·25	19·3	18·8	20·6	20·27	18·25	17·0	16·25	15·06	15·28	14·19
1874	·7	·7	·8	·9	·9	1·0	·7	·7	·65	·95	·75	·65	·65	·67	·49	·51
1875	1·0	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·1	·07	·95	1·1	1·15	1·35	·95	·9	1·0	·80	·78	·77
1876	1·4	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·45	1·5	1·4	1·2	1·25	1·13	1·07	1·13
1877	5·25	5·3	5·4	5·2	5·1	5·0	4·45	4·5	5·1	4·9	4·55	4·1	3·85	3·58	3·70	3·48
1878	3·9	4·1	4·0	3·7	3·7	3·9	3·5	3·4	3·6	3·5	3·0	3·0	3·0	2·71	2·70	2·69
1879	5·65	5·4	5·3	5·4	4·7	4·8	4·3	4·2	4·4	4·1	3·55	3·5	3·25	3·00	3·11	2·93
1880	3·1	3·0	3·15	3·0	3·0	3·05	2·75	2·8	2·9	2·75	2·45	2·35	2·4	2·17	2·02	1·93
1881	·2	·3	·2	·3	·3	·3	·25	·25	·2	·35	·25	·25	·35	·21	·19	·19
1882	2·4	2·6	2·3	2·5	2·4	2·35	2·35	2·3	2·6	2·4	2·4	2·1	2·0	1·96	1·82	1·82
1883	·65	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·8	·75	·79	·85	·85	·85	·65	·71	·70	·64
1884	2·3	2·1	2·0	2·2	2·1	2·15	1·85	1·85	2·0	2·05	1·9	1·8	1·95	1·54	1·60	1·55
1885	6·2	6·1	6·1	5·8	5·7	5·4	4·7	4·65	5·0	4·55	4·35	3·9	4·15	3·56	3·38	3·36
1886	2·55	2·5	2·55	2·4	2·6	2·5	2·4	2·2	2·3	2·2	2·1	1·97	2·15	1·75	1·66	1·70
1887	2·1	2·2	2·2	2·3	2·45	2·5	2·4	2·45	2·7	2·9	2·85	2·42	2·4	2·19	2·17	2·16
1888	2·45	2·6	2·6	2·5	2·8	2·7	2·5	2·7	2·8	2·65	2·45	2·4	2·25	2·20	2·13	2·09
1889	2·4	2·0	2·6	[illegible]	2·7	2·0	2·0	2·8	2·9	2·9	2·6	2·6	2·3	2·08	2·23	2·19
1890	2·9	3·2	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·8	4·6	4·08	4·1	4·4	4·15	4·15	3·8	3·5	3·33	3·35	3·49
1891	3·05	3·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·25	3·3	3·3	3·2	3·4	3·3	2·85	2·75	2·5	2·46	2·28	2·32
1892	2·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·2	3·6	3·05	3·95	3·96	4·5	4·15	4·0	3·7	3·3	3·26	3·23	3·24
1893	1·2	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·4	2·66	3·0	3·0	3·1	3·3	3·2	3·15	2·75	2·45	2·42	2·42	2·51
1894	...	[illegible]	...	...	*·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	...	...	...	*·01	*·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896	...	...	...	...	*·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897	...	...	...	·06	·09	·18	·31	·3	·2	·29	·2	·35	·3	·21	·17	·21
1898	...	...	...	·03	·16	·2	·4	·5	·6	·75	·6	·7	·6	·42	·54	·50
1900	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	3·9	5·2	5·0	5·15	4·75	4·25	3·95	3·57	3·78	3·88
1901	...	...	...	...		...	3·7	9·53	9·1	9·25	9·8	8·95	8·1	7·61	7·66	7·63
Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	4·15	3·9	3·2	3·31	3·52	3·09
" 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·95	8·51	9·6	7·4	7·38	6·8[illegible]	6·55
" 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08	4·7	4·8	4·38	4·59	4·51
" 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	4·4	4·64	5·26	5·77
" 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	9·27	8·60	8·38
" 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·14	·32	1·62
" 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02	1·00
" 1910	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01
Alwar and Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	...	·01	·01	·01
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

MADRAS.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
William IV	·95	·4	·3	·3	·2	15	·18	·14	·15	·08	·08	·07	·05	·04	·0	·06
VICTORIA. 1840, 1st issue	3·6	3·2	3·7	3·3	3·04	3·2	3·4	1·4	·8	·4	·4	·25	·2	·20	·20	·21
1840, 2nd "	12·35	12·9	12·1	13·1	12·8	12·8	12·7	8·2	3·85	1·9	1·5	1·0	·75	·74	·60	·63
1862	25·3	26·0	25·1	25·25	25·46	24·8	24·0	25·9	26·0	24·0	23·4	21·5	19·0	17·20	17·65	17·63
1874	·75	·7	·7	·7	·7	·7	·65	·7	·7	·65	·65	·55	·5	·49	·54	·54
1875	1·5	1·35	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·25	1·2	1·15	1·0	·95	·91	·99
1876	1·8	1·65	1·6	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·65	1·7	1·6	1·45	1·35	1·25	1·13	1·11	1·15
1877	3·65	3·8	3·9	3·85	3·8	3·8	3·6	3·95	4·25	3·85	3·65	3·5	3·0	2·85	2·77	2·84
1878	2·65	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·6	2·6	2·5	2·7	2·8	2·65	2·5	2·4	2·15	1·94	1·96	2·02
1879	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·9	2·0	2·0	1·9	2·0	2·1	2·0	1·9	1·9	1·65	1·56	1·51	1·53
1880	3·0	2·9	2·9	2·9	3·0	2·81	2·8	2·9	3·07	2·8	2·6	2·45	2·2	2·09	1·92	1·98
1881	·4	·2	·2	·2	·2	·25	·2	·25	·2	·25	·25	·19	·2	·18	·18	·15
1882	3·2	3·1	3·1	3·0	3·1	3·06	2·9	3·1	3·3	3·08	2·85	2·8	2·45	2·24	2·16	2·17
1883	1·15	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·95	·9	·95	1·0	·0	·9	·85	·8	·72	·68	·75
1884	2·95	2·9	2·7	2·7	2·7	2·6	2·4	2·5	2·65	2·45	2·25	2·2	1·85	1·76	1·77	1·71
1885	3·35	3·5	3·3	3·4	3·4	3·4	3·3	3·6	3·7	3·4	3·1	3·0	2·75	2·44	2·42	2·41
1886	1·85	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·9	1·8	1·97	2·2	2·0	1·9	1·85	1·55	1·48	1·44	1·46
1887	4·35	4·4	4·4	4·4	4·3	4·4	4·2	4·3	4·65	4·35	4·0	3·9	3·4	3·17	3·02	2·98
1888	4·8	4·7	4·6	4·3	4·1	4·1	4·0	4·3	4·2	4·0	3·65	3·65	3·15	2·81	2·71	2·63
1889	5·35	5·3	5·0	4·8	4·8	4·5	4·3	4·55	4·6	4·25	3·95	3·8	3·5	3·00	2·91	2·95
1890	4·25	4·6	6·3	6·0	6·2	6·4	5·8	6·15	6·45	6·2	5·8	5·6	4·9	4·35	4·21	4·29
1891	2·65	2·8	3·0	2·9	3·1	3·2	3·2	3·4	3·4	3·3	3·2	3·0	2·6	2·36	2·28	2·30
1892	4·1	4·6	4·6	4·7	4·9	5·06	4·8	5·04	5·4	4·95	4·6	4·55	4·0	3·57	3·32	3·37
1893	4·15	3·8	3·9	3·8	3·9	4·2	3·9	4·02	4·3	3·9	3·6	3·7	3·25	2·88	2·74	2·75
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	·02	·01	·03	·05	·04	·02	·02	·02	·05
1898	...	...	...	...	...	·16	·21	·2	·2	·19	·4	·2	·2	·18	·23	·19
1900	...	...	...	...	...	·06	3·4	3·96	4·6	4·9	4·55	4·75	4·0	3·74	3·64	3·80
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·85	2·4	4·7	4·97	5·7	5·15	4·80	4·83	4·99
Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02	5·8	5·5	4·95	4·25	4·02	3·99	3·84
" 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	5·0	5·4	4·75	4·44	4·55	4·63
" 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	1·0	1·7	1·90	2·17	2·34
" 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	12·63	11·34	10·28	10·00
" 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	9·20	10·34	9·39
" 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·12	·86	·94
" 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	·30
" 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* So erroneously shown in the returns, as no rupees were coined in 1894, 1895 and 1896.

In what year examined.

BOMBAY.

		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	William IV, 1835	·45	·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1	·16	·07	·06	·06	·03	·03	·04	·02	·02
Victoria	1840, 1st issue	1·8	2·1	1·9	2·0	2·0	3·0	2·8	1·2	·5	·39	·25	·2	·15	·13	·11	·06
	1840, 2nd „	7·6	8·9	8·9	9·9	10·2	9·9	8·1	7·0	1·9	1·55	·9	·4	·42	·50	·50	·15
	1862	18·2	19·7	18·9	20·6	21·2	20·8	17·5	17·2	17·5	13·65	12·4	11·3	11·0	10·36	11·50	11·28
	1874	·55	·6	·7	·6	·6	·6	·5	·5	·53	·5	·5	·45	·4	·33	·44	·39
	1875	1·0	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·15	·95	·9	·9	·7	·7	·7	·6	·54	·71	·70
	1876	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·4	1·2	1·2	1·2	·89	·9	·81	·8	·76	·84	·78
	1877	2·45	2·9	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·1	2·7	2·7	2·8	2·2	2·15	2·0	1·85	1·82	1·95	2·00
	1878	2·0	2·2	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·4	1·9	2·0	2·0	1·6	1·75	1·42	1·3	1·25	1·45	1·50
	1879	2·2	2·4	2·5	2·3	2·5	2·4	2·04	2·0	1·9	1·5	1·6	1·4	1·25	1·24	1·35	1·34
	1880	3·2	3·2	3·2	3·3	3·3	3·3	2·7	2·6	2·6	1·9	2·0	1·8	1·6	1·51	1·60	1·60
	1881	·25	·3	·3	·2	·2	·2	·19	·14	·3	·16	·2	·2	·15	·11	·17	·20
	1882	2·65	2·7	2·7	2·7	2·8	2·7	2·3	2·25	2·25	1·7	1·65	1·45	1·4	1·36	1·45	1·37
	1883	·75	·8	·9	·8	·9	·8	·7	·7	·7	·5	·55	·6	·45	·46	·49	·48
	1884	2·2	2·2	2·1	2·3	2·3	2·3	1·9	1·8	1·8	1·45	1·35	1·4	1·1	·99	1·15	1·13
	1885	3·75	3·5	3·6	3·7	3·6	3·5	3·0	3·08	2·9	2·25	2·4	2·0	1·9	1·77	1·96	1·98
	1886	2·75	2·5	2·7	2·6	2·5	2·45	2·1	1·9	1·85	1·5	1·6	[illegible]	1·25	1·18	1·33	1·25
	1887	3·3	3·7	3·6	3·5	3·5	3·5	2·9	2·95	2·84	2·2	2·2	[illegible]	1·75	1·70	1·85	1·81
	1888	4·75	4·5	4·5	4·4	4·3	4·2	3·5	3·1	3·06	2·45	2·25	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·78	1·92	1·88
	1889	3·9	4·5	4·7	4·2	4·2	4·1	3·3	3·3	3·1	2·45	2·45	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·78	1·94	1·96
	1890	8·05	9·0	9·7	9·5	8·1	8·3	6·4	6·2	5·7	4·3	4·35	3·7	[illegible]	3·26	3·37	3·29
	1891	6·75	5·7	5·9	5·4	5·2	5·09	4·0	3·6	3·4	2·6	12·6	2·25	[illegible]	1·91	1·93	1·85
	1892	9·35	7·8	7·6	6·9	7·2	7·3	5·7	5·2	5·0	3·85	3·6	3·35	2·95	2·67	2·82	2·85
	1893	10·8	8·1	7·7	6·9	6·8	6·6	5·2	4·6	4·3	3·25	3·35	2·95	2·5	2·33	2·36	2·28
	1897	...	...	...	·2	·2	·03	·02	·01	·03	·03	·03	·04	·05	·04	·05	·08
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	·65	·48	·4	·35	·39	·3	·39	·2	·18	·25	·23
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	·01	9·8	9·0	7·6	5·9	5·7	4·6	4·25	4·13	4·53	4·19
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	14·3	19·2	15·02	13·75	10·2	9·55	9·07	9·16	8·31
	Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	13·6	11·0	8·1	6·5	6·03	5·76	4·74
	„ 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·45	13·45	11·2	9·2	8·60	7·91	6·75
	„ 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	12·2	9·0	7·90	7·50	5·62
	„ 1906	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1	11·45	9·52	8·39	10·05
	„ 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·55	12·88	9·46	11·60
	„ 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	2·92	2·67
	„ 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·85	2·49
	„ 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12
	Bikaner and Alwar	...	...		...	...	·02	·02	·01	·02	·01	·01	·01	...	...	·01	·01
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

HYDERABAD (BERAR).

		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	William IV, 1835	·45	·4	...	·07	·06	·1	·08	·04	·03
Victoria	1840, 1st issue	1·8	3·2	1·7	2·35	2·43	3·34	1·6	1·2	·5
	1840, 2nd „	8·3	7·8	8·6	10·6	10·3	9·24	6·6	3·1	1·9
	1862	19·4	17·6	19·1	20·4	20·7	21·34	13·3	16·2	15·55
	1874	·65	·5	·6	·7	·7	·5	·42	·5	·55
	1875	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·1	·8	·9	·9
	1876	1·65	1·2	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·6	·9	1·2	1·0
	1877	3·15	2·7	3·0	3·1	3·25	3·1	2·1	2·6	2·45
	1878	2·1	1·7	2·1	2·3	2·2	2·1	1·5	1·7	1·7
	1879	1·95	1·6	2·0	2·0	2·04	2·0	1·4	1·5	1·5
	1880	2·9	2·7	3·1	3·2	3·1	3·0	1·97	1·95	2·0
	1881	·25	·2	·2	·3	·3	·3	·13	·2	·15
	1882	3·0	2·3	2·6	2·7	2·7	2·6	1·8	1·9	1·9
	1883	·75	·5	·7	·7	·95	·67	·5	·6	·57
	1884	2·1	1·7	2·0	2·0	2·3	2·1	1·4	1·5	1·45
	1885	3·65	2·7	3·2	3·1	3·3	3·1	2·2	2·4	2·3
	1886	3·1	2·3	3·0	2·8	2·7	2·4	1·6	1·7	1·7
	1887	4·0	3·6	3·7	3·8	3·7	3·3	2·4	2·5	2·5
	1888	6·2	4·3	5·1	4·7	4·7	4·1	3·0	3·0	2·8
	1889	4·7	7·3	5·6	4·7	4·4	5·6	2·7	2·95	2·8
	1890	7·2	16·2	12·6	10·9	8·8	8·4	5·25	5·4	4·8
	1891	6·15	4·4	5·1	4·6	4·1	4·4	2·55	2·6	2·5
	1892	9·0	7·1	7·3	6·6	7·4	8·6	4·06	3·95	3·9
	1893	6·45	7·0	6·1	5·6	7·0	6·4	3·55	3·6	3·15
	1897	...	...	...	·08	·07	·01	·17	·01	...
	1898	...	...	...	...	...	·6	...	·2	·2
	1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	18·6	11·8
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·82	18·0	29·1
	Edward VII, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3
	TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

N. B.—The figures of the "Berar" Treasuries are included under "Central Provinces" since 1904.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the four months, April to July, of									
	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	92	1,05	92	1,32	1,04	1,19	1,59	1,45	1,50	1,43
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	69	74	87	96	90	93	96	1,62	1,70	2,62
Spirits and liqueurs	21,39	22,01	24,57	24,66	25,97	22,36	30,39	31,29	30,81	35,50
Wines	1,11	1,23	1,16	1,12	1,18	1,15	1,24	1,26	1,12	1,73
Opium and its alkaloids*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Petroleum	19,19	19,03	16,62	15,19	13,96	14,24	15,54	18,36	17,29	16,04
Silver, bullion and coin (*a*)	9,62	16,57	12,61	14,14	13,49	12,43	17,51	23,20	22,66	76,41
Sugar (countervailing duties, [illegible]	12,24	13,48	1,67	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sugar (countervailing duties [illegible]	—	2,12	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (*a*)	59	63	69	73	96	95	1,24	1,14	1,56	8,68
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	3,61	3,79	3,83	4,22	5,39	5,57	6,61	7,55	6,35	7,07
Sugar (ordinary duties)	9,78	8,54	7,52	9,49	5,35	15,92	11,10	10,05	12,55	13,15
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	3,11	3,33	3,81	3,37	3,33	3,80	4,78	4,32	4,49	5,37
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	16,38	18,22	16,75	16,59	20,26	21,93	22,52	16,23	18,20	18,19
„ white	10,[illegible]4	6,23	6,56	8,74	9,97	7,87	12,59	10,87	6,75	9,69
„ coloured	6,80	6,69	8,13	8,95	9,28	9,38	10,62	11,57	6,83	11,21
Other goods	5[illegible]	38	63	96	1,08	1,10	1,15	1,27	94	1,44
Metals (excluding silver bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	7,65	10,87	9,93	12,56	9,50	10,17	12,66	18,32	13,46	16,91
Oils (excluding petroleum)	50	54	34	30	36	72	66	60	37	49
Manufactured articles	17,03	17,14	19,50	21,90	22,94	23,56	27,74	29,98	26,76	33,55
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	2,82	2,69	2,61	3,03	3,64	3,30	3,87	5,63	4,38	4,89
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,45,56	1,55,29	1,38,84	1,48,32	1,48,61	1,56,57	1,82,78	1,94,73	1,77,73	2,64,40
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	4,7[illegible]	5,[illegible]3	5,93	5,90	6,48	6,52	8,70	8,98	9,88	9,43
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	27,27	40,95	38,77	41,53	36,80	40,57	36,62	27,22	30,33	39,00
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	2,73	2,91	3,11	3,25	2,85	3,20	3,54	3,17	3,40	3,40
GRAND TOTAL	1,80,2[illegible]	2,03,68	1,86,65	1,99,00	1,94,74	2,06,86	2,31,04	2,34,10	2,21,34	3,16,23
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	53,69	55,44	48,52	50,59	51,45	55,35	67,39	56,52	58,85	74,54
Bengal — Exports	4,30	4,96	4,86	5,67	7,02	4,50	3,29	1,53	3,37	5,83
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	12	22	31	25	32
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	..	...	...	2	...
Bombay — Imports	51,83	62,08	51,76	58,39	57,71	58,89	67,43	76,44	69,23	1,29,20
Bombay — Exports	9[illegible]	1,38	71	95	63	53	54	78	95	65
Sind — Imports	15,42	16,35	12,16	11,47	12,77	15,79	14,85	20,54	15,31	21,49
Sind — Exports	76	45	29	53	40	1,02	1,44	32	80	54
Madras — Imports	11,74	11,73	13,60	12,87	12,99	11,82	15,45	18,88	16,74	18,45
Madras — Exports	1,91	2,32	2,82	2,53	1,59	2,32	3,88	4,14	2,02	1,89
Burma — Imports	10,97	9,69	12,84	15,10	13,69	14,60	17,44	22,04	17,35	20,40
Burma — Exports	19,35	3[illegible],94	30,09	31,85	27,16	32,20	27,47	20,45	23,17	30,09

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(*a*) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

C. W. E. COTTON
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, August 5, 1910



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March 1910.

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1742 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th August 1910:—

No. 411 of 1910.—Kavasjee Kharshedjee Bhappu, chief engineer, in charge of the Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mills, Karachi. *An improved oil mill.*

No. 412 —Wilford Arthur Peloquin Cosserat, district engineer of signals, Bengal Nagpur Railway. *A new or improved hand release bolt lock for railway points.*

No. 413 of 1910.—Arthur Reginald Angus, solicitor, of Spit Road, Mosman in the state of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and relating to the running gear of railway cars.*

No. 414 of 1910.—George Alfred Julius, engineer, of Ocean street, Woollahra, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, Australia. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for printing and issuing tickets or checks of different denominations and for registering and totalling numbers and indicating the totals.*

No. 415 of 1910.—N. D. Harri Ram and Brother, engineers and iron founders, merchants and government contractors, Rawal Pindi city, Punjab. *The simplex patent latrine seat.*

No. 416 of 1910.—Antonio Montagna, gentleman, of 173, Corso Umberto 1, Rome, Italy. *Improvements in or relating to the telegraphic and telephonic transmission of pictures.*

No. 417 of 1910.—Charles Frederick Bellgrove, sign painter, of "Kya Lami" Port Lincoln, State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved scoring board for counting without figures.*

No. 418 of 1910.—Joseph Edward James Edmonds, fitter, of the Goldfields Water Supply, Kalgoorlie, in the State of Western Australia, Commonwealth of Australia. *An automatic water pipe cleaner.*

No. 419 of 1910.—George William Shailer, fruit grower, Palmerston North, Charles Collis, farmer, Longburn, David Collis, farmer, Kairanga, and John Collis, farmer, Kairanga, all in the Provincial District of Wellington, in the Dominion of New Zealand. *An improved lid for milk jugs and the like.*

No. 420 of 1910.—William John Arthur Wilson, inventor, at present residing at 4 Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, Bengal, India. *Facilitating the launching and landing of aeroplanes and such aerial craft, to be called " Wilson's slack tyre".*

No. 421 of 1910.—The Westinghouse Metal Filament Lamp Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 2 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England. *Process for decarbonizing metallic filaments for incandescent electric lamps.*

No. 422 of 1910.—James Hodgkinson, engineer, of 4 Halton Bank, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in apparatus for evaporating brine for the production of salt, or for evaporating liquid from other solutions.*

No. 423 of 1910.—John Storer, chemical engineer, of No. 8 Colvin Road, Hawthorn, in the state of Victoria, and Commonwealth of Australia, and George Cornelius de Witt, metallurgist, of The Stock Exchange Club, Collins street, Melbourne, in the said state. *An improved method of and means for obtaining perfect incandescence of gas mantles with a greatly diminished consumption of gas.*

No. 424 of 1910.—Emil Witzenmann, manufacturer, of 48 Holzgartenstrasse, Pforzheim, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to metal tubes.*

No. 425 of 1910.—B. A. Baldwin, prospector, Maymyo, Burma. *A hydraulic motor.*

No. 426 of 1910.—Thomas Williams, civil engineer, of 1, Gilfach street, Bargoed, Glamorganshire, South Wales. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewage, foul waters, and the like.*

No. 1743 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 558 of 1909.—Antonio Calichiopulo, engineer, of 7 Via Lagrange, Turin, in the kingdom of Italy. *Improvements in and [illegible]ing to sighting devices.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 641 of 1909.—Amon Thatcher Noe, doctor of medicine, of 2 Ma[illegible] Avenue, city, county, and state of New York, United State[illegible] America. *An improved pneumatic renovator or carpet sweeper.* (Specification filed 25 June 1910.)

No. 1 of 1910.—Noel Ray Stiles, commercial traveller, of 34 Leadenhall street, London, E.C. *Improvements in devices for automatically delivering articles.* (Specification filed 3 August 1910.)

No. 4 of 1910.—Osman Halliday, East India merchant, of 57½ Old Broad street, in the city of London, England. *An improvement in rice and other grain milling hullers and cones.* (Specification filed 3 August 1910.)

No. 22 of 1910.—Louis Lumiere, manufacturer, of 262 Cours Gambetta, Lyons, France *Improvements in diaphragms for acoustical instruments.* (Specification filed 3 August 1910.)

No. 64 of 1910.—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrick, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in and relating to the production of nitrates.* (Specification filed 2 August 1910.)

No. 65 of 1910.—Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrick, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in the manufacture of nitrates.* (Specification filed 2 August 1910.)

No. 121 of 1910.—Feodor Lehmann, merchant, Claudiustrasse, No. 5, Berlin N.-W., in Germany. *Improvements in processes of manufacturing vegetable glue.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 190 of 1910.—Thomas Aitken, M.I.C.E., surveyor, of County Buildings, Cupar-Fife, Scotland. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for distributing liquids on roads.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 198 of 1910.—Albert Edward Partington, instrument fitter, 389 Riley street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved multiple fusible cut out for electrical circuits.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 199 of 1910.—William Alexander Shephard, engineer, of Walter street, Granville, in the state of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved stop for doors.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 231 of 1910.—William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain. *Improvements in connection with apparatus for drying tea-leaf and other produce.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 257 of 1910.—Ludwig Clamor Marquart, doctor, of Beuel on the Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improved means for combating fungoid diseases on plants.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 267 of 1910.—Charles Allan Dickson, mining engineer, of Kodarma, in the Presidency of Bengal, British India, and Noel Lindsay Burton-Jones, mica miner, of Taraghatty, in Bengal aforesiad. *Improvements in railway diamond and other crossings.* (Specification filed 30 July 1910.)

No. 272 of 1910.—Charles William Martin, locomotive foreman, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Bilaspur, in the Central Provinces of British India. *An improved apparatus for exchanging articles between a running train and station staff.* (Specification filed 30 July 1910.)

No. 278 of 1910.—Benjamin Edward Reina Newlands, analytical chemist, of 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, in the city of London, England, and Richard Marion Parkinson, civil engineer, of 19 Waldeck Avenue, Bedford, in the county of Bedford, England, late of 93 Lincoln road, Peterborough, in the county of Northampton, England. *Improved preparation to be employed in making electrolyte for primary batteries* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 304 of 1910.—Societe Pour L'Exploitation Des Brevets D'Aiguillage Samaia of 92 Rue de la Montagne, Brussels, in the kingdom of Belgium. *Safety apparatus for actuating points of tramway lines from the car platform.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 311 of 1910.—Tyer & Company, Limited, engineers, of Ashwin street, Dalston, in the county of London, England. *Improved apparatus for exchanging tablets used in the staff or tablet system of railway working.* (Specification filed 3 August 1910.)

No. 313 [illegible]o.—Emil Gustav Stark, manufacturer, of Schulstrasse 41, Altchemnitz, near Chemnitz, in the German Empire. *A process of combing, carding and roving smooth vegetable fibres and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 28 July 1910.)

No. 1744 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of th undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each :—

No. 25 of 1901.—Lala Shambhoo Nath. *Shambhoo gold-testing scheme.* (From 19 August 1910 to 19 August 1911.)

No. 98 of 1901.—Michael Idvorsky Pupin. *The art of reducing attenuation of electrical waves and apparatus therefor.* (From 2 October 1910 to 2 October 1911.)

No. 8 of 1902.—Harichund Muncharam. *Iron and steel fire and thief proof treasure safes.* (From 11 August 1910 to 11 August 1911.)

No. 10 of 1902.—Constant Eliet. *Improvements in the construction of floors, girders, joists, partitions and the like from trussed beton.* (From 16 August 1910 to 16 August 1911.)

No. 274 of 1902.—The Automatic Aerator Patents, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the aeration and bottling of liquids.* (From 23 August 1910 to 23 August 1911.)

No. 35 of 1903.—Ardeshir Muncherji Dastur. *Improvements in cotton gins.* (From 8 August 1910 to 8 August 1911.)

No. 38 of 1903.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in storage batteries.* (From 26 August 1910 to 26 August 1911.)

No. 227 of 1903.—Roland Hayes Gahagan. *An improved method of securing and fixing in position curved flooring and roofing plates.* (From 24 August 1910 to 24 August 1911.)

No. 276 of 1904.—Harry Lee. *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of salt.* (From 4 August 1910 to 4 August 1911.)

No. 307 of 1904.—William Charles Stephens. *Improvements in chucks or tool holders for rock drilling machines.* (From 19 August 1910 to 19 August 1911.)

No. 180 of 1905.—Henry William De Stuckle. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of caustic alkalis or analogous hydrates.* (From 21 November 1910 to 21 November 1911.)

No. 281 of 1905.—Carl Bergmann. *Improvements in and relating to flyer spindles for spinning, doubling, twisting and like machines.* (From 16 January 1911 to 16 January 1912.)

No. 375 of 1905.—Wilfred Arthur Peloquin Cosserat. *Improvements in pneumatic and like railway signalling systems and apparatus therefor.* (From 12 March 1911 to 12 March 1912.)

No. 454 of 1905.—William Bruce Thompson. *A jute reaping machine.* (From 31 August 1910 to 31 August 1911.)

No. 553 of 1905.—Khursedjee Sorabjee Jussawalla. *A floating apparatus for developing water power from the currents of rivers obviating the necessity of any masonry work and for raising water to any height for irrigation and other purposes.* (From 14 August 1910 to 14 August 1911.)

No. 89 of 1906.—Arnold Robinson Burrowes. *A combined valise and bivouac tent.* (From 11 September 1911 to 11 September 1912.)

No. 147 of 1906.—Arthur Greenwood Kershaw and Saxby and Farmer, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus for controlling traffic on single line railways.* (From 7 September 1910 to 7 September 1911.)

No. 274 of 1906.—Frederick Robert Jones. *An improved mill for grinding corn or other like substances to be called "The Kaisar-i-Hind Mill."* (From 3 September 1910 to 3 September 1911.)

No. 336 of 1906.—Carl Bergmann. *An improved winding device for spinning, doubling, twisting and like machines.* (From 5 February 1911 to 5 February 1912.)

No. 410 of 1906.—The Imperial Automatic Light, Limited. *Improvements in acetylene storm lamps.* (From 21 September 1910 to 21 September 1911.)

No. 438 of 1906.—Varajlal Karsondas Davda. *Improvements in lamp chimneys of mica.* (From 22 December 1910 to 22 December 1911.)

No. 1745 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respec[illegible]ntioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section ([illegible] said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions [illegible] India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 371 of 1905.—The Utility Cotton Picker Company. *Improvements in hand cotton harvesters.* (Specification filed 5 May 1906.)

No. 462 of 1905.—Jacob Lorenz. *Improvements in ventilators.* (Specification filed 4 May 1906.)

No. 467 of 1905.—Victor Charles John Nightingall. *Improvements in and relating to controllers for use in connection with the ignition and extinction of gas burners.* (Specification filed 5 May 1906.)

No. 549 of 1905.—Societe Anonyme Matthey and Company. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of electrical-insulating and non-heat conducting compositions.* (Specification filed 5 May 1906.)

No. 154 of 1906.—Victor Watson Riley and Herbert William Rowing. *Improvements in and connected with electric arc lamps.* (Specification filed 4 May 1906.)

No. 155 of 1906.—Louis Nissim. *Improvements in or relating to lamps, stoves and like apparatus for burning liquid fuel.* (Specification filed 4 May 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 386 of 1900.—Guglielmo Marconi and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 1 May 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.*).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R a.
(a)	[illegible]al, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an [illegible]natory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b)	Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c)	Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0 1
	Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d)	Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
	" " " " 1906	1 0
	" " " " 1907	1 0
	" " " " 1908	1 0
	" " " " 1909	1 0
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1910 are:—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery.* R a. p.	*Retail rate* For any quantity below *6 lbs. in one delivery.* R a. p.
16-oz. tins	5 0 0	6 0 0
8 " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
4 " "	1 4 0	1 8 0

Carriage or postage extra. Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8-8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11-8 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R	
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8	per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11	„

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready [illegible] Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of [illegible]ers, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended [illegible]r the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i Ibrahim Beg," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian, is obtainable from the office of the Board of Examiners, 20, Park Street, Calcutta, price R5 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th August 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th August 1910.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In England.		Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In Transit between India and England.		Reserve. Securities (Purchase price).			Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	5,53,74,700	20,43,67,765	25,97,42,465	13,20,21,297	*28,72,770	7,86,970	6,36,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	31,93,55,983	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpur	...	2,71,96,435	2,71,96,435	5,35,19,469	42,39,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,77,58,589	(b) Nominal value.—R2,24,24,292
Lahore	...	3,51,41,335	3,51,41,335	2,70,45,678	1,09,93,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,39,298	
Bombay	2,38,49,620	13,52,29,375	15,90,78,995	4,49,37,588	2,44,58,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,93,95,650	
Karachi	...	1,22,03,695	1,22,03,695	27,63,335	16,05,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,69,040	
Madras	93,71,415	5,48,32,660	6,42,04,075	2,66,36,685	37,59,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,03,95,775	
Rangoon	...	2,85,04,510	2,85,04,510	6,00,46,205	43,90,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,44,36,540	
	8,85,95,735	49,74,75,775	58,60,71,510	34,69,70,257	5,23,18,702	7,96,970	6,36,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	58,37,50,875	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			29,45,635	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									6,25,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			58,31,25,875	TOTAL RESERVE R									58,31,25,875	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th August 1910.

† The silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th August 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees.

R. W. GILLAN,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH AUGUST 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.												
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.		Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	180	11	21	19	23[illegible]		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	200	...	11	13	225		...	...	...	...	2	...

ERRATUM.—The figure in the column for coinage of new rupees in the Calcutta Mint should be 3 lakhs of tolas in the statement published in last week's Gazette.

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 7th August 1910

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th August 1910.

LIABILITIES.	R	a	p	ASSETS.	R	a	p
Capital paid up . . .	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities . .	2,57,29,335	0	[illegible]
				Other authorized Investments	59,54,240	0	[illegible]
Reserve Fund . . .	1,73,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,51,33,293	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 90,94,191 a. 9 p. 9; Public Deposits at Branches 1,10,72,571 13 5	2,01,66,763	7	2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	3,39,82,356	2	9
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,52,67,439	9	5
				Balances with other Banks .	50,11,990	3	8
				Bullion	...		
				Dead Stock	21,85,057	0	7
				Stamps	12,718	1	2
				Sundries . . .	3,93,280	3	0
					13,36,69,709	4	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .	18,12,49,948	0	6	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office * R 6,68,77,426 a. 0 p. 4; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches † 4,03,22,018 10 9	10,71,99,445	1	1
Bank Post [illegible] . .	7,21,561	0	1				
Sundries	14,30,881	13	11				
RUPEES .	24,08,69,154	5	8	RUPEES .	24,08,69,154	5	8

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R9,83,235 0 0
† Do. do do. R6,29,267 8 0

R16,12,502 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 11th August 1910.

N. H. MATHESON
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent
Percentage 52·65

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTICE.

The Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held on the 17th, 18th and 19th November 1910.

J. McNEILL,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR,
19th July 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 39 OF 1910.

In the matter of Ismail Musajee, contractor, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismail Musajee, son of Musajee Vally Bhoy, contractor, now a civil prisoner in the Central Jail, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of July 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 25th day of July 1910 against the said Ismail Musajee.

RANGOON ;
The 27th day of July 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

In the Court of the District Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Insolvency Petition No. 24 of 1910.

C. W. Laprenais residing in St. John's Church Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore (petitioner)

C. S. Narain Chetty and others (creditors).

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 24th August 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

A. RAMAYA PUNJA,
District Judge.

BANGALORE;
The 1st August 1910.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th August 1910.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. J. Chatterji, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Official Receiver of the High Court during the absence of Mr. K. Shelley Bonnerjee on leave or until further orders.

By order,
W. R. FINK,
Registra.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd August 1910.

No. 88.—The services of No. 1390, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Culpankam Virasami Rajagopal Pillai, I.S.M.D., Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, for civil employment, with effect from the 1st July 1910.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 8th August 1910.

No. 10.—Mr. F. E. R. Calvert, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, attached to No. 3 (late 12) Party, Northern Circle is granted privilege leave for two months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st September 1910 or any subsequent date.

W. J. BYTHELL, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 6th August 1910.

No. 8.—Mr. Munshi Lal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 3 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 5th September 1910 or any subsequent date as his services can be spared.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Bt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 5th August 1910

No. 92.—Mr. Hanuman Prasad, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th August 1910.

J. ECCLES, M.A.,
for Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 3rd August 1910.

No. 584-*C*.—Major A. B. Drummond, I.A., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, is granted privilege leave for 15 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th July 1910.

By order,

R. E. HOLLAND,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 29th July 1910.

No. 962-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Neemuch by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1376-I, dated the 25th April 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India hereby directs that in Foreign Department Notification No. 2113-I.B., dated the 25th May 1906, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1665-G., dated the 21st July 1909, for the words "an annual payment" the words "a quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly payment, at proportionate rates" shall be substituted.

No. 964-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (*b*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Nowgong by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 5024-I., dated the 24th December 1891, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India hereby directs that in Foreign Department Notification No. 1660-G., dated the 21st July 1909, for the words " an annual payment " the words " a quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly payment, at proportionate rates " shall be substituted.

By order,

T. PLOWDEN,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ziarat, the 5th August 1910.

No. 941-Z.—Major W. W. Bickford, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, under Article 220 of the Army Regulat[illegible]dia, Volume II, with effect from the 24th August 1910, or such subsequent date as he [illegible]il himself of it.

No. 942-Z.—Captain A. E. S. Scott, 2nd in Command of the Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed to the Command of the Corps in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Major Bickford, or until further orders.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Major,

First Assistant.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 1st August 1910.

No. 32.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i.e.*, 30th July 1910 :—

Lieutenant H.A. B. Digby-Beste, R.I.M., 6 months.

A. W. McARTHUR,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
H/999 of 07-08.	Ma/61 69141	100	Mohim Chandra Chakravarti, Munsiff, Barisal.

S. C. MITRA,

Assistant Comptroller-General, in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;

The 9th August 1910.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Agra, this 3rd day of August 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—25217, Gunner, William Herbert Friend.
Age—26 years.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches.
Colour of - Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Comedian.
Date of enlistment—2nd July 1906.
Place of enlistment—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which born—Liverpool, Lancashire, Liverpool.
Date of desertion or absence—31st July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Calcutta.
Marks—2 scars, back of left thigh; 2 small scars, left cheek.
On furlough.
Under 5 years' service.

G. W. HICKIE, Lieut.,
Commanding 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Report of a D[illegible]r or Absentee without leave from the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, [illegible] dated at Fyzabad, this 5th day of August 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—8233, Private, Harold Clarke.
Age—23 years and 4 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—General Labourer.
Date of enlistment—5th October 1905.
Place of enlistment—Hull.
Parish and County in which born—Hull, Yorkshire, England.
Date of desertion or absence—4th August 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Fyzabad.
Marks—Left forearm.
Under 5 years' service.

H. HAGGARD, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding East Yorkshire Regiment

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, dated at Kamptee, this 6th day of August 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—7585, Private, Percy Mullineux.
Age—27 years.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Boot-maker.
Date of enlistment—22nd March 1902.
Place of enlistment—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parish and County in which born—Worsley, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—4th August 1910
Place of desertion or absence—Poona Prison.
Marks—Full set of false teeth.
Under one year's service.

J. R. HEELIS, Lieut. for Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 25th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Neemuch, this 5th day of August 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—50906, Gunner, James McCall.
Age—23 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—House decorator.
Date of enlistment—30th August 1906.
Place of enlistment—Guildford.
Parish and County in which born—Lambeth, London, Surrey.
Date of desertion or absence—3rd August 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Second and third toe right foot, webbed to second joint.
A jagged scar, inner side, left wrist. Tattoo right forearm, soldier and woman together, jockey's head inside horse shoe, both in red and black.
On furlough.
Under 4 years' service.

L. E. O. DAVIDSON, Lieut. for Major,
Commanding 25th Battery, R. F. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 14th "King's" Hussars of the Line, dated at Bangalore, this 7th day of August 1910.

Number, Rank, and Name—5628, Private, John Chester.
Age—23 years 7 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Baker.
Date of enlistment—30th January 1906.
Place of enlistment—Leeds.
Parish and County in which born—Huddersfield, York.
Date of desertion or absence—31st July 1910.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Blue scar on nose.
On furlough.
Under 5 years' service.

R. C. STEPHEN, Major,
Commanding 14th "King's" Hussars.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August 1910.

No. 1482-*S. Ap.*—Mr. K. D. Tembe, Superintendent of post o[redacted] grade, is granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 11th July 1910.

Mr. R. W. N. Scroggie, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. D. Tembe, or until further orders.

No. 1487-*S. Ap.*—Babu Kshetrapada Banerji, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 7 days, with effect from the 15th July 1910.

The 5th August 1910.

No. 1550-*S.Ap.*—Mr. K. D. Tembe, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for six days with effect from the 26th July 1910.

No 1555-*S.Ap.*—Syed Akbar Husain, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 20 days with effect from the 19th July 1910.

No. 1560-*S.Ap.*—Mr. G. B. Prussia, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st July 1910.

Mr. L. Gomes, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Rangoon Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. B. Prussia, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 3rd August 1910.

No. 973-*N.*—On return from the leave granted to him in the North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 37, dated the 16th April 1910, the Reverend C. R. Rintoul, Chaplain of the Derajat, resumed charge of his duties on the 20th July 1910.

No. 976-*N.*—The services of the Reverend H. G. Crabtree are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th July 1910, the date on which he relinquished charge of the Chaplaincy of the Derajat.

The 8th August 1910.

No. 1010-*N.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner that a leaflet in the Bengali Language headed "Jugantar, year 1317 fourth year" printed on two pages

of octavo size common paper contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), inasmuch as they have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1), of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner hereby declares all copies of the said leaflet wherever found in the North-West Frontier Province to be forfeited to His Majesty.

No. 1012-N.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare a picture containing portraits arranged round a representation of a fight between Mahalakhshmi and Mahishasura drawn and published by one Sridhar Waman Nagarkar of Nasik City to be forfeited to His Majesty, on the ground that the picture presents as worthy of honour some persons known to be opposed to the maintenance of law and order, and contains expressions which, when interpreted with reference to the circumstances of the present time and in connection with the said persons, are likely to incite to acts of violence and to interference with the maintenance of law and order within the meaning of section 4 sub-section (1) of the said Act.

By order, etc.,

H. N. BOLTON,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 30th July 1910.

No. 11.—In North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Notification No. 4, dated 13th June 1910, under column "Description of Zone" *for* the words "from the right bank block house" *read* "from the centre of the abutment on the right bank."

P. E. DIXON, Colonel,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General
and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province,
Public Works Department.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned Insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvent in J. R. B. Branson, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee :—

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, Address and Description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Hearing.
105 of 1910	29th April 1910	Vanjinakam Rajagopaul Chetty, *alias* Narayanasawmy Chetty, Gumastah, residing at No. 106, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	29th April 1910	26th September 1910.

(*Illegible*),
Ag. Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY OFFICE, MADRAS :
The 9th August 1910.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 16th July 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	2	3	2	1	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	31	46	1
2		Nawashahr (notified area).	4,114	1	4	5	2	1	1	.	..	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	25	2
3		Buffa (notified area)	7,029	...	4	4	3	2	1	...	...	.	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	30	22	3
4		Haripur	5,578	...	5	5	6	3	3	...	...	..	3	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	47	56	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	12	22	34	42	24	18	...	4	...	17	...	9	..	12	7	3	10	24	30	5
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	7	4	11	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	59	16	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	5	9	4	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	26	12	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	7	5	12	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	62	10	8
9		Lakki (notified area)	5,218	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	8	3	11	13	6	7	..	...	...	11	1	...	...	1	3	1	4	20	24	10
11		Kulachi	9,125	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	11
12		Tank (notified area)	4,402	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	12
13	Mardan Sub-Division.	Becketganj-Khwajaganj (notified area)	5,566	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	19	13
		TOTAL	183,882	46	58	104	81	46	35	1	6	...	41	2	[illegible]	...	21	15	6	21	29	23	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during [illegible] week ending Saturday, the 16th July 1910.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 104 births were registered (46 males and 58 females), giving a birth-rate of 2[illegible] per mille of population; 81 deaths were registered (46 males and 35 females), giving a death-rate of 23 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 1st August 1910.

A. L. DUKE, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd July 1910.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of De.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respir disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	1
2		Nawashahr (notified area).	4,114	3	7	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	126	51	2
3		Buffa (notified area)	7,029	5	3	8	6	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	59	45	3
4		Haripur	5,578	6	3	9	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	84	19	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	19	12	31	30	16	14	...	2	...	17	...	4	...	7	5	...	5	22	21	5
6		Nowshera Kalan (notified area).	9,663	3	4	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	38	16	6
7	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	7	11	6	4	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	32	17	7
8	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	3	6	13	5	8	...	5	...	2	1	...	...	5	2	2	4	31	67	8
9		Lakki (notified area)	5,218	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	9	7	16	11	6	5	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	2	4	2	6	29	20	10
11		Kulachi	9,125	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	6	11
12		Tank (notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
13	Mardan Sub-Division.	Becketganj-Khwajaganj (notified area)	5,566	3	2	5	7	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	47	66	13
		TOTAL	183,882	58	52	110	84	42	42	2	7	...	42	3	6	...	24	15	5	20	31	24	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd July 1910.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns—In the 13 Municipal Towns, 110 births were registered (58 males and 52 females), giving a birth-rate of 31 *per mille* of population; 84 deaths were registered (42 males and 42 females), giving a death-rate of 24 *per mille* of population.

E. PENN DAVID,
for Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 6th August 1910.

COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA

Catalogue of books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 30th June 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	SANSKRIT BOOK—RELIGION.				
4	**Saraswati Swami Dayanand.** विरुध्द मत खण्डन [Ved Virudha Mat Khandan Grantha. Criticism on Anti-Vedic Religion.] Pages 2—36. Published by Manager, Vedic Pustkalaya, Ajmer. March 19th, 1910. Royal 8vo. Fifth edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Harish Chandra Trivedi, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,000	...	
5	**Saraswati Swami Dayanand.** आर्य्याभिविनय: [Arya Chivinaya-Vedic Prayers with Hindi explanation.] Pages 2—44. Published by Manager, Vedic Pustakalaya, Ajmer (Dayanandabad 26). March 29th, 1910. Royal 8vo. Ninth edition. **Price, 6 annas.**	Ditto . .	1,000	...	
6	**Saraswati Swami Dayanand.** पञ्च महा यज्ञविधि: [Panch Maha Yag Vidhi. Book of Daily Religions Ceremonies.] Pages 10—80. (Sanscrit and Hindi.) Published by Manager, Vedic Pustakalaya, Ajmer. May 28th, 1910. Royal, sixteen pages. Ninth edition. **Price, 1 anna 6 pies.**	Ditto . .		...	
	SANSCRIT LITERATURE.				
1	**Saraswati Swami Dayanand** वेदाङ्ग प्रकाश सन्धिविषय: [Vedang Prakasha Sandhi Vishaya. Sanscrit Grammar explained.] Pages 4—86. Published by Manager, Vedic Pustakalaya, Ajmer. May 25th, 1910. Royal 8vo. Fifth edition. **Price, 5 annas.**	Ditto . .	1,000	...	
	HINDI BOOK—RELIGION.				
5	**Munshi Shiv Narayan Mitra.** सुखद संगीत. [Sukhad Sangeet. Book of prayers.] Pages 3—39. Published by the Author Shiv Narayan. May 19th, 1910. Twelve pages Royal. First edition. **Price, 2 annas.**	Ditto . .	2,000	...	
	HINDI BOOKS—PERIODICALS.				
5	**Sharma Jai Deo.** अनाथ रक्षक अंक ५. [Anath Rakshak, Ank 5. A Journal of Dayanand Orphanage, Ajmer.] Pages 24. Published by author at Ajmer. April 8th, 1910. Royal 8vo. First edition. **Annual subscription, 1 rupee.**	Ditto . .	850	...	
6	Do. Ank 6. Pages 24. May 24th, 1910. Do. .	Ditto . .	850	...	
7	**Sharma Dalchand.** जांगिरा समाचार अङ्क ३—४ [Jangira Samachar, Ank 3—4. A Monthly Journal devoted to social matters of Jangira community]. Pages 2—20. Published by Brij Lal Mistri at Ajmer. April 13th, 1910. Royal 8vo. First edition. **Annual subscription 1 rupee 8 annas.**	Ditto . .	300	...	
8	**Sharma Dalchand.** जांगिरा समाचार अङ्क३५ [Jangira Samachar, Ank 3—5. A Monthly Journal devoted to social matters of Jangira Community.] Pages 2—16. Published by Brij Lal Mistri at Ajmer. May 21st, 1910. Royal 8vo. First edition. **Annual subscription 1 rupee 8 annas.**	...	...	...	...

S. B. PATERSON,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

11 C2

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER..

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act XIII of 1885), as modified up to 1st June 1910. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st June 1910, with an Index. R2 8*a*. (5*a*.)

The Opium Act, 1878 (Act I of 1878), as modified up to the 1st July 1910. R5 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXXI of 1854 (Conveyance of Land) as modified up to 1st June 1910. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), as modified up to 1st July 1910. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Results of certain Investigations regarding Rats in the Punjab by Captain G. I. Davys, I.M.S. Foolscap. Board. 6*a*. or 7*d*. (3*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Investigation on Bengal Jail Dietaries with some observations on the Influence of dietary on the physical development and well-being of the people of Bengal by Captain D. McCay, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., I.M.S. Super Royal 4to. Board. R2-6 or 4*s.* 3*d.* (9*a.*)

Archæological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Akbar's Tomb, Sikandarh. Super Royal. Cloth. R23 or £1. 15*s.* (14*a.*)

Fauna of British India. "Dermaptera." Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7 8*a.* (5*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India from July to September 1910. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 13. Corrected to 1st July 1910. Royal 8vo. Limp. 11*a.* or 1*s.* (2*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1908-09. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s.* (5*a.*)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, No. 16. Corrected up to the 1st July 1910. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 8*a.* or 3*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTME[illegible]

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in [illegible] and May 1910. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*) each.

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

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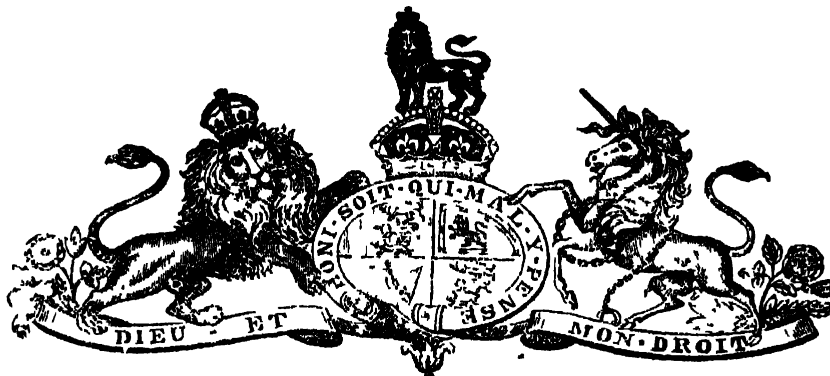
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The Gazette of India

No. 33 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

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WHEAT AND FLOUR	OATS	TURMERIC
BARLEY	LINSEED	GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	JAWAR STALKS
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	BHUSA
RAGI	GHI	BRAN
KANGNI	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
MAIZE	SALT	KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1910	Rice, unhusked 1909	Rice, husked 1910	Rice, husked 1909	Wheat 1910	Wheat 1909	Flour (wheat) 1910	Flour (wheat) 1909	Barley 1910	Barley 1909	Jawar 1910	Jawar 1909	Bajra 1910	Bajra 1909
Burma*—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	34·78	40	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	30·62	29·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	39·02	55·65	55·65	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	36·16	34·04	42·95	43·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Maubin	...	...	32·99	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	35·75	39·75	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	34·78	44·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	34·41	42·11	39·51	36·36	...	...	...	...	18·03	18·03	..	..
Pakôkku	...	...	32·82	36·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	.	.	
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	36·25	40	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	40	45	33·75	47·5	..	...	17·5	25		...	...	...
Central—														
Pabna	...	...	36·87	49·37	...	...	...	...			.	..	...	..
Northern—														
Rangpur	...	...	42·5	53 75	50	50	..	.	.			...		..
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	15	27·5	35	50	..	.		...		..			...	..
Gauhati	17·5 to 20	23·75	32·5 to 37·5	43·75 to 45	...	...	...	...				..	...	..
Bengal*—														
Deltaic—														
Midnapur	...	...	32·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	47·5	51·25	32·5	46·25	...	...	22·5	30	...	..	32·5	...
Central—														
Bardwan	...	...	41·25	51·25	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	..	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	...	...	35·78	38·07	38·07	43·75	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Bihár, south—														
Patna		...	33·12	46·25	30	40	.	...	20	25·62	22·10	..	..	..
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur		.	32·5	55·94	29·06	45	...	...		31·56	...	...		..
Muzaffarpur	.	.	44·37	66·25	33·28	44·37	...	...	20·91	26·56	...		..	...
United Provinces—														
(a) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	24·53	31·93	41·93	47·34	31·72	40·68	39·63	48·28	20·99	26·25	...	...	..	30·57
Central—														
Cawnpore	27·55	28·07	44·43	42·08	33·33	42·08	38·07	45·78	20·78	25·68	21·61	25·68	24·58	25·68
Jhánsi	...	...	44·37	48·44	34·84	45·78	...	...	22·81	26·72	22·81	29·69	...	30·16
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	45·62	50	31·41	39·06	...	44·37	20·47	25·78	...	29·69	...	29·06
Agra	47·29	47·29	58·33	72·71	36·41	45·73	41·56	55·36	25	26·67	27·6	30·78	27·6	30·78
Sub-montane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	20	25	..	...	30	40	...	...	17·81	25	24·37	28·12	25	25
(b) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	44·43	44·43	31·98	43·23	42·08	50	19·53	24·22	23·54	27·6	24·22	26·07
Northern—														
Fyzabad	23·49	26·87	48·12	48·44	31·41	42·08	...	...	19·06	25·42	25	28·12	...	26·87

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	..	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	..	...	28·32	34·78	51·2	65·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	23·27	23·27	63·37	63·37	68·82	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
..	..	...	...	34·22	40·76	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
.	...	...	...	45·07	53·78	50·39	46·72	...	..	...	...	...	...	Henzada
.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	[illegible]	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	18·03	18·03	30·62	33·33	39·51	52·46	68·82	76·10	...	...	.	...	Mandalay
...	...	..	...	21·84	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
..	...	...	...	44·44	53·33	61·54	72·73	...	...	...	...	..	...	Akyab
														Eastern Bengal and Assam—
														Eastern—
...	...	..	...	30	35	42·5	60	...	...	..	.	50	52·5	Chittagong
...	...	..	...	27·5	30	37·5	47·5	...	...	...	...	.	...	Dacca
														Central—
...	...	..	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...	65	55	53·12	52·5	Pabna
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	40	40	37·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	50	50	Rangpur
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·5	45	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	43·75	47·5	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	32·5 to 33·75	...	46·25	...	43·75	62·5 to 65	55	50 to 57·5	50 to 57·5	Midnapur
...	...	...	30	27·5	35	37·5	45	32·5	36·25	70	60	50	48·75	Calcutta
														Central—
...	...	...	...	26·25	35	45	46·25	...	...	...	...	42·5	52·5	Bardwan
														Orissa—
...	...	...	...	32·13	42·34	24·32	38·07	29·11	50·83	...	...	50·78	57·18	Cuttack
														Bihár, south—
...	...	22·19	30·31	22·19	30·94	28·75	35·62	...	...	80	60	50	50	Patna
														Bihár north—
...	...	20	31·56	21·87	34·37	31·87	45	28·75	34·37	80	60	47·5 to 50	47·5 to 50	Bhágalpur
20·94	26·56	22·19	31·87	23·44	33·28	30·78	44·37	25	36·25	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	22·71	31·93	30·57	36·51	...	...	63·75	44·95	52·4	43·12	Benares
														Central—
...	...	20·78	25	23·54	30·78	28·07	34·79	...	...	72·71	55·16	42·08	47·03	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	24·69	32·66	...	55·31	...	...	54·37	43·28	30·06	...	Jhánsi
														Western—
.	.	...	30·78	24·22	29·53	...	43·75	30·78	47·03	...	...	...	45·78	Meerut
...	...	...	26·67	27·08	29·79	34·79	47·29	...	...	...	66·67	47·08	53·49	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	24·37	25	21·25	33·12	24·37	40	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	20	26·67	23·54	33·33	...	...	...	...	63·91	50	50	53·33	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	.	22·19	27·6	23·44	33·33	26·56	38·07	...	...	66·56	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*continued*.

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*) 1910	SESAMUM 1909	GHI 1910	GHI 1909	SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*) 1910	SUGAR, RAW 1909	SALT 1910	SALT 1909	TOBACCO LEAF 1910	TOBACCO LEAF 1909	TURMERIC 1910	TURMERIC 1909	GRASS 1910	GRASS 1909
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	581·82	581·82	...	...	13	14·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	400	400	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	492·31	...	...	16·24	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbin	...	...	492·31	492·31	...	...	17·73	17·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...		492·31	492·31	...	...	22·86	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	492·31	804·76	...	...	22·15	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	492·31	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	492·31	492·31	...	...	21·33	21·33	...		...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan														
Akyab	...		457·14	457·14	...	...	26·67	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	500	400	65	60	15	15·62	50	70	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...		[illegible]	390	72·5	80	18·75	20	135	180	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Pabna	...		560	450	56·25	52·5	18·75	18·75	115	120	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...		480	[illegible]	60	55	...	20	100	100			5	3·75
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára		...	...	...	75	...	...		...	...		...		...
Gauhati	...		...	...	70	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Deltaic—														
Midnapur		...	3[illegible]0 to 510	430 to 440	67·5 to 70	80 to 82·5	17·5	1[illegible]·87	127·5 to 142·5	125 to 140	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	62·5	52·5	470	410	[illegible]	60	15	15	85	82·5	...	...	13·75	15
Central—														
Bardwan	...	...	480	400	75	95	17·5	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	40·73	65	419·01	457·19	57·13	57·13	18·12	11·37	67·19	62·5	...	...	5	5
Bihár, south—														
Patna	57·5	55	447·5	350 to 400	55	60	19·37	20	25 to 45	30 to 50	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Bhágalpur	...	...	470	330	55	68·75	18·59	18·75	120	125	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	[illegible]	355·62	66·77	57·19	19·06	20	200	160	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—														
(*a*) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	54·27	54·27	488·91	378·59	60·36	58·7	23·65	23·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	69·53	66·67	[illegible]	355·12	61·56	50	18·18	17·76	80	80	102·5	95	...	...
Jhánsi	53·38	...	376·25	320	64·06	59·37	20	20	...	...	114·37	80	5·62	5
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	...	400	...	57·19	18·12	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	441·35	376·46	53·33	61·51	18·23	17·76	130	130	113·75	90	0·67	4·01
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahnápur	...	...	440	350	...	...	21·04	20	...		90 and 100	90 and 100	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	460	385	...	50	21·04	20	...	...	100	90	...	2·5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...		485	[illegible]	57·5	48·44	20·94	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw 1910	Straw 1909	Jawar stalks 1910	Jawar stalks 1909	Bhusa 1910	Bhusa 1909	Bran 1910	Bran 1909	Sheep, per score 1910	Sheep, per score 1909	Plough bullocks, per pair 1910	Plough bullocks, per pair 1909	Kerosene oil per tin 1910	Kerosene oil per tin 1909	Districts
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	..	...	...	...	9·14	11·27	...	...	.	...	3·25	3·25	Mergui
...	..	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	...	...	..	2·5	2·5	Tavoy
	...	...	.	...	...	11·85	11·85	.	...			2	...	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·62	1·56	Rangoon
...	..	...	..	...	...	24·06	24·06	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·81	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	14·16	19·75	..	..	...	...	1·69	2·5	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	1·62	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·51	1·62	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	13·62	12·19	23·19	26·67	...	...	...	..	1·69	2·62	Mandalay
...	...	...	.	...	8·8	...	14·1	...	...	...	..	...	1·87	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·25	2·25	Akyab
														Eastern Bengal and Assam—
														Eastern—
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	1·66	1·28	Chittagong
...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	2·12	1·62	Dacca
														Central—
10	7·5	...		...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	2·12	1·62	Pabna
														Northern—
7·5	10	.	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	2·31	2	Rangpur
														Brahmaputra—
		...		...	..	...	...	...	..		...	2·69	2·12	Goálpára
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	1·81	1·94	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Deltaic—
...	3·75	.	...	...	...	...	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·02	1·64	Midnapur
11·25	10	..	.	22·5	20	20·62	23·75	...	...	...	...	2·06	1·5	Calcutta
														Central—
5·62	5·62	..		...	...	33·75	40	...	..	...	...	2·14	1·5	Bardwan
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	.	...	...	6·25	6·25	...	...	...	...	2·06	1·53	Cuttack
														Bihár, south
...	...	...	...	8·12	13·12	22·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	1·75	1·69	Patna
														Bihár, north—
...	...	...	.	...	5·62	...	26·87	...	...	...	...	2·14	1·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	..	6·56	10	20	25	...	...	...	...	2	1·75	Muzaffarpur
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	.	..		7·29	8·91	25·94	34·79	50	50	40	40	2·62	2·06	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	..	6·15	7·97	17·34	28·54	70	70	...	...	2·28	1·94	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·44	Jhánsi
														Western—
...		..	..	...	10	22·19	35·62	...	...	...	...	1·81	2·37	Meerut
11·25	8·75	6·67	...	5·73	6·67	20·16	31·85	...	...	80	80	2·56	2·31	Agra
														Submontane west—
...	...	...	..	3·12	6·72	30	40	60 and 65	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	2·37	2·25	Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	5·62	6·56	20	30	40	40	...	...	2·69	3·62	Lucknow
														Northern—
.	..	...	...	5·62	5·94	...	...	...	...	35	35	2·25	1·69	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
Rajputana—														
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	30·78	.	...	33·12	43·28	.	...	24·92	25·78	32·53	31·25	32·03	31·35
Panjab—														
Southern— Ferozpur	...	25	47·03	47·5	28·91	38·12	33·33	47·5	...	23·44	27·03	28·44	...	26·87
Central— Lahore	25	31·98	50	50	27·6	40	34·74	43·28	17·03	22·86	20·63	29·9	28·59	29·63
South-eastern— Delhi	26·67	28·59	42·13	43·23	33·33	42·08	36·35	45·73	22·24	27·6	36·35	25·78	28·54	28·54
Submontane— Amritsar	27·6	32·66	53·33	55	26·67	35·47	29·63	40	...	...	33·33	...	...	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi	22·19	25	57·19	61·87	29·63	37·19	34·06	42·08	17·76	24·22	29·06	47·19	21·61	28·54
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	55	52·5	28·75	38·12	31·25	42·5	18·12	25	25	30	...	28·75
Multan	22·5	26·56	.	...	28·75	41·87	33·75	...	18·12	25	24·37	31·09	25·62	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshâwar	...	25·62	...	58·7	27·92	37·86	31·51	41·04	13·96	21·2	26·15	39·01	...	27·92
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	68·12	27·97	38·44	...	41·37	...	27·81	...	20·06	...	32·03
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	.		...	46·25	26·67	44·84	...	..	...	26·77	...	30	19·60	32·19
Shikárpur	.	.	46·87	47·5	32·03	43·12	..	...	21·25	25·94	...	...	..	...
Quetta	...	.	...	...	37·66 to 40	42·6 to 45	61·56	74·37	26·77	32·5	25·68	30		...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	45·31	...	...	..	...	.	31·09	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	41·61	...		...	...	26·2	21·60	26·2	...
Poona	...	...	47·08	53·59	...	49·01	..	..	...	..	...	...	32·66	33·33
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	.	...	39·69	...	...	...	...	...	25·47	..	28·49	26·77
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	25	..	30·99	37·5	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	45·62	46·25	36·25	42·08	...	...		26·25	25	28·54	30	30·83
Central Provinces*—														
Western— Nagpur		.	37·5	37·5	33·37	41·62	44·5	57·12	...		26·12	33·75	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	34·75	40	32	41	40	47	...	...	...	...	..	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	35	35	34	41	45	50	.	...	.	...	...	..
Berar—														
Akola	..	...	43·5	41·62	37·75	45·62	...		...	...	24·12	26·62	.	...
Amráoti	..	...	36·75	43·62	38·12	42·5	48	52	...	...	22·25	31·37	.	...
Madras—														
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	30·7	35	29·2	56·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	31	30·4		...
Cuddapah	32·7	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	29·3	34·8	33·3	33·3
Karnul	..	..	...	...	..		.		.	...	...			...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...		...	...	..	..	...	...	–	..	..			...
East Coast, south— Madras	30·6	31·1	52·1	54·8	...	...	.	...	...	...	...		...	...
Tanjore	26·4	35·1	44·1	50·8	...	...	...		...	..	...		.	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	..	..	...			..	...	...		...	...
Southern— Madura		..	...	.	.	.	..	..	...	...	31·9	31·9	44·0	37·6
Mysore—														
Mysore	20	27·75	54	47	53	61·53	53·96	71·98	...	.	28	36·25	...	...
Bangalore	20	32	52	48	52	64	53·28	67·76		...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÀL		OATS		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		ISTRICTS
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Rajputana—
...	...	28·12	33·44	21·61	27·92	...	...	61·56	61·56	114·27	72·66	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Panjab—
...	...	...	25·94	21·87	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	...	25	30·16	19·11	26·67	33·54	50	31·98	39·01	59·27	50	40	47·03	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	30·78	26·67	22·86	29·63	29·63	53·33	...	55·16	...	72·71	42·08	51·61	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	19·27	26·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·59	45	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	...	17·97	27·92	21·35	29·01	50	47·03	...	...	57·13	47·03	38·07	42·08	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
...	...	15	...	20	27·19	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	19·22	27·97	21·77	30·05	29·22	37·03	...	...	...	49·17	...	...	Peshāwar
...	...	...	28·44	18·44	29·06	...	60·92	...	...	...	50	28·12	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	20·31	31·93	...	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	23·59	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·25	Shikarpur
...		34·37	43·75	...		54·60	62·5	46·25	57·5	...	...	...		Quetta
														Bombay
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	34·11	36·35	...	...	...	72·92	57·13	...	...	Sholapur
...	...		...	29·22	35·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...		...	28·85	...	...	...	55	60	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N.-Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...		22·5	28·12	37·5	45	...	...	...	62·5	...	...	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...		...	25·25	33·62	34·75	42·75	...	...	72·37	56·87	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	28·5	29·62	36·37	47	42·5	45	69·5	50	...	47	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...		...	22	30	31	46	30	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	...	...	27	37·12	35·37	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...		...	26·5	36·25	29·75	40·5	...	...	76·87	61·5	...	...	Amraoti
														Madras—
...	...	...	...	51·6	55·8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
26·3	32·2	...	...	...	...	37·6	44·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	37	46	34·2	35·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Karnul
29·7	29·8	...	...	...	...	37·4	37·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	35·5	42·2	...	...	56·6	56·5	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
29·8	32·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·7	61·8	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	48·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
28	37·22	...	...	33	40	52	61·73	68·12	68·12	...	...	...	...	Mysore
28	34	...	...	36	47	60	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909
ajputana— *Eastern*—														
Ajmer	69·53	66·67	400	355·57	55·16	56·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	4·58
anjab— *Southern*—														
Ferozpur	...	...	441·41	380	47 03	50	16·67	16·67	100	92·5	127·97	91·25	...	10
Central—														
Lahore	64·01	61·56	464 06	427·5	47·03	53·33	14·70	14·22	88·91	145·47	123·07	94·11	10	12·66
South-eastern—														
Delhi	69·53	66 67	474·06	441·35	51·61	53·33	17·1	17·4	80	80	123·07	88·85	...	...
Submontane—														
Amritsar	67·5	65	465	445	44·43	53·33	14·37	14·06	...	...		90	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	88·91	426·67	426·67	44·58	53·33	15·31	15·36	100	...	...	100	13 33	13·33
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	420	390	40	51·25	15	15	80	80	...	90	...	...
Multan	67·51	...	417·5	396·25	42·5	..	15·62	15·78	...	...	...	100	...	...
-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshâwar	...	57·66	426·67	337·13	51·2	64·63	15·36	15 36	...	...	138·33	106·67	8·8	3 85
Dera Ismael Khan	...	67·4	...	426 87	47·5	46·25	13·96	13 75	...	...	140	114 53	...	...
nd and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	74·37	70	436·25	400	...	85	.		...	80	107·5	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	73·12	457·5	371·25	...	50	.		58·75	61·25	...	.	...	...
Quetta	...	.	453·54 to 497·03	365 to 420	..		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
ombay— *Deccan and Karnátak*—														
Dharwar	33·33	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	..		...	...	..
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	76·3	84·11	.	..	...	...	-	...	...	...
Poona	...	.	508·75	438·59	75·42	...	..	.	157·92	129·84	.	.	..	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	425	..	73·33	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	..	...		.		...		...	..	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	454·06		...	...	.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	420	380	...	81·87	...	..	.	...		80	...	...
entral Provinces— *Western*—														
Nagpur	79·75	75·25	500	466·62	..	.	21·62	21·62	100	91·62	100	120	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	61·5	59·25	440	360	...	.	22·25	22·25	114.25	88·87	106·62	84 25	6·62	10
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	430	360	..	.	20	20	135	220	97	75	..	...
erar—														
Akola	...	...	409	410	...	..	18	19	95·25	80·62	92·75	86	...	3 12
Amraoti	77·25	66·62	430	380	..	.	18	18	110	150	...	..	8	10
adras— *South, central*—														
Coimbatore	82·7	72·4	487·8	487·9	64	60·8	22·4	21	...	...	83·2	52·8	...	...
Salem	...	..	444 9	410·9	...	...	17·2	16	205·4	171·2	82·3	51·5	..	
Central—														
Bellary	77·3	66·3	571·4	444·6	67·4	71 5	...	...	..	...	...		...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	460·5	394·8	...	...	11 6	16 2	...	...	65·9	49	..	...
Karnul			.		.			.	116·7	74·1	74·8	49·4	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	5 00	400	...	.	15·7	15·7		...		..	.	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	80·2	61	576	444·4	74·1	60·8	12·8	12·8	74·1	82 3	76 5	47·8	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	466·7	400	...	...	18·1	18·1	...	...	...	..	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	574·3	422·3	...	...	17·5	17·9	123·4	139·2	..	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	101·6	75	478	416·2	...	...	11·9	12	106·2	...	...	..	...	...
ysore—														
Mysore	72	75·23	497·13	471·41	72·86	85·62	...	...	197·13*	205·68*	120	102·86	4·48	11·25
Bangalore	63	62	497·13	445·68	77·13	68·54	...	...	240*	205·68*	171·41	137·13	5·86	4·43

*Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
4·69	3·59	7·29	4·53	...	...	27·5	40	100	125	85	85	2	2·25	Ajmer
														Panjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	5	5·78	...	...	85	85	90	90	2·31	2·37	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	6·67	10·47	20	35	140	180	140	200	2·53	2·41	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	13·33	13·33	6·15	6·67	17·76	31·98	80	80	150	145	2·12	1·09	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	7·29	8·91	16·25	28·07	125	120	...	...	2·5	2·44	Amritsar
														Northern—
..	...	10	8·96	10	6·67	16·67	28·54	90	90	80	70	2·31	2·31	Ráwalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...		5	5	20	26·25	100	100	140	140	2·62	2·44	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·59	2·45	Multan.
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	2·55	3·07	5·1	6·77	13·91	27·97	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·75	2·69	Peshâwar
...	...	...	..	...	7·97	...	34·22	...	120	...	120	2·87	2·75	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	203	1·97	Karáchi
...	...	...	..	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	..	...	9·37	7·5	25·16	36·72	100 to 200	160 to 260	...	...	2·25	3·25	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2·37	2·12	Dharwar
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	Sholapur
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·24	2·18	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	35·73	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·98	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·19	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	2·33	2·19	Surat
...	...	..	.	...	...	20	27·5	...	...	..	...	2·34	2·28	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	50	60	90	90	1·87	1·75	Nagpur
														Central—
..	...	...	.	...	...	30	35	60	50	70	65	1·87	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
..	...	...	..	...	...	30	42·5	.	..	30	40	2·25	1·75	Raipur
														Berar—
..		8·25	6·87	...	...	...	...	72	57	63	60	1·87	2·25	Akola
...	...	8·5	5	...	..	41	40	55	55	75	80	2·12	2·12	Amráoti
														Madras—
														South, central—
..	.	4	6·3	11·9	11·9	108·8*	103·1*		...	50	50	2·25	2·25	Coimbatore
7·6	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†		.	2·07	2·16	Salem
														Central—
...	..	6 9	5·2	...	..	...	...	80†	80†	100	100	2·25	2·06	Bellary
..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	2	1·96	Cuddapah
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	2·5	2·11	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
3·6	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	1·72	...	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
..	..	.	..	18·4	7·1	27·8	30·9	98·75†	70†		...	1·79	1·76	Madras
...	...	...	...	12·4	11·6	..	..	130†	130†	...	..	2·1	1·92	Tanjore
...	..	..	...	15·4	...	38·3	44	...	...	...	...	2·39	2·09	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
6·4	5·4	...	...	12·5	12·5	17	16·9	...	..	40	...	2	1·5	Madura
														Mysore—
3·65	10	3·65	8·75	...	...	36·72	...	80	80	100	100	2·62	2·47	Mysore
5·88	7·29	...	...	...	...	33·8	38·12	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2	2·03	Bangalore

*Superior quality † Sheep or goats

C. W. E. COTTON,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, August 12, 1910

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1910 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	.	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	...	..	...	11 3	11 3	12 12	12 12	...	..	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	.	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	.	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 10	7 5	...	...	10 11	10 6	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	..	...	...	10 7	9 13	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	...	.	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 10	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 4	11 12	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	..	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 4	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 5	9 —	..	...	8 15	8 5	10 15	10 15	19 —	19 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 —	14 —	14 13	21 —	20 13	...	...
Arakan												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	9 5	9 5	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	4 —	4 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	.	...	..	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	..
Noakhali	..	.	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	..
Backerganj	...		...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 —	6 —	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 2	9 12	9 12	..	...	.	...
Dacca	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	..	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	12 —	12 —	22 8	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	12 8	12 8	23 —	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Bogra	12 —	12 6	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	..
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	7 —	7 —	..	...	...	7 4	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	.	...	8 —	8 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10	6 10	..	...	7 3	7 9	9 9	9 9	..	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	..	..	3 4	3 8	8 4	8 4	...	..	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	..
Manipur	10 —	11 —	..	...	24 —	24 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	...	..
Nágá Hills	...	...	.	..	10 —	12 —	11 —	13 —	..	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	.	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12 —	12 —	...	...	4 —	4 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	..	...	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	5 8	5 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	..	..	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
Sibságar	...	...	.	...	5 —	5 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	..	...
Lakhimpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	..	9 5	9 5	...	..	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 14	6 14	18 9	18 9	Pegu
...	...	...	...	12 5	10 11	...	...	6 5	6 15	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	16 5	16 5	5 6	5 6	17 13	17 13	Maubin
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	14 —	[illegible]	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 10	8 10	19 12	19 12	Tharrawadi
...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	..	...	7 12	7 12	17 13	17 13	Henzada
...	...	...	...	14 14	13 13	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	..	...	9 7	8 2	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	22 9	22 9	7 14	7 14	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	19 —	19 —	9 5	9 5	17 —	17 —	Mandalay
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	11 6	14 3	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Pakokku
...	...		...	18 —	17 11	23 12	23 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 4	9 7	Sandoway
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
..	...	..		13 —	13 —	..	...	9 8	9 —	25 —	25 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	.	...	20 —	20 —	Noakhali
...	...	..	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	..	18 —	19 —	Backerganj
...	.	...	..	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 12	8 —	17 8	17 8	Maimensingh
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tippera
...	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	..	...	10 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	Dacca
...		...	..	18 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	.	..	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Pabna
...	...	...	..	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	12 —	19 14	19 14	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	Malda
.	.	.	.	17 —	14 4	...	...	13 8	15 —	19 8	19 8	Bogra
												Northern—
	.	.	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Jalpaiguri
...	.	...	..	16 —	14 6	...	...	11 12	10 12	20 —	20 —	Dinajpur
.	...	..	...	10 —	9 8	.	..	10 2	11 —	15 —	15	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	.	13 —	12 —		...	10 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	Sylhet
.	...	...	.	11 —	10 —		...	9 11	9 6	20 —	20 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 6	12 —	12 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	.	...	5 —	5 —	10	10 —	Garo Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	11 —	12 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Nágá Hills
.	..	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18	18 —	Goalpara
...	...	..	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Kámrúp
..	...	...	...	9 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Darrang
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	Nowgong
...	...	..	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Sibságar
...	.	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	..	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1910—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Bengal												
Deltaic—												
Khulna							10 —	10 8				
24-Parganas							10 —	10 —				
Midnapur	10 —	10 —					12 6	12 6				
Howrah							10 —	10 —				
Calcutta	11 8	10 8	16 —	16			8 —	8 14				
Hooghly	...	...	...				8 12	10 —			11 —	11 —
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 14	11 —	20 8	17 12			10 14	10 10				
Jessore	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —			10 8	9 10				
Central—												
Bankura	10 8	10 8					10 14	11 [illegible]				
Bardwan	...	...					9 12	11 —				
Birbhum	11 [illegible]	11 —					12 —	12 —				
Murshidabad	13 4	13 4	22 —	22 —			11 8	11 12				
Santhal Parganas	10	9 8	16 —	17 —			12 —	11 8				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —			6 8					
Orissa—												
Puri	9 3	9 3					10 8	10 8				
Cuttack	10 8	9 3					11 2	11 2				
Balasore	8 8	9 —					13 4	13 8				
Sambalpur	11 —	10 12					14 1	14 4				
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	9 8	10 —					9 —	10 —				
Mánbhum	11 —	10 —	12 —	10 —			12 8 to 13 —	12			16	12 —
Ránchi	10 4	10 —	11 8	16 —			10 —	10 4				
Paláman	12 4	12 15	18 —	18 9			11 —	11 —				
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —			9 8	9 8				
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	14 3	14 11	21 —	21 —				11 14				
Gaya	12 5	13 5	20 8	20 8			12 —	12	16 6	16 6		
Patna	13 8	10 4	20 —	16 —			13 —	8 1	18 —	13 12		
Shahabad	11 8 to 12 —	11 8	17 8 to 18 —	18 —			12 —	12 —				
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	13 —	14 —					12 —	12 —				
Bhágalpur	13 —	12 10	13 10	19			12 —	12 —				
Darbhanga	12 —	12 1	19 12	19 12			12 —	12 10				
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —			9 —	9 —				
Sáran	12 — to 12 8	12 —	19 8	19 8			10 8	11 10				
Champáran	11 —	11 —	20 8	20 8			10 8	10 8				
United Provinces—												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 4		14 —	15 —	14 —
Benares	11 15	11 11	18 7	18 7	5 11		8 15	8 15		...	...	15 11½
Ghazipur	11 14	11 11	18 15	18 15	5 7		11 4	11 4		13 6	14 8	15 1
Jaunpur	12 10	13 3	19 15	19 15	5 14	5 4	8 —	8 12		...	...	11 12
Allahabad	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 8	5 1	5 12	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 8	15 8	16 —
Central—												
Bánda	10 14	11 2	15 8	15 8	3 4	3 4	8 8		17 4	18 12	14 4	14 4
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	8		...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	10 6	11 —	15 4	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 4	17 4	17 4	16 —	16 —
Jalaun	10 4	11 —	14 —	16 —			7 —		14 —	15 —	...	
Cawnpore	11 12	12 —	18 8	19 12			8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Jhansi	11 4	10 14	17 4	18 8	5 4	5 8	8 12	8 8	17 4	17 8		...
Etáwah	11 4	11 4	17 8	18 8	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —				...
Farukhabad	11 11	11 7	17 10	17 4	4 3	4 3	9 2	9 2				14 5
Mainpuri	12 4	13 —	17 8	19 8	7 —	6 —	9 —	9 —				
Etah	12 8	13 —	17 —	18 8	4 —	4 —	8 12	8 8				
Western—												
Meerut	12 4	13 —	19 4	20 —	3 4	3 4	7 4	7 4		14 —		
Agra	10 8	11 4	15 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	16 —	14 —	14 ·
Muttra	12 —	12 —	17 8	17 8	5 4	5 4	9 8	9 8	12 —	16 —	12 —	14 ·
Aligarh	13 —	13 4	19 —	19 8	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	13 —	13 ·
Bulandshahr	12 12	13 3	17 12	18 4	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	15 8	12 —	14 ·
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 8	11 14	18 12	20 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 14	18 12	20 —		
Azamgarh	13 8	13 8	22 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —
Gorakhpur	13 8	13 8	20 11	20 11	8 2	8 9	10 6	10 5	16 3	13 8	15 4	15 4
Basti	13 4	14 4	22 —	23 4	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —		14 —		

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 -	16 —	16 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 -	20 —	24-Parganas
...	...			11 8 to 13 —	11 8 to 13 —	...	...	10 -	10 -	21 —	21 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	13 -	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Howrah
...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	12 12	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 -	8 —	21 —	21	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	...	...	9 —	8 14	20 —	20 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	16 -	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	22 -	Jessore
												Central—
...		...		13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	21 8	21 8	Bankura
...		...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	20 8	20 8	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 -	10 —	16 —	18 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	11 8	21 —	21	Murshidabad
...		...	...	14 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	13 —	14 —	16 -	16 -	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
10 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	14 ..	14 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa
...		...		12 7	12 7	...	...	9 8	9 2	26 —	26 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	12 7	11 2½	...	...	16 14	11 13	22 —	22 -	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 8 and 13 —	12 — and 13 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	20 -	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 — to 10 —	8 — to 10 —	16 -	16	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 -	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 -	16 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18	Mánbhum
22 —	23 —	...	...	14	14 —	18 —	20 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	18 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 14	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 10	19 2	19 2	Palámau
18 —	18 -	...	...	13 8	13 12	16 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	Házáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...		18 14	18 14	19 15	...	14 11	14 11	21 —	21 —	Monghyr
...	...	12 5	11 4	16 10	16 14	...	...	11 9	12 5	20 8	20 8	Gaya
...	...	16 —	13 4	18 —	12 12	18 —	12 12	14 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	19 -	18 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	12 8	12 —	19 10	19 12	Bhágalpur
22 —	20 14	...	...	18 11	18 11	19 13	19 13	13 3	13 3	19 12	19 12	Darbhanga
19 —	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	13 —	8 —	17 — to 17 8	17 8	18 —	18 —	14 8 to 15 8	15 —	21 8	21 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	20 4	20 4	Champáran
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 -	16 —	16	Mirzapur
...	...	18 7	18 7	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 7	12 3	16 14	16 14	Benares
...	...	...	...	18 3	18 15	...	...	14 6	14 6	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
...	19 15	...	...	16 9	15 12	...	...	16 1	15 11	17 —	16 11	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	...	...	14 —	15 -	19 —	19 8	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	18 6	18 14	...	...	11 4	12 4	17 4	17 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 -	...	...	14 —	14 -	19 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	18 4	19 —	...	...	11 —	12 -	17 —	18 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	18 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Jalaun
...	...	13 —	13 —	16 12	17 —	18 8	19 —	14 —	13 8	21 8	22 —	Cawnpore
...	14 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 12	8 13	19 —	19 8	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	10 13	10 7	18 13	18 3	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	12 —	13 —	20 -	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 4	17 4	...	...	12 —	12 8	21 8	20 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	14 4	15 8	...	...	13 8	13 —	21 8	22 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	...		14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	Muttra
...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 -	21 —	21 -	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	16 12	17 4	17 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	18 8	18 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	18 12	19 —	17 8	16 14	15 —	15 —	17 8	17 8	Ballia
21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
14 13	14 13	13 8	13 8	18 14	18 14	13 15	13 15	14 7	14 17	18 7	18 7	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 12	13 8	19 —	19 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1910—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	13 2	13 2	22 8	23 14	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Budaun	13 —	13 5	21 —	21 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 8	12 —	13 8	14 —	14 —
Pilibit	13 11	13 11	20 12	22 1	4 9	4 9	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bareli	12 13	13 —	21 —	21 12	4 —	3 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	13 —	13 4	22 —	22 12	3 10	3 8	8 —	8 —	14 4	16 2	12 8	13 4
Bijnor	13 4	13 4	23 8	24 —	3 8	3 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	12 10	13 3	21 7	22 8	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	13 3	13 3	13 12	13 1
Sahúranpur	13 —	13 4	22 14	23 6	3 3	3 3	6 14	6 14	12 12	15 6	11 11	13 13
Dehra-Dun	12 —	12 8	19 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	15 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Almora	10 4	10 —	15 6	15 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	13 —	13 4	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Sultaupur	13 4	13 4	21 8	22 8	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Unao	12 —	12 8	18 —	19 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	12 8	12 8	20 8	20 8	4 -	4 -	9 —	9 —	17 —	...	16 8	16 8
Hardoi	13 8	13 8	22 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 4	12 4	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8
Barabanki	12 8	12 8	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Gonda	13 2	13 6	21 —	21 8	7 4	7 4	8 12	9 12	16 —	16 4	12 4	13 —
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	23 8	23 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 8	19 —	19 —	18 8	19 —
Sitapur	13 —	13 —	22 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	16 8	18 —
Kheri	12 12	12 12	21 8	23 12	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 —	22 —	24 —	19 —	20 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 12	11 6	...	18 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	16 —	...	..
Bánswara	14 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 13	13 1	20 15	18 15	7 1	7 1	7 14	7 14	20 9	20 9	11 7	11 6
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	15 8	15 4	25 11	26 —	9 8	8 —	10 8	9 —	...	..	..	...
Ajmer	12 1	11 8	17 8	17 8	5 13	5 10	7 8	7 8	12 8	14 —	12 8	13 —
Kishangarh	10 8	11 —	16 8	17 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 -	20 —	15 —	14 —
Bundi	13 2	13 7	17 1	17 6	6 9	6 9	7 14	7 14	15 12	17 1	12 2	13 2
Kotah	12 8	12 4	17 12	17 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	16 4	15 4	13 —	13 —
Jhalawar	12 4	12 2	19 4½	18 9	6 11	6 11	10 —	10 —	15 9	15 8	10 —	10 10
Tonk	11 9	11 9	15 —	15 4	4 10	4 8	5 12	5 10	15 —	15 1	...	...
Jaipur	11 —	11 11	15 14	16 3	5 6	5 5	6 3	6 2	15 6	15 10	13 12	14 5
Karauli	10 6	11 9	12 13	15 —	6 4	6 13	6 14	7 8	15 —	15 9	12 3	13 7
Dholpur	11 6	11 13	16 6¼	16 14½	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	15 15¾	16 7½	15 —¼	15 8¼
Bharatpur	11 14	12 6	16 —	16 12	4 14	4 14	5 8	5 8	14 2	15 1	14 14	14 14
Alwar	12 2	12 9	17 —	17 8	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	17 4	17 8	17 4	17 8
Deoli	11 12	12 3	16 —	17 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	14 4	14 4	14 —	14 —
Nasirabad	11 8	11 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	13 —
Shahpura	13 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 4	11 —	12 —
Western—												
Bikaner	10 8	10 8	18 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	17 8	13 —	12 8
Jaisalmer	9 12	9 3	...	...	4 10	4 10	7 11	7 11	14 6	13 5	11 13	10 12
Jodhpur	11 11 and 12 7	11 6 and 12 3	17 9	16 12	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	14 8	13 5	13 — and 14 6	13 5 and 14 2
Bálmer	11 —	11 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	..	14 3	14 3
Erinpura	11 12	11 12	19 8	19 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Sirohi	12 — and 13 —	12 — and 13 —	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	20 -	20 —	14 —	14 —
Anádra	11 2	11 —	...	21 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Abu	10 6	10 4	16 10	16 10	4 12	4 12	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 3	11 3
Central India—												
Indore	10 —	9 8	16 —	15	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	17 —	13 —	12 8
Nimach	12 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Gwalior*	...	10 14	...	...	...	5 6	...	7 —	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 12	12 —	20 8	20 8	.	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	14 8	15 4
Ferozpur	13 8	14 8	...	...	.	...	...	7 —	12 8	13 —	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	14 4	14 12	22 12	21 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 12	13 12	14 4
Gujranwala	13 12	14 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	13 4	12 8	...	...
Gujrat	14 8	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	13 —
Jhelam	14 8	14 —	20 8	20 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	17 —	15 —	15 —

* Not reported yet

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 6	18 15	17 1	18 —	16 —	16 6	18 7	18 7	Shahjahánpur
...	...	12 —	13 8	17 10	17 12	17 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	18 14	..	...	20 3	20 12	...	...	15 9	15 9	20 12	20 6	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	8 12	17 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 4	20 4	Bareli
...	...	8 12	8 12	17 4	17 12	15 4	17 4	14 12	15 4	17 8	17 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	16 12	17 4	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	18 8	18 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 10	13 3	13 3	8 13	8 13	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
14 14	14 14	17 —	17 —	17 8	17 8	14 14	15 15	9 9	9 9	20 3	20 3	Saháranpur
15 —	15 8	...	...	15 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tál
12 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	Almora
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —		...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	22 8	...	...	17 8	17 8			16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	..	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	20 —	.	14 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	18 4	18 4	19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	16 4	17 —	17 —	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
...	...	14 —	14 —	16 8	17 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
12 —	12 —	8 8	8 8	18 2	18 2	16 —	16 12	14 4	13 4	17 4	17 9	Gonda
...	...	13 8	13 8	19 —	19 —	18 8	18 8	15 —	15 —	18 8	18 8	Bahraich
19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	17 8	18 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
22 —	24 —	10 —	...	18 —	18 —	21 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	20 —	19 8	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	16 10	16 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	18 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	19 12	17 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	Bánswara
...	...	9 14	9 15	17 7	15 6	24 6	21 7	8 11	8 5	18 2	18 2	Mewar (Udaipur)
22 —	22 —	.	...	23 4	22 8	25 3	23 4	.	..	17 —	17 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	5 8	5 12	18 8	18 8	14 3	15 8	...	...	23	23	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	22 —	21 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	15 12	...	...	18 6	19 11	Bundi
...	...	...	...	16	15 12	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kotah
...	...	..	.	16 1	15 8	21 4½	21 —	7 4	7 4	17 —	17 —	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 7	...	...	...	...	19 10	20 4	Tonk
...	...	9 2	10 2	16 3 and 17 —	16 11 and 17 4	15 10	15 14	21 9	21 8	25 5	24 15	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	13 7	14 5	15 10	...	15 10	15 1	18 12	18 12	Karauli
...	...	9 —	10 —	15 5½	15 13½	...	...	13 2	13 7	20 15	22 —	Dholpur
...	...	7 12	7 12	15 5	15 12	15 2	15 2	10 4 and 10 12	9 12	20 8	20 8	Bharatpur
...	...	14 —	14 —	17 2	17 11	15 13	15 14	25 2	25 11	23 —	22 7	Alwar
...	...	...	...	17 8	15 —	17 8	19 —	7 8	7 8	20 5	20 5	Deoli
...	.	...	...	19 8	19 8	...		9 —	9 —	23	23 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 12	15 1	...	...	21 —	20 13	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	13 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	..	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Erinpura
...	...	18 —	18	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	16 3	15 10	14 2	14 2	8 12	8 12	20 —	20	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	23 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	...	8 —	...	15 8	...	...	...	12 8	...	19 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Hissar
...	...	...	..	18 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	28 —	28	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	18 12	14 4	...	20 12	15 2	15 12	11 12	11 10	25 —	25 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	20 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	26 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	25 —	27 —	Gujrat
...	...	.	...	19 8	18 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1910—*continued* [*The figures*

DISTRICTS	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	11 14	12 2	17 4	17 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 -	14 —	15 —	15 —
Delhi	12 8	13 8	17 8	18 8	...	.	7 —	7 —	10 8	15 —	13 —	...
Rohtak	12 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Karnál	12 —	12 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	7 —	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 15	13 10	20 8	20 —	..	.	8 4	8 8	...	15 8	15 8	15 8
Ludhiána	13 4	13 12	21 8	21 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	15 8
Jalandhar	14 —	14 8	22 8	23 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	9 —	12 8	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	14 6	14 12	21 —	21 —	..	.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 12	10 —
Gurdáspur	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Amritsar	14 12	14 12	22 —	22 —	...	.	7 4	7 4	11 —	15 12	15 —	16 —
Siálkot	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 —	..	...	9 8	9 8	...	14 —	16 -	...
Hills—												
Simla	10 8	11 —	17 —	15 —	.		8 —	7 8	13 —	13 —	10 8	11 12
Kángra	[illegible]	15 —	28 —	28 —	...	..	8 8	8 8	...	..	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	13 8	13 8	22 8	22 —		.	8 —	8 —	13 12	14 —	16 8	16 8
Attock	14 8	14 —	23 —	23 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	13 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	15 8	15 8	22 —	22 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —
Jhang	13 8	14 3	19 —	18 12	..	...	9 —	9 —	16 8	18 —	18 —	18 —
Lyallpur	13 4	13 8	21 —	21 —	...		8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	...	...
Multan	14 —	14 —	21 8	21 8	.	..	9 12	9 12	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 8
Montgomery	13 4	13 8	...	18 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	..	.	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 12	13 4	18 —	18 4	...	..	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	12 —	12 —	20 —	18 4	3 6	3 6	8 2	7 12	...	...	12 —	12 —
Pesháwar	14 —	13 —	28 —	27 —	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	15 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Kohát	14 5	14 5	24 12	22 5	4 10	4 10	9 4	9 4	12 12	12 12	21 1	21 1
Bannu	19 2	19 3	30 2	30 10	3 12	3 12	7 8	7 8	20 —	21 4	16 4	17 13
Dera Ismael Khan	14 —	13 12	17 14	17 8	3 10	3 10	6 4	6 4	17 8	19 2	15 —	16 4
Tochi	18 —	17 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	15	15 —	24 —	24	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Malakand	13 —	13 —	22 —	24 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	11 7	11 7	12 2	12 —	3 2	3 2	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	10 —	11 —	.	..	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 —	12 8	13 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	.	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 —	11 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Shikárpur	12 —	12 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	15 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	11 —		.	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	16 —	15	15 —
Quetta	10 — to 10 9½	9 8½ to 9 10¼	13 5½	12 15	3 —	3 —	6 —	5 13	14 1	13 5	11 14	11 4
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 13	7 13	...		7 —	7 —	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 9	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...		7 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	10 6	10 6	9 15	11 4
Alibág	6 7	6 7	...	..	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	..		10 7	10 7
Bombay	6 13	7 2	.	.	6 1	6 6	8 7	8 12	11 —	11 10	9 15	10 10
Thanna	7 5	7 5	..		8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 11	11 11
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	8 8	8 15	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 12	8 12	12 2	12 2	11 15	11 15
Belgaum	8 15	8 5	...	...	8 1	8 4	8 10	8 8	12 7	12 7	13 3	12 13
Satara	8 8	8 8	...	..	7 6	7 6	7 13	7 13	13 7	12 11	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	8 15	8 15	...		6 7	6 7	9 —	9 —	14 13	14 5	14 13	15 4
Bijapur	8	8 —	..	..	7 15	7 15	8 7	8 7	14 —	14 —	15 10	15 10
Poona	8 12	8 12	...	.	7 10	7 10	8 15	8 15	13 3	13 3	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	9 9	9 9	...		7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	15 2	15 13	14 —	14 11
Násik	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 14	8 14	...	...	14 10	14 10
Dhulia	8 12	7 7	...	.	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	9 1	9 1	...		6 8	6 8	7 6	7 6	14 12	15 10	13 14	14 13
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 15	5 15	7 6	7 6	12 5	12 5	10 9	10 9
Broach	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Baroda	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 8	12 —	12 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 8	11 8
Disa	12 —	11 12	...	..	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 8	11 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	11 —	10 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 14	10 14	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	16 8	16 8	..	...
Hoshangabad	11 13	11 3	...	...	4 12	4 12	8 5	8 5	18 —	18 —	...	..
Betul	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	19 8	19 8	.	...
Chhindwara	13 12	13 6	...	...	6 2	6 2	10 8	10 8	25 6	21 11	...	..
Nagpur	11 7	11 7	...	...	5 3	5 3	10 6	10 6	14 15	14 15	...	.
Wardha	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	10 8	10 8	14 15	14 15	...	..

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 12	12 —	14 —	12 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	12 —	17 —	13 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
24 —	23 —	16 —	16 —	18 2	19 2	...	20 8	12 —	12 —	27 —	27 —	Ambala
...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	19 —	17 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ludhiána
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 4	19	23 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Jalandhar
...	...	...	...	17 12	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	13 —	14 —	20 8	20 —	17 —	17 —	9 8	9 8	27 —	27 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	...	..	26 —	26 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	17	16 —	...	...	..	...	21	21 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	18 12	18 —	22 4	22 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	18 6	18 6	19 —	21 8	...	...	23 —	23 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	14 —	19 —	18 8	20 —	21 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 12	20 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 4	16 12	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	15 4	14 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	20 —	19 8	Hazára
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	13 —	25 —	25 —	Peshàwar
...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	17 14	17 14	...	...	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	24 8	25 15	22 10	24 12	...	...	31 4	31 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	21 4	20 15	17 —	16 14	7 8	7 8	27 —	28 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	23 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	...	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	..	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	13 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24	24 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 —	26 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 6	12 13	10 18	11 14	7 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	10 7	10 7	...	...	8 1	8 1	19 3	19 3	Karwar
11 8	11 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 3	18 3	Ratnagiri
.	..	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 11	18 11	Alibág
7 14	7 14	...	...	10 —	10 10	...	...	7 10	7 10	16 13	16 13	Bombay
12 10	12 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	8 10	8 10	24 8	24 8	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 9	7 9	22 2	22 2	Dharwar
15 11	16 18	...	...	12 —	11 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 13	19 13	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 14	10 14	21 6	21 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 6	9 15	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	9 3	9 3	21 5	21 5	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 10	9 3	18 12	18 12	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 3	17 3	Ahmadnagar
16 10	16 10	...	...	13 7	13 7	..	...	10 5	10 5	23 10	23 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	13 3	12 5	...	...	9 10	8 12	20 2	20 2	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 2	17 13	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	8 3	8 3	25 7	25 7	Surat
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 9	24 9	Broach
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
17 —	17 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	25 —	25 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 4	17 6	Nimar
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 14	15 12	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	16 12	15 4	...	...	6 6	8 6	15 4	15 4	Betul
...	...	...	...	19 —	16 14	...	...	8 10	8 10	16 —	16 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	11 14	11 14	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JULY 1910—concluded (The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	11 —	11 13	...		5 8		8 —	9 —	..	...	..	
Saugor	12 —	12 13		..	6 —	6 -	8 —	8 —	19 3	19 3	..	..
Damoh	12 7	13 —	..	...	7 2	7 5	7 12	8 8	19 8	20 12	.	...
Jubbulpore	12 —	13 —		..	6 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	13 14	13 14	...	.	7 .	7 2	10 —	8 —	...	...		...
Seoni	13 —	13 —			7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
Bálághát	10 3	10 3	...	..	5 7	5 7	9 2	9 2	...	..	...	...
Bhandára	12 —	12 —		...	.	...	9 4	9 4	18 12	18 12	..	.
Chánda	10 —	10 -		.	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	16 —	16 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 -	8 -	11 8	12 12	...	...	...	..
Raipur	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 9	11 —	11 —	.	..	.	...
Drug	13 5	13 15	.	...	10 9	10 9	11 5	11 5	...	..	...	..
Berar—												
Buldana	9 10	10 —	...	.	6 11	6 11	9 6	9 6	16 —	16 —	.	.
Akola	9 —	9 —	...		6 6	6 6	8 6	8 6	15 —	15 —	...	...
Amráoti	10 5	10 5	.	...	7 10	7 10	10 11	10 11	16 —	17 —	..	...
Yeotmal	10 6	10 6	..	..	4 5	4 5	9 14	9 14	16 —	18 3	...	...
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad*	6 18	6 13	11 10	11 11	3 3	3 3	8 2	8 2	12 12	12 9	13 5	14 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 2	9 5	...	..	...	...
S Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
South central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 15	12 15	13 11	13 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	12 3	11 12	10 5	9 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	12 4	12 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 5	13 8	13 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 2	14 2	13 7	11 15
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 1	14 8	14 15	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	15 5	15 5
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 9	15 5	15 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	13 —	13 —	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 14	12 9	12 9	12 —	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 11	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	.	...	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	..	...	...	..	...	..	8 11	8 4	...	...	11 10	11 10
Tanjore	...	...	..	..	...	..	8 4	8 7	...	...	10 15	10 15
Trichinopoly	..	..	...	...	...	.	7 13	7 13	12 3	12 9	10 5	11 2
Southern—												
Tinnevelly		...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	13 5	13 5	10 15	10 15
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	8 15	8 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	7 8	7 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	7 —	7 —	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	6 12	7 4	7 —	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	7 —	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	7 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	14 8	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 -	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	5 12	5 12	7 —	7 8	9 8	10 —	..	..	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 7	12 15	11 3	10 11

* Including Bolaram

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dál — Half-month of report	Arhar Dál — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 1	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 -	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 13	16 13	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 4	17 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	..	...	11 6	11 6	20 —	20 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	11 10	12 13	14 3	14 3	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	...	...	11 12	12 —	16 —	16 -	Raipur
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 3	16 3	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	14 14	13 13	...	...	10 3	10 —	21 13	21 13	Buldána
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	..	...	9 2	9 2	17 1	17 1	Akola
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	..	12 10	12 10	18 4	18 4	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	12 13	12 13	17 5	18 3	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
14 9	14 —	...	...	10 5	10 8	..	..	14 —	13 8	14 —	14 -	Secunderabad*
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	18 13	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	18 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Nilgiris
14 1	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 8	Salem
												Central—
14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 2	Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Anantapur
15 3	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	Ganjam
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Vizagapatam
16 8	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godávari
												East, Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	Guntur
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 3	26 3	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 3	28 12	Madras
10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10	26 10	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	N. Arcot
13 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	24 15	S. Arcot
11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 7	24 —	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 10	Tichinopoly
												Southern—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 10	Tinnevelly
12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 —	17 —	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 12	16 12	Bangalore
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Kolar
13 —	13 4	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	...	Hassan
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Kadur
16 8	16 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Shimoga
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
16 —	17 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	18 —	17 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	11 3	11 3	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

C. W. E. COTTON,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

Calcutta, August 12, 1910

W. MAXWELL,
Secretary to the Government of India

The Hon'ble MR. EARLE replied :—

"The examination of the proposals regarding elementary education referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question has been undertaken, but is not yet concluded: the Government of India are therefore not yet in a position to make a pronouncement upon the subject."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state what form the proposed inquiry into the growth of expenditure, foreshadowed by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his speech on the Budget last March, will take, and when it will begin?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to the remarks made in my speech of 30th March last regarding the necessity for carefully watching the growth of Civil Expenditure and considering the directions in which economy is possible. The examination which I then foreshadowed of the financial position and outlook has already been undertaken in the Finance Department and is making steady progress."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay a statement on the table showing in what districts and under what circumstances the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1907 has been enforced since it was passed?"

The Hon'ble MR. EARLE replied :—

"All the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member will be found in the return* which is being laid on the table in response to a request made by the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, with the exception of the circumstances in which the Backerganj District in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Rohtak District in the Punjab, were proclaimed in November 1907 and June 1910, respectively. As regards the former the reason for the action taken was the general turbulence of the district at that period. The Rohtak District was proclaimed because meetings were being organised at which subjects likely to cause disturbance and public excitement were to be discussed."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "Will the Government be pleased to state the nature of the subjects that were likely to be discussed, whether they were those bearing on politics or religion or social reform?"

The Hon'ble MR. EARLE: "I think that the subjects were all of those which the Hon'ble Member has referred to: they were social, political, and religious; that is what I can remember from the papers."

CANTONMENTS BILL.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said :—"The present Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to cantonments which is now before the Council is undoubtedly a very useful measure, but certain amendments in it might have been needed. I wanted to propose some which were to the effect—

"Firstly, section 11 to include relations and other members of a soldier's family in order to give the terms a wider scope. Secondly, section 13 (2) to empower the police-officer to seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment in the case of a second offender as well as a first. This is necessary because by the time the officer gets written permission from the Magistrate the offender may conceal or dispose of the contents and it may be difficult to find a clue afterwards to prove the charge. Thirdly, section 24 (17) to make a distinction between the unenclosed spaces belonging to private individuals and those belonging to the Government. Fourthly, section 24 (22) to provide compensation for the destruction of animals in cases where compensation is allowed by any law or enactment for the time being in force for such diseases. Fifthly, section 24 (23) to suggest an inquiry and the assignment of reasons in case the commanding officer deems the exclusion of any person from the cantonment expedient. Sixthly, section 24 (26) to include the registration of marriages together with the registration of births and deaths

* *Vide* Appendix B.

as some people use cantonments as a shelter in certain cases. Seventhly, section 25 (4) to provide simple imprisonment for offences referred to in the section, to dispense with the imposition of daily fines, and to suggest that the order should be final and not with prospective effect. I may also have said something about taxes.

"But as it is not the custom to propose amendments in consolidating Bills, I did not press them. I had written all the answers to objections in some of the memorials sent to Hon'ble Members, but as they are not before the Council, I do not take their time.

"I think that the Bill, as it stands, is a mild one knowing the affairs and the class of people who loiter around and muster in cantonments and with whom the cantonment authorities have to deal.

"With these remarks I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said :—"I should like to say a few words, Sir, before this Bill is passed. I understand, now that the Cantonment Acts have been consolidated, that there would be a question whether the Cantonment Code should not be revised and whether the rules which the Act empowers the Governor General in Council to make under the Act will not have to be formally reframed. I hope that this will be done, and I hope that the opportunity will be taken to consider some of the complaints which have been made from time to time with regard to the rules made under the existing Act. I hope both His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India will consider the desirability of making some distinction between sadr or Indian bazars, as they are now generally called, and regimental quarters proper, where the troops reside. In the sadr bazars a large number of Indians have taken up their abode, have invested much money in property and are carrying on trade or pursuing their professions. When the stringent rules of the cantonments are applied to these Indian bazars in the matter of the expulsion of persons, who are regarded as 'undesirable' and of persons whose exclusion from the cantonment area the Commanding Officer considers to be desirable, it gives rise to serious complaints of injustice and hardship. There have been cases published in the papers in which complaint has been made that the expulsion has been unjust. I do not wish to go into these cases at present, but I beg His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government to consider whether it is not desirable, in the case of persons who reside, not in the regimental quarters proper, but in the Indian bazars, to make some better provision to provide against cases of injustice in action taken under sections 210 and 211 of the Cantonment Code. In the matter of taxes also, there is a complaint that they are too many and in some places too heavy. And it is urged that in order to give the taxpayers an opportunity to have their interests and views presented to the military authorities with regard to the nature and rate of the taxes, and generally with regard to the administration of the rules and regulations which affect them, they should be given the right of electing a few of their representatives on the Cantonment Committee. This privilege has been extended to Indian residents in some of the cantonments. It would provide an effectual remedy against many small complaints if it is extended in others. I hope these matters will receive consideration. I hope also that when the Code is being revised the public will be given an opportunity to offer suggestions for the consideration of the military authorities and the Government. With these remarks I beg to support the motion that has been made."

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE: "Mr. President, I desire very briefly and very respectfully to submit for consideration to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Law Member the question whether the omission of the words 'or otherwise' in the 25th section of this Act would entail any serious inconvenience, or any inconvenience at all, on the cantonment authorities. At the last moment, when it is too late for me either to put any question or submit any amendment, if I had a desire to do so, I have received a number of papers from a sanitary depôt on the Himalayas, which is not only not a cantonment, but has never been declared to be a cantonment, in fact has been declared not to be a cantonment, all of which I have not been able to read in the short time at my disposal, but from which it will clearly be seen a good deal of friction has arisen in this depôt from the desire of the Government to convert it into a cantonment. Now, no sensible person in my humble opinion questions the paramountcy of those military considerations which make the

authority of the cantonment officer supreme. What I have to say does not impinge at all upon those privileges which the Government has rightly reserved for its cantonment authorities. The point which I wish to make out is this: under section 3 of the Act power is conferred on Local Governments to make any place a cantonment. Then, considerable powers are conferred or will be vested in the cantonment authority, which may in some instances be a committee or, if a committee be not appointed, be a single person, such as the Commandant. In the case to which I have referred . . ."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA: "I rise to a point of order. I do not think the Hon'ble Member is in order in moving these amendments, which I understand he is doing."

The VICE-PRESIDENT: "I did not understand that the Hon'ble Member intended to move an amendment; but if it is his intention to do so, he is clearly out of order"

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE: "I implied at starting that it was not my intention to move any amendment. I wanted only very briefly and very respectfully to submit these points for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. May I proceed?"

THE VICE-PRESIDENT: "You may proceed, but you will not be in order in moving amendments."

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE: "I have no desire to move any amendments at all. I simply wish to call attention to these facts which are deserving of consideration and which, I feel certain, will receive the consideration of His Excellency if they are brought to his notice

"A considerable amount of private property has grown up in this place and friction has arisen from the desire to make this place a cantonment Well, Sir, the appeal will be made entirely to the justice of the Government and will be left entirely in the hands of the Government. What these people will look for, I presume, will be some sort of compensation as is always justly made by the Government What occurred to me in reading the papers in the very little time I had to read them, was that the words 'or otherwise' after the word 'compensation' in section 25 introduced an unknown alternative. If, as it is, the compensation is left in the hands of Government, appeals for compensation will be made to the Government and decided by the Government, and it will probably create a good deal of anxiety if some other alternative, included in the words 'or otherwise,' which is not described, remained in the law."

"I simply submit this point for consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA "Mr. President I think I ought to explain to Hon'ble Members that when there is a consolidation Bill, properly so called, before the Council, it is not the practice either of this Council, or of any other legislative assembly that I am aware of, to introduce amendments or to comment on the Act generally. In fact, the work of consolidation would be absolutely impossible if, every time that we undertook that work, the whole Act was put, so to speak, in the melting pot for Members to comment on the policy of the Act generally. The origin of the present Bill, as Hon'ble Members will remember, was this: two trivial amendments were proposed by the Army Department through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, namely, (1) to confer the right to prevent indiscriminate use being made of open spaces in cantonments; and (2) to remedy an omission which existed in the Act as it stood inasmuch as it did not give power to impose penalties for the non-payment of taxes which could be levied under a particular section These were the only two amendments which were in question, and the Legislative Department took advantage of the opportunity to consolidate the Act by omitting certain words which were no longer necessary by reason of the subsequent General Clauses Act. That was the whole object of the Act, namely, consolidation and a few merely verbal changes were made such as putting in the words 'His Majesty' instead of 'Her' Majesty' as it existed in the old Act. That is all that has been done, and I only explain this with a view to future occasions when the work of consolidation may be undertaken with regard to other Bills, that when we are consolidating all that we are doing is to put in one Act that which up to that moment exists, probably, in eight, or nine, or ten, merely for the purpose of convenience of reference, so that you may not have to refer to eight Acts instead of one. That is all that is done, and, on these occasions, I hope Members will satisfy

themselves that nothing beyond consolidation has been attempted. That is all that they ought to do on these occasions. It is not the intention; and consolidation would be impossible, as I said, if every time we put together eight Acts in one, the whole policy underlying those eight Acts was to be brought under discussion."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "May I be permitted to call the Hon'ble Member's attention to the preamble of the Act,—'Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend.'"

The Hon'ble MR. SINHA: "Yes, that refers to the two amendments that I draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to—the two trivial amendments that I spoke of."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF moved that the consolidating Bill proposed by the Select Committee be passed. He said:—"My Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Sinha has explained what these two amendments are, and they have been before the Committee; so there is no good my saying any more about it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ARMY BILL.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the government of His Majesty's Native Indian Forces. He said:—"I may explain that with the lapse of time the Indian Articles of War, originally framed in 1869 and amended in 1894, have become unsuited to modern conditions and have been found to require amendment in many respects. Legislation having thus become necessary, the opportunity has been taken to prepare a new and, it is hoped, a simpler code of military law instead of attempting to modify the existing Articles which have already been obscured by numerous amendments."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF introduced the Bill.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EARLE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census. He said:—"The Select Committee's Report is on the table. We have made very few additions to the Act and those that have been made were explained by the Hon'ble Home Member at the last meeting of the Council a fortnight ago. The only one of any importance whatever is that referred to in paragraph 5 of the Report. It relates to an amendment of clause 9 of the Bill, making provision so that we can obtain information regarding skilled and unskilled hands in factories. At the census of 1901, as the Hon'ble Member explained at the last meeting, it was very difficult to extract from the ordinary census schedules the information that we required as regards industries, and on this occasion we have provided a special schedule so as to show the skilled and unskilled hands. That is the only real amendment that has been made and I have nothing further to say in regard to the Report of the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. EARLE moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EARLE moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 6th August 1910.

SIMLA;
The 11th August 1910.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

APPENDIX A.*

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province.	Coorg.
[illegible] Ira (a pamphlet)	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet)	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet)	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet).	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet).	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet)	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet)	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet)	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet).	1 Ca Ira (a pamphlet).
[illegible] dated 12th [illegible] 1910 (news[illegible] of Pondi[illegible]).	....	2. India, dated 12th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	2. India, dated 12th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	....	2. India, dated 12th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	2. India, dated 12th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	2. India, dated 12th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	2. India, dated 12th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	
[illegible]dayam, dated [illegible] February 1910 [illegible] of Pondi[illegible]).	....	3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	....	3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	
[illegible] War of Inde[illegible] (a book by [illegible] Savarkar).	2. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	2. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	
[illegible] or Shamsher [illegible]newspaper).	3. Talvar or Shamshor (a newspaper).	5. Talvar or Shamshor (a newspaper).	5. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper).	3. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper).	....	5. Talvar or Shamshor (a newspaper).	5. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper).	5. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper).	
[illegible], Oh, Indian [illegible] (a pamphlet).	4. Choose, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	6. Choose, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	6. Choose, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	4. Choose, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	5. Choose, Oh Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	6. Choose, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	6. Choose, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	6. Choose, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	
[illegible] Mataram [illegible] Berlin (10th September and 10th October 1909).	....	....	....	....	6. Bande Mataram of Berlin (10th September and 10th October 1909).	7. Bande Mataram of Berlin (10th September and 10th October 1909).	7. Bande Mataram of Berlin (10th September and 10th October 1909).	7. Bande Mataram of Berlin (10th September and 10th October 1909).	
	5. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi).	7. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi).	7. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi).	....	7. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi).	8. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi).	8. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi).	8. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi).	
	6. Universal Dawn (a book).	8. Universal Dawn (a book).	....	....	8. Universal Dawn (a book).	9. Universal Dawn (a book).	9. Universal Dawn (a book).	9 Universal Dawn (a book).	
	7. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book).	9. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book).	....	....	9. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book).	10. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book).	10. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book).	10. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book).	

* Vide pages 6 and 10.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province.	Coorg.
	8. The Defence of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).	10. The Defence of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).	....	....	10. The Defence of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).	11. The Defence of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).	11. The Defence of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).	11. The Defence of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).	
	9. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."	11. A photograph entitled "Vando Mataram."	....	....	11. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."	12. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."	12. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."	12. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."	
	10. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	12. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	8. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	....	12. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	13. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	13. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	13. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	
	11. Gaelic American (a newspaper).	13. Gaelic American (a newspaper).	....	5. Gaelic American (a newspaper).	....	14. Gaelic American (a newspaper).	14. Gaelic American (a newspaper).	14. Gaelic American (a newspaper).	
	12. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).	14. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).	....	6. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).	....	15. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).	15. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).	15. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).	
	13. Justice (a newspaper).	15. Justice (a newspaper).	....	7. Justice (a newspaper).	....	16. Justice (a newspaper).	16. Justice (a newspaper).	16. Justice (a newspaper).	
	14. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	16. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	9. Bando Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	8. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Genova).	....	17. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	17. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	17. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	
	15. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).	17. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).	....	9. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).	....	18. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).	18. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).	18. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).	
	16. Swaraj (a magazine)	18. Swaraj (a magazine)	10. Swaraj (a magazine).	10. Swaraj (a magazine).	....	19. Swaraj (a magazine).	19. Swaraj (a magazine)	19. Swaraj (a magazine).	
	17. Circular of Freedom (a newspaper).	19. Circular of Freedom (a newspaper).	....	11. Circular of Freedom (a newspaper).	....	20. Circular of Freedom (a newspaper).	20. Circular of Freedom (a newspaper).	20. Circular of Freedom (a newspaper).	
	18. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).	20. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).	....	12. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).	....	21. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).	21. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).	21. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).	
	19. Khalasa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	21. Khalasa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	....	13. Khalasa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	13. Khalasa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	22. Khalasa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	22. Khalasa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	22. Khalasa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	
	20. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	22. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	....	14. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	14. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	23. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	23. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	23. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	

21. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	23. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	....	15. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	....	24. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	24. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	24. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.
22. Mazzini's Autobiography, by V.D. Savarkar.	....	....	....	15 Mazzini's Autobiography, by V. D. Savarkar.	25. Mazzini's Autobiography, by V. D. Savarkar.	25. Mazzini's Autobiography, by V. D. Savarkar.	25. Mazzini's Autobiography by V. D. Savarkar.
23. Ramdasibua (a pamphlet).	....	....	....	16. Ramdasibua (a pamphlet).	26. Ramdasibua (a pamphlet).	26. Ramdasibua (a pamphlet).	26. Ramdasibua (a pamphlet).
24. Mela songs by G. D. Savarkar.	....	....	....	17. Mela songs by G. D. Savarkar.	27. Mela songs by G. D. Savarkar.	27. Mela songs by G. D. Savarkar.	27 Mela songs by G. D. Savarkar.
25. Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	....	....	....	....	28. Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	28. Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	....
26. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by D. S. Valve.	....	....	....	18. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by D. S. Valve.	29. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by D. S. Valve.	29. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by D. S. Valve.	28. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by D. S. Valve.
27. Swadeshi Hal Chal ya Muhaban Vatan, Srijut Tilak ja Raya (a Sindhi-Arabic book).	....	....	....	19. Swadeshi Hal Chal ya Muhaban Vatan, Srijut Tilak ja Raya (a Sindhi-Arabic book).	30. Swadeshi Hal Chal ya Muhaban Vatan, Srijut Tilak ja Raya (a Sindhi-Arabic book).	30. Swadeshi Hal Chal ya Muhaban Vatan, Srijut Tilak ja Raya (a Sindhi-Arabic book).	29. Swadeshi Hal Chal ya Muhaban Vatan, Srijut Tilak ja Raya (a Sindhi-Arabic book).
28. Vijaya Torana (a play).	....	....	....	20. Vijaya Torana (a play).	31. Vijaya Torana (a play).	31. Vijaya Torana (a play).	30. Vijaya Torana (a play).
29. Kichak Vadh (a play).	....	....	....	21. Kichak Vadh (a play).	32. Kichak Vadh (a play).	32. Kichak Vadh (a play).	31. Kichak Vadh (a play).
30. Shri Krishna Shishthai (a play).	....	....	....	22. Shri Krishna Shishthai (a play).	33. Shri Krishna Shishthai (a play).	33. Shri Krishna Shishthai (a play).	32. Shri Krishna Shishthai (a play).
31. "O Martyrs" (a leaflet).	....	....	....	23. "O Martyrs" (a leaflet).	34. "O Martyrs" (a leaflet).	34. "O Martyrs (a leaflet).	33. "O Martyrs" (a leaflet).
32. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet).	....	....	....	24. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet).	35. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet).	35. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet).	34. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet).
33. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The State of our Country."	....	....	....	25. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The State of our Country."	36. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The State of our Country."	36. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The State of our Country."	35. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The State of our Country."
34. "Story of my Deportation," by L. B. Bhopatkar.	....	....	....	26. "Story of my Deportation", by L. B. Bhopatkar.	37. "Story of my Deportation," by L. B. Bhopatkar.	37. "Story of my Deportation," by L. B. Bhopatkar.	36. "Story of my Deportation," by L. B. Bhopatkar.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province.	Coorg.
	35. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	....	....	....	27. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	38. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	38. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	37. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	
	36. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet).	....	....	....	28. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet).	39. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet).	39. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet).	38. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet).	
	37. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	....	....	....	29. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	40. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	40. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	39. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	
	38. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	....	....	....	30. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	41. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	41. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	40. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	
		24. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	11. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	....	31. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	....	42. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	41. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	
		25. Sophia Begum (a book).	....	....	32. Sophia Begum (a book.)	42. Sophia Begum (a book).	43. Sophia Begum (a book).	42. Sophia Begum (a book).	
		26. Sipahi Judder Itihas (a book).	....	....	33. Sipahi Judder Itihas (a book).	43. Sipahi Judder Itihas (a book).	44. Sipahi Judder Itihas (a book).	43. Sipahi Judder Itihas (a book).	
		27. Asha Kuhakini (a book).	....	....	34. Asha Kuhakini (a book).	44. Asha Kuhakini (a book).	45. Asha Kuhakini (a book).	44. Asha Kuhakini (a book).	
		28. Jugantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	....	....	35. Jugantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	45. Jugantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	46. Jugantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	45. Jugantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	
		29. Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet).	....	16. Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet).	36. Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet).	46. Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet).	47. Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet).	46. Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet).	
		30. Bartaman Rananiti (a book).	....	....	37. Bartaman Rananiti (a book).	47. Bartaman Rananiti (a book).	48. Bartaman Rananiti (a book).	47. Bartaman Rananiti (a book).	
		....	12. Swadhin Bharat	....	38. Swadhin Bharat (a pamphlet).	48. Swadhin Bharat (a pamphlet).	49. Swadhin Bharat (a pamphlet).	48. Swadhin Bharat (a pamphlet).	
		....	13. The Liberator (a newspaper).	....	39. The Liberator (a newspaper).	49. The Liberator (a newspaper).	50. The Liberator (a newspaper).	49. The Liberator (a newspaper).	
		....	14. Hatya Noy Jagna (a leaflet).	....	40. Hatya Noy Jagna (a leaflet).	50. Hatya Noy Jagna (a leaflet).	51. Hatya Noy Jagna (a leaflet).	50. Hatya Noy Jagna (a leaflet).	

....	....	31. Dhotis having the poem "Farewell Mother" on the borders.	....	....	....	51. Dhotis having the poem "Farewell Mother" on the borders.	52. Dhotis having the poem "Farewell Mother" on the borders.	51. Dhotis having the poem "Farewell Mother" on the borders.	
....	....	....	....	....	41 Shahdin Bharat (a pamphlet)	....	53. Shahdin Bharat (a pamphlet).	52. Shahdin Bharat (a pamphlet)	
Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet).	39. "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet).	32. "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet).	15 "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet).	17 "Kumar Singh (a pamphlet).	42 Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet	52 "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet).	54 Kumar Singh (a pamphlet).	53 Kumar Singh (a pamphlet).	
....	....	33. The Talvar — an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910.	16 The Talvar—an organ o Indian Independence of 20th February 1910.	..	43 The Talvar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910	53 The Talvar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910.	55 The Talvar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910	54 The Talvar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910.	
....	40 "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr. Mackarness).	34. "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr. Mackarness).	17 'Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr Mackarness).	..	44 'Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century' a pamphlet by Mr Mackarness).	54 "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century' (a pamphlet by Mr. Mackarness).	56 "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century (a pamphlet by Mr Mackarness).	....	2 "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr. Mackarness).
....	....	35. "Halat i Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz" (a pamphlet).	18 "Halat i Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz" (a pamphlet).	....	4 "Halat i Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz (a pamphlet)	...	57 "Halat i Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz" (a pamphlet).	55 Halat i Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz (a pamphlet).	
....	....	36 'Hindustan ki halat nazia" (a pamphlet)	19 "Hindustan ki halat nazia" (a pamphlet)	....	46 "Hindustan ki halat nazia' (a pamphlet).	...	58 'Hindustan ki halat nazia" (a pamphlet)	56 "Hindustan ki halat nazia" (a pamphlet)	
....	....	37 "Mukti Mantra" a Bengali leaflet)	...	..	47 'Mukti Mantra a Bengali leaflet).	55 "Mukti Mantra" (Bengali leaflet).	59 Mukti Mantra (a Bengali leaflet).	57 'Mukti Mantra" (a Bengali leaflet).	
...	..	38 'Om Bande Mataram Swadhin Bharat'	..	..			....	....	
....	..	..	20 "Free Hindustan" March April 1910	..	....	56 "Free Hindustan" of March April 1910	60 'Free Hindustan' of March April 1910.	58 "Free Hindustan" of March April 1910	
....	41 "Social Conquest of the Hindu race" a leaflet by Har Dayal).	....	..		48 'Social Conquest of the Hindu race (a leaflet by Har Dayal).	57 'Social Conquest of the Hindu race' (a leaflet by Har Dayal).	61 "Social Conquest of the Hindu race' (a leaflet by Har Dayal).	59 Social Conquest of the Hindu race (a leaflet by Har Dayal).	
....	42 "Ekashlokigita" (a book)	....	....	....	49 "Ekashlokigita' (a book)	....	62 "Ekashlokigita" (a book).	....	
...	....	....	21 Indian Sociologist for March 1910.	....	50. Indian Sociologist for March 1910.	58 Indian Sociologist for March 1910.	63 Indian Sociologist for March 1910.	60. Indian Sociologist for March 1910.	
....	....	39. Bande Mataram of May 1910.	22 Bande Mataram of May 1910.	....	51 Bande Mataram of May 1910.	....	....	....	

APPENDIX A—*concld.*

***Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910*—concld.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North West Frontier Provinces.	Coorg.
....	....	4). "Holo ki" (a Bengali book).	....	....	52. "Holo ki" (a Bengali book).	59 "Holo ki" (a Bengali book)	....	....	....
ugantar (of Delhi) of 1st Magh 1316.	....	....	....	....	....	6). Jugantar (of Delhi) of 1st Magh 1316.	....	....	....
....	43. "Victory of Tilak" (a Marathi book).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	44. "Navin Tilakancha Porada" (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	45 "Tilak Git" (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	46. Gujrati translation of B. C. Pal's speeches.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	47. "Draum Mani Haran". (a Marathi play).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	23 Picture by Sridhar Waman Nagarkar.	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	41. "Jugantar, fourth year 1317" (a leaflet).	....	....	....	61 "Jugantar, fourth year 1317" (a leaflet).	....	....	....

APPENDIX B.*

Return showing the instances in which the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act has been put into operation since November 1907.

1. *Act extended to Provinces under section 1 (2):—*

Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	... 1st November 1907.
Madras	13th January 1910.
Bombay	
Bengal	
United Provinces	
Punjab	
Central Provinces including Berar ...	

2. *Districts notified to be proclaimed areas under section 2 (1):—*

Bakarganj	7th November 1907. 14th March 1910.
Mymensingh	... 14th March 1910.
Faridpur	... 14th March 1910.
Rohtak	... 18th June 1910.

3. *Public meetings prohibited in proclaimed areas under section 5:—*

Patuakhali (Bakarganj) ...	... 19th March 1910.
Tangail (Mymensingh). Two meetings	19th March 1910. 29th March 1910.
Pangsa (Faridpur)	... 19th March 1910.

* *Vide* pages 7 and 13.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 11th August 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 6th August 1910, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	48	40
		Ahmedabad Town	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	23	11
		Kaira District	26	5
		Broach Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	6	5
		Surat District	26	19
		Mahi Kantha Agency		...
		Bassein Port	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	2	2
		Thana ,,	...	
		Uran Port	...	...
		Agashi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	2	2
		Thana District	13	1
	Central	East Khandesh District	...	...
		Nasik District		...
		Poona City	...	...
		Poona District	...	[illegible]
		Satara ,,	33	22
	Southern	Kolaba District	29	14
		Dabhol Port	3	1
		Bankot ,,	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	29	13
		Belgaum ,,	40	24
		Hubli Town	1	1
		Dharwar District	17	15
		Savantvadi State	...	...
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	8	7
		Karachi District	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political Charges	Mandvi Port	1	2
		Cutch State	4	4
		Verawal Port	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	5	4
		Kolhapur Town	11	9
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	4	2
		Satara Agency	...	...
		Billimora Port	...	...
		Baroda State	124	57
		Surat Agency	53	62
		Total	514	304
Madras Presidency	...	Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	13 (a)	13 (a)
		Madura District	16	13 (a)
		Salem District	...	...
		North Arcot District	...	...
		Malabar District	...	...
		Total	29	26
Bengal	...	Calcutta	7	7
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	1	...
	Patna	Gaya District	14	7
	Tirhut	Saran District	17	13
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	17	13
	Chota Nagpur	Manbhum District	1	1
		Total	57	41

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	...	...
	Agra	Muttra District	...	...
		Etawah City	...	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Etah District	...	...
		Agra District	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Budaun District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	15	15
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	...	...
		Jalaun District	5	1
		Fatehpur District	8	3
	Benares	Ballia District	...	...
		Jaunpur City	...	...
		Jaunpur District	1	2
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	...	...
		Azamgarh District	6	6
		Basti District	35	25
		Gorakhpur District	15	8
	Lucknow	Unao District	...	...
		Rae Bareli District	...	...
		Hardoi District	8	3
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	3	3
		Gonda District	6	7
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	6	5
		TOTAL	103	78
PUNJAB	Delhi	Gurgaon District	...	...
		Hissar „	...	...
		Delhi „	...	...
		Rohtak „	...	...
		Karnal „	...	...
		Ambala „	...	...
	Jullundur	Kangra District	6	3
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur „	...	...
		Ludhiana „	...	...
		Ferozepur „	3	4

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	...	
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	4	4
		Gurdaspur ,,		5
		Gujranwala ,,	1	1
		Sialkot ,,	1	1
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District		
		Jhelum ,,	4	3
		Gujrat ,,	...	...
		Attock ,,	...	...
	Multan	Jhang District	...	...
		Lyallpur District	...	...
		Montgomery District	...	
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	...	
		Kapurthala State		...
		Malerkotla State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...
		Kalsia State	...	...
		Faridkot State	...	...
		Jind State	...	...
		Nalagarh State		...
		Bilaspur State		...
		TOTAL	19	21
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	23	18
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	1	1
		Prome ,,	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	2	2
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	5	5
		Maubin ,,		
		Pyapon ,,		
		Henzada ,,	9	8
		Myaungmya ,,	3	2
	Tenasserim	Thaton ,,	...	1
		Toungoo ,,	9	9
		Moulmein Town	2	2
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	4	2
	Magwe	Magwe District	1	1
		Minbu ,,	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	2	2
		Bhamo ,,	...	...
		Myitkyina ,,	2	2
	Sagaing	Shwebo ,,	...	...
		Sagaing ,,		...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Meiktila	Yamethin District	2	2
		Meiktila "	5	4
		TOTAL	70	62
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur District	...	2
		Wardha District	11	8
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	2	5
	Berar	Akola District	9	4
		Buldana "	47	23
		Amraoti "	14	7
		TOTAL	83	49
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	8	6
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	12	7
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	15	7
		Hassan "	10	6
		Kadur "	4	1
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	24	11
		TOTAL	74	39
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	25 (a)	25 (a)
		Raichur District	23 (a)	20 (a)
		Aurangabad District	...	...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Gulbarga District	...	...
		TOTAL	48	45
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	27 (b)	10 (b)
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jaora State	...	...
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	...	...
		Malwa State	...	...
		Rewa State	...	...
		TOTAL	27	10

(a) Figure for the period from the 25th to the 31st July 1910. | (b) Figure for the week ending 30th July 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Mewar State	52 (a)	32 (a)
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur "	...	...
		Partabgarh City	...	...
		Kishangarh State	...	...
		Alwar City	...	...
		Alwar State	5 (a)	2 (a)
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli State	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Ajmer District	...	[illegible]
		Deoli	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	...	...
		Sirohi State	1 (b)	1 (b)
		TOTAL	58	35
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar Cantonment	...	...
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Mirpur District	...	...
		Kathua "	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	...	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Sibi	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	...	...
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,082	710

(a) Figure for the week ending 5th August 1910. | (b) Figure for the week ending 5th August 1910. Imported.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th August 1910,* based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The cyclonic storm lying over Bilaspur at the close of the previous week continued to advance in a westnorthwesterly direction, but decreased rapidly in intensity and disappeared almost completely by the morning of the 6th: it occasioned moderate to heavy rain in the Central Provinces and light to moderate rain in the north of the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and south Rajputana. On the disappearance of the storm rainfall diminished considerably, but a large increase took place on the 8th when rain was reported from practically all parts of the country east of the line joining Rajkot and Rawalpindi. Rainfall was almost as widespread on the 9th, but thereupon it decreased and on the last two days of the week was confined to a comparatively small area.

2. The Bay monsoon has given unusually heavy rain in Burma and the Bay Islands; while the rainfall due to the Arabian Sea current has been above the average in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana West, Central India, the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

3. *Burma.*—Rainfall was nearly general and in parts heavy in Lower Burma, and fairly general in Upper Burma. Cloud was moderate to heavy.

Northeast India, including Orissa—Rainfall was comparatively light; but it was fairly widespread in Eastern Bengal and Bengal with the exception of Bihar. Cloud was only light to moderate over the greater part of northeast India on the first three days; it then increased and for the rest of the week skies were moderately to heavily overcast.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces—Rain fell locally in the United Provinces, but nearly general rain fell on most days in Central India and the Central Provinces. Cloud was light to moderate in the United Provinces and moderate to heavy elsewhere; and maximum temperature was in local defect in the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was more rain than usual in Sind, west Rajputana and Gujarat, and rainfall was fairly general in east Rajputana, but in the Punjab there was only one day of widespread rain and the rest of northwest India was practically rainless. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division. Temperature fell rapidly and was in general defect on the 9th in the Punjab and west Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain was reported throughout the week from the west coast, during the first few days from Mysore, and on the 9th from the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; in other parts of the division rainfall was generally light and local. Cloud was moderate to heavy except on the 10th and 11th, when the west coast and Mysore were the only heavily clouded areas. Temperature was in defect on several days in Mysore, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

4. The following summarises the chief amounts of rainfall as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

August 5th. Myitkyina 5·40", Sibsagar 2·23", Chittagong 3·32", Indore 2·11", Hoshangabad 8·67", Seoni 2·76", Nagpur 3·19", Pachmarhi 2·62", Rajkot 2·36", Belgaum 2·00" and Mercara 2·12".

" 6th. Moulmein 3·00", Diamond Island 3·10", Kyaukpyu 5·05", Akyab 5·09", Sibsagar 3·33", Bogra 3·06", Dehra Dun 2·61", Bhuj 2·41", Karachi 1·06" and Mercara 3·62".

" 7th. Mergui 3·95", Hazaribagh 3·05", Gorakhpur 2·50" and Bahraich 2·08".

" 8th. Moulmein 3·63", Silchar 2·13", Sambalpur 3·44", Dehra Dun 3·65", Neemuch 2·35", Chanda 3·00", Pachmarhi 3·14", Mount Abu 6·21" and Deesa 2·73".

" 9th. Kyaukpyu 3·40", Sambalpur 2·15", Saugor 2·53", Jubbulpore 3·30", Mount Abu 2·91", Poona 2·24" and Belgaum 2·18".

" 10th. Moulmein 3·25", Akyab 4·90", Dibrugarh 2·90", Saugor 2·66", Hyderabad (Sind) 1·30" and Rajkot 2·16".

" 11th. Tavoy 3·53", Kyaukpyu 3·06", Akyab 6·23", Myitkyina 2·35", Ranchi 2·27" and Nowgong 4·23".

5. The only divisions in which the rainfall for the whole period from the 29th April to the 11th August is as much as 20 per cent in defect are the United Provinces, Central India East, Punjab Southwest and Baluchistan; an excess of 20 per cent or more is shown in the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Gujarat, Mysore, Madras Southeast and Madras Coast North. In all the remaining divisions rainfall differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 11th August 1910.			Rainfall data from 29th April 1910 to 11th August 1910.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	7.6	2.6	+5.0	48.9	56.7	− 7.8	− 14	− 24
Lower Burma	10.1	7.7	+2.4	79.4	89.2	− 9.8	− 11	− 15
Upper Burma	2.3	1.7	+0.6	26.2	23.3	+ 2.9	+ 12	+ 11
Assam	3.9	3.7	+0.2	56.7	52.5	+ 4.2	+ 8	+ 8
Eastern Bengal	2.9	3.5	−0.6	59.1	50.2	+ 8.9	+ 18	+ 21
Bengal	1.8	2.8	−1.0	33.7	34.0	− 0.3	− 1	+ 2
Orissa	2.5	3.8	−1.3	29.4	35.0	− 5.6	− 16	− 14
Chota Nagpur	4.0	2.7	+1.3	29.2	31.0	− 1.8	− 6	− 11
Bihar	0.7	2.8	−2.1	28.3	28.7	− 0.4	− 1	+ 6
United Provinces, East	1.8	2.8	−1.0	17.8	23.6	− 5.8	− 25	− 23
United Provinces, West	1.9	3.7	−1.8	17.7	26.1	− 8.4	− 32	− 29
Punjab, East and North	0.8	1.8	−1.0	11.6	14.2	− 2.6	− 18	− 12
Punjab, South-west	0.7	0.9	−0.2	4.2	6.1	− 1.9	− 31	− 31
Kashmir	0	0.1	−0.1	2.1	3.8	− 1.7	− 45	− 43
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0.7	−0.7	5.9	4.1	+ 1.8	+ 44	+ 74
Baluchistan	0	0.2	−0.2	0.4	1.2	− 0.8	− 67	− 60
Sind	1.1	0.6	+0.5	8.3	3.9	+ 4.4	+113	+115
Rajputana, West	1.1	0.9	+0.2	7.5	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 1	0
Rajputana, East	1.7	1.5	+0.2	11.9	13.7	− 1.8	− 13	− 16
Gujarat	4.2	1.4	+2.8	23.5	18.9	+ 4.6	+ 24	+ 10
Central India, West	3.6	2.0	+1.6	21.3	18.3	+ 3.0	+ 16	+ 9
Central India, East	4.8	3.3	+1.5	19.2	27.5	− 8.3	− 30	− 41
Berar	3.1	1.5	+1.6	22.1	19.4	+ 2.7	+ 14	+ 6
Central Provinces, West	5.6	3.0	+2.6	27.5	29.3	− 1.8	− 6	− 17
Central Provinces, East	4.4	3.4	+1.0	37.0	31.4	+ 5.6	+ 18	+ 16
Konkan	5.7	5.6	+0.1	64.1	71.0	− 6.9	− 10	− 11
Bombay Deccan	2.5	1.1	+1.4	16.1	14.4	+ 1.7	+ 12	+ 2
Hyderabad, North	0.7	1.9	−1.2	17.5	16.8	+ 0.7	+ 4	+ 13
Hyderabad, South	0.6	1.5	−0.9	12.1	14.5	− 2.4	− 17	− 12
Mysore	1.0	0.7	+0.3	14.9	11.6	+ 3.3	+ 28	+ 28
Malabar	6.7	3.8	+2.9	60.7	66.8	− 6.1	− 9	− 14
Madras, South-east	0.3	0.7	−0.4	8.7	6.7	+ 2.0	+ 30	+ 41
Madras Deccan	0.6	0.9	−0.3	9.3	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 1	+ 5
Madras Coast, North	0.9	1.2	−0.3	18.2	12.9	+ 5.3	+ 41	+ 49

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 11th August 1910.

Memorandum on the monsoon conditions prevailing during June and July, with anticipations for August and September 1910.

WEATHER IN INDIA DURING JUNE AND JULY.

1. (*a*) The Bay current arrived upwards of a fortnight before its normal date but it was not very vigorous, and, except for a short interval about the middle of the month, failed to extend into the United Provinces. The Arabian Sea current on the other hand arrived at the average date and, notwithstanding its great unsteadiness, provided considerably more than the usual amount of rain.

In July the monsoon conditions were feebly marked, and over a large part of the country an almost complete break in the rains obtained in the second and third weeks.

(*b*) The combined rainfall of the two months in the plains of India fell short of the normal by 6 per cent. The defect was however neither universal nor large in amount, the only areas where it reached or exceeded 25 per cent being Central India East (47 per cent), the United Provinces West (34 per cent), Lower Burma (31 per cent) and the Bay Islands (25 per cent). On the other hand precipitation was markedly in excess in the North-West Frontier Province (2¾" or 108 per cent), Sind (4" or 141 per cent), Mysore (4" or 64 per cent), Madras Southeast (3¼" or 97 per cent) and Madras Coast North (5" or 53 per cent). The local distribution was thus rather irregular.

2. The following tables give for June, July, and the total period the actual rainfall, the departure from normal and the percentage departure from normal for the chief political divisions and sub-divisions :—

Division.	June. Actual, 1910.	June. Departure from normal.	June. Percentage departure from normal.	July. Actual 1910.	July. Departure from Normal	July. Percentage departure from normal.	Period, June and July. Actual. 1910	Period, June and July. Departure from normal.	Period, June and July. Percentage departure from normal.
	"	"		"	"		"	"	
Burma	15·2	—3·1	—17	16·3	—5·0	—23	31·5	—8·1	—20
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	21·6	+4·9	+29	22·9	+6·0	+36	44·5	+10·9	+32
Bengal	9·9	0	0	12·5	—1·0	—7	22·4	—1·0	—4
United Provinces	4·3	—1·6	—27	9·0	—4·0	—31	13·3	—5·6	—30
Punjab	3·7	+1·2	+48	4·1	—2·0	—33	7·8	—0·8	—9
North-West Frontier Province ...	2·5	+2·0	+400	2·7	+0·7	+35	5·2	+2·7	+108
Sind	1·8	+1·4	+350	5·2	+2·7	+108	7·0	+4·1	+141
Rajputana	4·2	+2·3	+121	3·3	—3·6	—52	7·5	—1·3	—15
Bombay	16·9	+5·1	+43	8·4	—7·4	—47	25·3	—2·3	—8
Central India	7·0	+0·3	+4	6·3	—5·3	—46	13·3	—5·0	—27
Central Provinces	9·3	+1·5	+19	9·5	—5·2	—35	18·8	—3·7	—16
Hyderabad	6·4	+1·6	+33	5·6	—1·7	—28	12·0	—0·1	—1
Mysore	2·2	—1·3	—37	8·5	+5·4	+174	10·7	+4·1	+62
Madras	7·8	+0·4	+5	8·7	+1·6	+23	16·5	+2·0	+14
Mean of India	9·4	+1·1	+13	9·6	—2·3	—19	19·0	—1·2	—6

Serial No.	Sub-division.	June.			July.			Period, June and July.		
		Actual, 1910	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.	Actual, 1910	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.	Actual, 1910.	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.
		"	"		"	"		"	"	
1	Bay Islands	12·7	−3·1	−20	10·3	−4·5	−33	23·0	−[illegible]·6	−25
2	Lower Burma	20·9	−7·8	−27	22·1	−11·3	−34	43·0	−19·1	−31
3	Upper Burma	9·6	+1·7	+22	10·5	+1·2	+13	20·1	+2·9	+17
4	Assam	22·9	+6·1	+36	19·5	+3·5	+22	42·4	+9·6	+29
5	Eastern Bengal	20·5	+4·0	+24	25·7	+8·1	+46	46·2	+12·1	+35
6	Bengal	10·7	0	0	13·1	+0·4	+ 3	23·8	+0·4	+ 2
7	Orissa	7·4	−3·0	−29	12·1	−2·4	−17	19·5	−5·4	−22
8	Chota Nagpur	10·3	+0·6	+6	9·6	−4·6	−32	19·9	−4·0	−17
9	Bihar	10·9	+2·4	+28	14·2	+1·0	+ 8	25·1	+3·4	+16
10	United Provinces, East ...	5·2	−1·1	−17	8·7	−3·2	−27	13·9	−4·3	−24
11	" " West ...	3·5	−2·0	−36	9·3	−4·6	−33	12·8	−6·6	−34
12	Punjab, East and North ...	4·6	+1·5	+48	5·1	−2·3	−31	9·7	−0·8	− 8
13	Punjab, Southwest ...	1·4	+0·2	+17	2·0	−1·1	−35	3·4	−0·9	−21
14	Kashmir	1·5	+0·3	+25	1·2	−0·5	−29	2·7	−0·2	− 7
15	North-West Frontier Province	2·5	+2·0	+400	2·7	+0·7	+35	5·2	+2·7	+108
16	Baluchistan	0	−0·1	−100	0·2	−0·4	−67	0·2	−0·5	−71
17	Sind...	1·8	+1·4	+350	5·2	+2·7	+108	7·0	+4·1	+141
18	Rajputana, West ...	2·3	+0·7	+44	1·8	−2·0	−53	4·1	−1·3	−24
19	" East ...	4·9	+2·8	+133	3·8	−4·3	−53	8·7	−1·5	−15
20	Gujarat	8·8	+3·6	+69	6·6	−4·8	−42	15·4	−1·2	− 7
21	Central India, West ...	7·3	+1·6	+28	7·5	−1·5	−17	14·8	+0·1	+ 1
22	" " East ...	6·6	−1·1	−14	5·1	−9·1	−64	11·7	−10·2	−47
23	Berar	8·5	+2·5	+42	6·4	−3·8	−37	14·9	−1·3	− 8
24	Central Provinces, West ...	9·8	+1·6	+20	9·8	−5·7	−37	19·6	−4·1	−17
25	" " East ...	9·1	+0·8	+10	11·5	−5·5	−32	20·6	−4·7	−19
26	Konkan	41·0	+13·4	+49	14·4	−18·4	−56	55·4	−5·0	− 8
27	Bombay Deccan	7·2	+2·1	+41	5·2	−0·9	−15	12·4	+1·2	+11
28	Hyderabad, North ...	7·9	+3·1	+65	7·3	−1·2	−14	15·2	+1·9	+14
29	" South ...	5·6	+0·8	+17	4·8	−1·9	−28	10·4	−1·1	−10
30	Mysore	2·2	−1·3	−37	8·6	+5·5	+177	10·8	+4·2	+64
31	Malabar	29·1	+0·8	+3	18·6	−4·7	−20	47·7	−3·9	− 8
32	Madras, Southeast ...	1·0	−0·5	−33	5·9	+3·9	+195	6·9	+3·4	+97
33	" Deccan ...	1·8	−1·0	−36	5·2	+1·7	+49	7·0	+0·7	+11
34	" Coast, North ...	6·5	+2·4	+59	7·9	+2·6	+49	14·4	+5·0	+53

ANTICIPATIONS FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1910.

3. With regard to the monsoon conditions of the present month and September a statistical examination of the data, going back as far as 1865 in some cases, shows that preceding conditions over a large part of the earth's surface are directly or indirectly connected with the weather in India: and in some cases the relationship is close enough to form the basis of a forecast in general terms. The data for 1910 for the most important areas previous to June were given in the memorandum of the 9th June, and the information obtained since that time is as follows :—

(a) SOUTH AMERICA.

4. Pressure at Buenos Ayres was in excess in July by 0·3 m.m.

(b) AUSTRALIA.

5. The average pressure was below normal in June by ·06" and in July by ·02".

(c) THE INDIAN OCEAN.

6. *Mauritius.*—The barometer fluctuated widely: thus pressure was in defect in the first eleven days of June and again during the last three weeks of July, normal or almost so in the last nineteen days of June, and in excess from July 3rd to the 9th. Taking the average over June there was a defect of about ·015", and over July of ·045."

Zanzibar.—Pressure was below the average by ·01" in June and ·02" in July. The air movement was on the whole of the usual character. Rainfall was unusually scanty in June (82 per cent in defect), and well above the normal in July.

Seychelles.—Pressure and winds were nearly normal both in June and July. Rainfall was lighter than usual throughout.

Logs of vessels.—In the Arabian Sea, according to the available information, strongly marked monsoon conditions obtained from about the middle of June onwards, except for a short interval in July corresponding roughly with the break over the land area when the current was much less strong than usual. The lack of strength probably had its origin in equatorial regions, for variable winds were recorded at Zanzibar during the week preceding the setting in of the break over India. There is evidence that winds were very variable in the central portion of the equatorial belt in June and presumably also during a part of July, and the feebleness of the Bay monsoon was in part at least due to this condition.

(d) NORTHEAST AFRICA.

7. The monsoon rainfall of Abyssinia may be estimated from the Roseires gauge on the Blue Nile: the height was above the average in the second half of May and somewhat below it at the middle of June. At the beginning of July it was normal and on the 16th slightly below it. On the 1st August it was a metre, a large amount, below the average.

(e) SNOWFALL IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS TO THE NORTH AND WEST OF INDIA DURING JUNE AND JULY.

8. No snow fell during June and July in the Afghan mountains, and in general the accumulations at the end of July were not above the average.

In Kashmir there were a few falls, but they were apparently light and local. The snow accumulations on the Karakoram mountains are said to be greater

than usual. In Leh weather was very cloudy in the last part of July and rain and snow fell on the surrounding heights.

Little or no snow fell in the Punjab Himalayas and the accumulations there in the beginning of August were not as thick as usual.

In Kumaon and Garhwal the aggregate amount of snowfall received during the period did not exceed the normal, and the quantity of the snow remaining unmelted in the beginning of August was almost certainly less than usual.

The information available thus shows that during the past two months there has been no such abnormal snowfall as would tend to cut short or weaken the activity of the monsoon currents.

DISCUSSION OF THE DATA.

9. As far as the total rainfall of August and September is concerned the general pressure distribution outside India has during the past two months been of the same character as in April and May, decidedly favourable but unsteady. In these respects there is a fairly close resemblance to 1907; but the fact that in 1907 there had been heavy snowfall while the present year shows no excess of the kind, enables a distinction to be drawn between the two cases: it appears therefore that, although the total monsoon rainfall may perhaps be below the average, the deficiency is not likely to be large. Regarding the local distribution of rainfall it may be inferred from the absence of heavy snowfall that there is little likelihood of a deficiency of rain in northwest India by comparison with that over the rest of the country.

The present deficiency in the United Provinces has been chiefly due to the weakness of the Bay monsoon; at times when that current has penetrated up the Gangetic plain rainfall there has been comparatively light; and when the activity of the Bombay current has extended over northern India it has shown itself chiefly in the submontane districts. Those parts of the United Provinces which are not close to the hills have accordingly suffered, and, as abnormal features tend to persist, it appears doubtful whether any marked improvement in this respect will occur. It occasionally occurs however, later in the season, that a cyclonic storm takes a more northerly route than that of the disturbance which has just passed through the country, and so gives abundant precipitation in the eastern half of Central India and in the United Provinces.

The situation may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The general outlook appears more uncertain than usual, but there is no reason for expecting a large defect in the total amount of rainfall during August and September.

(b) The unsteadiness in the monsoon, especially in that of the Arabian Sea, is likely to persist, and there will probably be marked breaks as well as periods of plentiful rainfall.

(c) The quantity of snow on the hills is not sufficient to exert any prejudicial influence upon the rainfall of northwest India.

(d) The weakness of the Bay current is likely to continue, and there is no cause for anticipating an early large improvement in the rainfall of the Gangetic plain.

SIMLA;
The 6th August 1910.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 6th August 1910.

Burma.—The rainfall was practically general. It was heavy in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions and moderate elsewhere except in Myingyan where no rain fell. Ploughing and sowing for the main rice crop continue and are approaching completion in parts while transplanting progresses. Agricultural operations for winter rice in Thayetmyo are at a standstill for want of rain. Sowing for maize, groundnut, *juar* and sesamum continues. Crop prospects are generally more favourable but in parts of the dry zone more rain is wanted. Some damage has been caused by floods to autumn rice in parts of the Maubin and Pantanaw townships of the Maubin district. The price of unhusked rice has risen considerably in Thaton and an unimportant change has occurred in eight other districts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The rainfall was heavy but less than that of the previous week except in parts of the Rajshahi and Assam Valley divisions. Floods are subsiding gradually. Plucking of tea is progressing. Its prospects have been considerably improved and are now fairly hopeful. Harvesting of jute continues although it has suffered to some extent from floods. Transplantation of winter rice is progressing and prospects are fairly good. Cutting of autumn rice is going on. Considerable damage from floods has been reported from several districts. Cotton and sugarcane promise well. The average price of common rice has risen by about one per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Chittagong, Malda, the Naga Hills, Goalpara, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.

Bengal.—The rainfall was general all over the Province, the fall being heavy in Orissa, moderate in Ranchi, Manbhum, Saran, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling and generally light elsewhere. Transplanting of paddy is going on but more rain is urgently wanted for the purpose in parts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Purnea, Palamau and Manbhum. Weeding of autumn crops continues. Harvesting of jute has commenced in some districts. Serious damage to autumn crops and the newly planted cold weather paddy has been caused by floods in Darbhanga and in parts of Monghyr. Damage by excessive rain and floods is also reported from Champaran and Muzaffarpur. The price of common rice has risen in Bankura, Monghyr, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and in the Patna and Tirhut divisions and has fallen in Murshidabad, Jessore, the Sonthal Parganas and Balasore. Cattle disease is reported from Midnapore, Murshidabad, Jessore, Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Puri, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Cooch Behar. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—The rainfall was general and large in amount in the Himalayan, the north, central and central submontane districts. More rain is needed in parts of the western submontane districts, the upper and central Doab, South Oudh and the south-eastern districts, particularly for rice. The rainfall, however, was sufficient to remove immediate anxiety. Floods are subsiding in the eastern submontane districts. Prospects on the whole are fair and in a few districts good. Sowing of millets, transplantation of rice and weeding and ploughing for spring crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy though twenty-six districts report sporadic disease. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices have fallen in ten districts and are generally stationary elsewhere.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has fallen during the week. There is more or less general want of rain throughout the Province. Sowings of autumn crops continue except in Delhi, Rawalpindi and Mianwali. The condition of standing crops is generally good to average. Crops in Delhi are poor. They are suffering for want of sufficient rain in the south eastern districts of the Province. Prices are rising in Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Multan; are falling in Ferozepore and are unchanged elsewhere. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Complaints of a short supply of canal water are being received from the Samundri and Toba Tek Singh tahsils of the Lyallpur district.

North-West Frontier Province.—Light to moderate rain fell during the week averaging 3 cents in Peshawar to 9¼ cents in Swabi and was beneficial to standing crops. More rain is needed in the Peshawar tahsil. Autumn sowings are in progress. The condition of standing crops is average. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Irrigation from canals in the Peshawar district is satisfactory. The condition of cattle is good except in one village of the Nowshera tahsil and one village of the Mardan tahsil. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are falling slightly. Prices are:—wheat $13\frac{7}{16}$ to 17⅛, maize 15 to 22½, gram 17½ to 25 and *bajra* 16¼ to 18 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was good. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 12 to 22 and maize from 19 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Slight rain fell once during the week and was beneficial to autumn crops. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn crops are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Rain was reported in all States and in Ajmer-Merwara. The maximum fall was 666 cents in Jaisalmer and the minimum 91 cents in Kishangarh. Bikaner and Bharatpur, however, report slight showers. More rain is urgently needed in Bharatpur. Standing crops are generally good but are withering in places in Bharatpur for want of rain. Cattle disease is prevalent in a few places in Mewar, the Hilly Tracts, Banswara and Ajmer. Fodder is sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Central India.—The rainfall was general but insufficient in Gwalior. Crops have been damaged slightly in Gwalior, Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are generally good except for some disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand, are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—During the week moderate to heavy rain fell all over the Provinces. It was well distributed and did much good to standing crops. Raipur had the heaviest fall of 20 inches which caused floods in villages and some damage to rice where thinning operations were in progress. Nimar received only 2 inches while in the remaining districts the rainfall ranged between 4 and 12 inches. In Bilaspur the 5 inches received were insufficient for the completion of thinning of rice in high lying land and more rain is also required in Jubbulpore. A break is desirable in Wardha and Raipur. Sowing of autumn crops still continues in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Yeotmal. Transplantation and thinning are in full swing in rice districts. Weeding of autumn crops and preparation of land for sowing of spring crops are in progress in several districts. Prospects, at present, are generally good. Fodder and water are adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices:—The price of wheat remained stationary in fourteen districts, gram in eighteen, rice in nineteen and *juar* in twenty. Fluctuations are unimportant elsewhere and generally exhibit a tendency to fall.

Feudatory States.—The rainfall during the week measured, in inches :—Nandgaon 12, Chhuikhadan 8, Kanker 7, Sirguja 3, Raigarh and Jashpur each 2 and Korea 1. Sowing of autumn crops and thinning and transplantation of rice are in full swing. The condition of standing crops is generally good. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Prices :—Rice became cheaper by 2 seers per rupee in Jashpur.

Bombay.—Heavy rain fell during the week in the Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; good in Gujarat, Khandesh and Cutch; moderate in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar and Dharwar and slight in Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur and Bijapur. The rainfall was general and beneficial but more is needed in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Autumn sowings generally continue. Transplantation is progressing in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kaira, the Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum and Savantvadi but has been retarded in Karachi owing to floods. Cotton sowing is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Baroda and Cutch. The fodder-supply is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara and is generally in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in Karachi; have fallen in Ahmedabad, Kanara and Ahmednagar and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 32 to 44 per cent; in the Konkan 13 to 33 per cent; in the Deccan 11 to 30 per cent and in the Karnatak 22 to 37 per cent less than the normal. In Gujarat the quantity purchasable per rupee ranged from normal to 26 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall for the Dominions was 1 inch 83 cents during the week. The rainfall was good everywhere averaging from 1 inch 19 cents in Bir to 3 inches 85 cents in Nizamabad. The heaviest falls occurred in the Nander, Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Bidar districts. Autumn sowings have been suspended in the Lingsugur taluka of the Raichur district for want of rain. Autumn crops are generally fair except in parts of Raichur owing to inadequate rain and are still being damaged by insects in some parts of Telingana. Spring sowings began in parts, especially in parts of the Mahbubnagar district. Water scarcity is reported in three talukas and cattle disease in fifteen. Fodder scarcity prevails in five talukas. Prices :—wheat and coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 13¼ seers per rupee, showing a fall of ¼ seer in the price of *juar*. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City between 12 and 13 seers per rupee, showing a fall of 1 seer in the price of white *juar*. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Karimnagar and the lowest 24 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 13 inches 49 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food grains are rising. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in the Vizagapatam Agency, Malabar, South Canara, the Nilgiris and Ganjam; heavy in the Vizagapatam littoral; good in Godavari, Kistna and Guntur; *nil* in Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad and light to fair elsewhere. The rainfall in sixteen districts was above the average of the last 35 years. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur and Cuddapah. Standing crops in parts of Vizagapatam have been affected by excessive rain; some in parts of Bellary have been damaged by insects and some in parts of Guntur require more rain. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is

insufficient in parts of Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair. Cattle are generally good. The price of rice is stationary in sixteen districts; has fallen in one and has risen in seven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in seven and has risen in seven. *Cholam* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in five and has risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in five and has risen in six. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is satisfactory everywhere and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are sufficient.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th July 1910*:—Potatoes, wheat and barley were harvested in April and May in the hills and in the Nepal Valley; the crops generally were up to a fair average. The rains broke early in June and enabled the transplanting of rice in the low lands to be commenced in good time. The rainfall has continued steadily to the benefit of rice cultivation and the standing crops of rice and pepper in the valley and of maize in the hills are at present in good condition. A break in the rains and some more sunshine is, however, desirable especially for maize. The fruit crop has not been plentiful, plums especially suffering from the rain and from windy weather. Prices of food stuffs have been normal with the exception of that of *ghi* which has ruled high owing to importation having been checked by the fear of cholera which has prevented its being brought to the Nepal Valley from the hills. The rainfall was 27·18 inches as compared with 29·96 inches during the same period last year. No disease among cattle has been reported.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week: During 2nd-half of 1909.	Average earnings per mile per week: During official year 1909-10.	Results of working during 2nd-half of year: Mean mileage worked: 1909.	Mean mileage worked: 1910.	Total earnings for week ending 30th July 1909.	Total earnings for week ending 30th July 1910.	Earnings per mile open for week: 1909	Earnings per mile open for week: 1910	Total earnings from 1st July to 30th July 1909.	Total earnings from 1st July to 30th July 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.	Results of working for official year: Total earnings from 1st April to 30th July 1909.	Total earnings from 1st April to 30th July 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	207	243	2,370	2,354	3,71,532	4,71,000	158	200	16,54,755	22,42,000	5,87,245	.	96,19,680	1,02,85,000	6,65,314	...
Bezwada Extension	268	338	21	21	5,885	7,400	280	352	24,720	26,200	1,474	...	1,09,134	1,22,000	12,866	.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3′ 3⅜″ gauge)	749	878	504	504	3,10,057	3,66,000	615	726	14,00,269	15,02,000	1,01,731		78,89,280	80,79,000	89,720	...
Nagda-Muttra	50	55	313	339	10,179	18,000	33	53	40,173	86,000	45,827		1,50,394	4,15,000	2,64,606	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	390	356	1,497	1,506	4,35,512	4,08,000	291	271	18,66,480	17,51,000		1,15,480	76,05,638	75,44,000	.	61,638
East Indian	646	681	2,337	2,337	13,03,245	14,58,000	558	624	60,24,560	64,97,000	4,72,440	.	2,68,09,470	2,85,61,000	17,51,530	...
Great Indian Peninsula	603	679	1,607	1,607	6,73,259	7,82,000	419	487	27,91,159	34,16,000	6,24,841	...	1,52,51,583	1,79,54,000	27,02,417	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	243	230	126	126	27,272	25,400	151	202	85,452	97,400	11,948	...	4,48,085	5,24,000	75,915	..
Baran-Kotah	32	31	40	40	1,467	1,800	37	45	5,043	6,800	1,757		17,401	33,000	15,599	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	213	229	916	916	1,50,038	1,52,000	164	166	6,00,735	6,19,000	18,265		32,91,605	36,79,000	3,87,394	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	211	226	2,578	2,578	5,40,012	5,54,000	209	215	23,51,097	24,30,000	78,903	..	1,02,43,045	1,13,74,000	11,30,955	...
North Western (incldg. 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	339	368	3,670	3,718	15,05,117	17,50,000	410	471	67,00,506	67,60,000	59,494	..	2,58,01,661	2,34,10,000	...	23,91,661
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	213	241	1,298	1,401	2,61,989	3,18,000	202	227	11,11,160	13,77,000	2,65,840		58,12,753	64,45,000	6,33,247	...
Hardwar-Dehra	209	228	32	32	6,124	6,900	191	216	24,690	32,000	7,310		1,27,472	1,44,000	16,528	...
Assam-Bengal	123	122	771	790	80,937	91,000	105	115	3,46,874	3,79,000	32,126		14,90,839	15,98,000	1,07,161	...
Burma	201	247	1,527	1,527	2,87,640	3,16,000	188	207	12,13,029	12,32,000	18,971		67,03,016	65,71,000	...	1,32,016
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	134	135	124	124	12,146	15,300	98	123	52,051	57,400	5,349	...	2,63,844	2,75,000	11,156	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	132	153	200	213	29,091	32,800	145	154	1,07,304	1,34,000	26,096	...	5,91,645	6,71,000	79,355	...
Mysore State (including Kolar Gold-Fields 5′ 6″)	126	134	411	411	50,746	52,600	123	128	2,20,929	2,31,000	10,071	...	9,43,353	10,85,000	1,41,647	...
Palanpur-Deesa	49	62	17	17	621	800	37	47	3,420	3,100	.	320	22,294	20,400	...	1,894
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, 5′ 6″ gauge)	234	259	1,913	1,914	4,01,062	4,82,000	210	252	17,10,993	20,71,000	3,60,007	..	86,01,598	92,51,000	6,49,402	...
South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	294	299	1,396	1,396	3,96,646	3,91,000	284	280	18,00,519	17,41,000	...	59,519	74,91,540	75,46,000	54,460	...
Travancore Branch	121	115	108	108	12,521	12,600	116	117	58,058	56,400		1,658	2,17,028	2,29,000	11,972	...
Tirhoot State	158	191	775	775	1,09,530	1,14,000	141	147	5,03,548	5,49,000	45,452	...	28,13,852	31,03,000	2,89,148	...
Jorhat	59	61	30	30	1,742	1,800	58	60	7,138	8,100	962	...	32,337	32,300	...	37
Total	313	341	24,561	24,784	69,77,371	78,28,400	284	[illegible]	3,07,06,668	3,33,06,400	25,99,732	...	14,24,48,554	14,89,51,700	65,03,146	...

All other Railways.

5' 6" gauge	Amritsar-Patti	160	152	28	56	5,239	11,000	187	196	24,994	42,000	17,006	...	84,056	1,25,000	40,944	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	120	139	114	114	7,706	11,200	68	98	36,824	43,300	6,476	...	3,00,799	2,85,000	...	15,709
	Bina-Goona-Baran	33	40	148	148	3,567	7,500	24	51	15,790	25,100	9,310	..	1,06,898	1,23,000	16,102	...
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	278	279	162	162	33,212	39,700	205	245	1,49,841	1,79,000	29,159	..	7,18,414	8,14,000	95,586	...
	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	91	103	16	16	743	2,000	46	125	2,584	8,000	5,116	...	27,635	31,200	3,565	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	132	144	79	79	8,792	10,000	111	127	39,768	43,000	3,232	.	2,41,771	3,73,000	1,31,229	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	100	141	34	34	1,338	2,900	39	85	7,516	10,900	3,384	.	92,860	75,700	...	17,160
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	260	284	334	334	66,314	1,05,000	199	317	2,86,744	3,73,000	86,256	.	15,43,050	17,43,000	1,99,950	...
	Petlad-Cambay	113	136	34	34	3,555	3,000	105	86	14,107	13,300	...	807	86,388	95,100	8,712	..
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	224	237	107	106	18,430	18,000	172	170	84,609	92,000	7,391	...	4,82,888	3,99,000		83,888
	Southern Punjab	149	157	425	424	47,468	72,000	112	170	2,20,754	3,04,000	83,246	.	10,62,736	13,67,000	3,04,264	...
	" —"Ludhiana" Extension	101	102	155	152	16,509	21,000	107	138	79,831	92,000	12,169		2,86,414	3,16,000	29,586	.
	Sutlej Valley (a)	...	...	...	209	..	16,000	..	77	..	52,000	52,000	...	.	52,000	52,000	..
	Tapti Valley	121	146	155	155	9,737	9,600	63	62	43,132	42,500		632	2,97,055	2,98,000	945	..
	Tarkessur	269	321	22	22	4,685	5,100	213	232	25,501	29,300	3,759	.	1,36,280	1,44,000	7,720	...
3' 3⅜" gauge	Ahmedabad-Dholka	61	68	34	34	2,022	2,400	59	71	8,365	12,700	4,335		44,561	53,900	9,339	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	93	108	55	55	4,889	4,800	89	87	18,388	21,800	3,412		1,14,128	1,16,000	1,872	...
	Bengal and North-Western	113	138	1,095	1,118	1,25,112	1,12,000	114	100	5,75,176	5,58,000		17,176	29,99,715	31,60,000	1,60,285	...
	Bengal-Dooars	153	137	153	153	21,014	13,700	137	90	85,729	71,200	.	14,529	2,88,580	2,92,000	3,420	...
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	112	121	52	52	6,388	5,700	123	110	27,819	26,000	.	1,819	1,13,051	1,15,000	1,949	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	101	123	459	459	37,700	53,900	82	117	1,50,655	2,08,000	57,345	.	9,99,059	11,15,000	1,15,941	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	291	278	78	78	21,991	21,100	282	271	90,642	87,600	.	3,042	3,49,450	3,82,000	32,550	...
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	63	78	171	179	10,589	13,400	62	75	49,711	57,400	7,689	.	2,72,185	2,84,000	11,815	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	141	171	392	392	34,300	59,000	87	151	1,56,638	2,38,000	81,362	.	10,05,539	12,91,000	2,85,461	...
	Jaipur	43	43	73	73	3,770	1,800	52	25	1[illegible],490	9,000	..	3,490	42,371	56,200	13,829	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	84	713	831	47,469	65,400	67	79	2[illegible]3,437	2,65,000	61,563	.	10,17,324	12,87,000	2,69,676	...
	Kolhapur	136	160	29	29	2,905	5,100	100	175	12,643	22,500	9,857		74,596	1,03,000	28,404	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	28	25	50	50	656	2,000	13	40	2,[illegible]11	6,800	3,980	..	(b) 10,530	28,300	17,770	...
	Morvi (including Wankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge	91	101	93	93	7,923	10,200	85	110	33,9[illegible]6	37,700	3,744	.	1,75,671	1,82,000	6,329	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	137	130	54	55	4,991	4,200	9[illegible]	76	21,390	17,200	.	4,190	96,239	87,200	...	9,039
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	107	122	214	214	29,953	26,000	107	121	[illegible]	1,22,000	18,392		5,19,438	5,51,000	31,562	..
	Sangli	127	151	5	5	469	800	94	160	2,030	3,400	1,370		14,017	15,900	1,883	..
	Shoranur-Cochin	141	158	65	65	8,877	8,900	137	137	40,038	[illegible]		538	1,80,328	1,96,000	6,672	...
	Tanjore District Board	122	130	103	103	12,331	12,100	120	117	57,995	54,400	.	3,595	2,45,415	2,42,000	...	3,415
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	60	68	67	67	3,761	4,300	56	64	14,849	19,000	4,151	.	81,729	82,300	571	...
2' 6" gauge	Barsi	177	179	78	78	20,598	9,000	264	115	60,388	91,300	36,912	..	2,26,316	2,45,000	18,684	...
	Cooch Behar	111	105	34	34	2,975	2,000	88	59	12,750	8,500	.	4,250	54,263	56,700	2,437	..
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	108	94	94	6,676	9,600	71	102	24,371	34,400	10,029		1,91,301	2,32,000	40,699	...
	Rajpipla	34	47	37	37	1,061	1,800	29	49	4,835	6,500	1,665	...	30,189	37,400	7,211	...
2' 0" gauge	Darjeeling-Himalayan	387	377	51	51	21,409	13,000	420	255	72,547	70,000	...	2,547	3,42,729	3,61,000	18,271	..
	TOTAL	126	142	6,062	6,444	6,60,154	7,97,200	109	124	28,75,556	34,37,300	5,61,744	...	1,49,64,878	1,68,12,900	18,48,022	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	302	30,623	31,228	76,37,525	86,25,600	249	276	3,35,82,224	3,67,43,700	31,61,476	...	15,74,13,432	16,57,64,600	83,51,168	..

(a) Opened from 6th July 1910.

(b) From 2nd May 1909.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
for Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March 1910.

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th August 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1760 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th August 1910:—

No. 427 of 1910.—George William Cole, A.M.I.E.E., chief engineer, Munaar, Travancore, South India. *A centrifugal governed shoot runner.*

No. 428 of 1910.—Dale Marshall, engineer, of 30 Winchcombe street, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, England. *Improved means for the opening of doors, gates and the like.*

No. 429 of 1910.—Dr. August Voelker, engineer, of Beuel, near Bonn on the Rhine, Germany. *A new or improved method of forming bodies from semi-liquid quartz and like material.*

No. 430 of 1910.—William Welsh, coachbuilder, of 31 Bank street, Hillhead, William Purvis, engineer, of 50 Kelburne street, Kelvinside, and John Forbes, fish merchant, of 17 Clifford street, all in Glasgow, Scotland *An improved resilient wheel.*

No. 431 of 1910.—Herbert Philander Ewell, chemist, of No. 38 Prentis Avenue, Detroit, county of Wayne, state of Michigan, United States of America. *Method of making liquid sodium amalgam.*

No. 432 of 1910.—Walter Frederick Anderson, electrician, 18 Wetherby street, Higher Openshaw, Manchester, county of Lancaster, England, Stuart Arthur Russell and William Ernest Gray, both civil engineers of The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company, Limited, of Silvertown, Essex, England. *Improvements in or relating to systems for the distribution of electric energy.*

No. 433 of 1910.—Walter Frederick Anderson, electrician, 18 Wetherby street, Higher Openshaw, Manchester, county of Lancaster, England, Stuart Arthur Russell, civil engineer, and William Ernest Gray, civil engineer, both of The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company, Limited, Silvertown, Essex, England. *Improvements in or relating to systems for the distribution of electric energy.*

No. 434 of 1910.—Louis Hoffmann, merchant, residing at 2, Speckbachergasse, Vienna, Empire of Austria, at present 68 Milton street, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in and relating to driving gear for vehicles.*

No. 435 of 1910.—Thomas James Heskett, engineer and metallurgist, of 17 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of steel.*

No. 436 of 1910.—Frank Gilman, engineer, of High Park road, Smethwick, in the county of Stafford, England, and George Frederick Clements, mechanical engineer, of 82 Trafalgar road, Smethwick, aforesaid. *Improvements in percussive tools for scaling tubes and for rock boring and the like.*

No. 1761 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the

Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 674 of 1909.—Nehal Chand Detaram Adwani, assistant station master, Khatian road, N.W., near Chowkiram's Girls' School, Western Katcha, Hyderabad, Sind. *A safety train conductor.* (Specification filed 18 July 1910.)

No. 1762 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under mentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 6 of 1898.—Christian Wilhelm Luther. *A new way of constructing light fire-proof building material possessed of the quality not to be eaten by insects and therefore specially adapted for hot climates.* (From 12 August 1910 to 12 August 1911.)

No. 87 of 1899.—Peter Donaldson. *An improved water flush.* (From 12 August 1910 to 12 August 1911.)

No. 73 of 1901.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in storage batteries.* (From 30 September 1910 to 30 September 1911.)

No. 218 of 1901.—Howard Darling Colman. *Improvements in knot-tying implements.* (From 11 October 1910 to 11 October 1911.)

No. 335 of 1901.—The Talbot Continuous Steel Process, Limited. *Improvements in art of manufacturing iron and steel.* (From 22 November 1910 to 22 November 1911.)

No. 520 of 1902.—Charles Hodgson. *Improvements in apparatus for working and locking railway points.* (From 25 September 1910 to 25 September 1911.)

No. 123 of 1904.—Jules Frydmane and Louis Chambon. *Improvements relating to calculating apparatus.* (From 12 October 1910 to 12 October 1911.)

No. 110 of 1905.—Thomas Roberts. *Working trains on the line clear system by means of a key staff in conjunction with the Morse system or alone.* (From 6 September 1910 to 6 September 1911.)

No. 119 of 1905.—Henry Livingstone Sulman, Hugh Fitzalis Kirkpatrick Picard and John Ballot. *Improvements in the separation of metalliferous minerals from gangue.* (From 13 November 1910 to 13 November 1911.)

No. 122 of 1905.—Jean Marie Andre Faure. *Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other fibrous plants.* (From 13 November 1910 to 13 November 1911.)

No. 177 of 1905.—A. B. C. Coupler, Limited. *Improvements in buffer couplers for railway and other rolling stock.* (From 18 November 1910 to 18 November 1911.)

No. 181 of 1905.—Henry William De Stuckle. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for the manufacture of alkali or alkali-hydrates and zinc-sulphide.* (From 21 November 1910 to 21 November 1911.)

No. 126 of 1906.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to wireless telegraphy.* (From 7 September 1910 to 7 September 1911.)

No. 254 of 1906.—Captain Alec Gardiner. *An improved system of electric signalling for railways by means of electric currents conveyed continuously to the drivers in their engine cabs.* (From 15 August 1910 to 15 August 1911.)

No. 443 of 1906.—Joseph Robert Hardy. *Improvements in automatic vacuum brake apparatus.* (From 27 March 1911 to 27 March 1912.)

No. 1763 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 438 of 1905.—Joseph Wellington Ferguson and George Welsh Furguson. *An improved brick-making machine.* (Specification filed 10 May 1906.)

No. 173 of 1906.—Emile Laine *Improvements in or connected with dials for watches and like portable timepieces.* (Specification filed 11 May 1906.)

No. 174 of 1906.—Cyrus Crooks Shigley. *Improvements in phonographs.* (Specification filed 11 May 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 371 of 1904.—Srish Chandra Nandi. *Improvements in mason's and similar spirit levels.* (Specification filed 12 May 1905.)

No. 412 of 1904.—Sven Carlson. *Improvements in petroleum burners with inverted flame.* (Specification filed 10 May 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 105 of 1902 —Joseph Allen Baker and William King Baker *Improvements in or relating to refuse destructors and the like.* (Specification filed 9 May 1902)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.*).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay - Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office :—

	Price. R a.
(a) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0
(b) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0 1
Annual subscription with postage	3 0
(d) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905	1 0
" " " " 1906	1 0
" " " " 1907	1 0
" " " " 1908	1 0
" " " " 1909	1 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2 0

J. W. MEARES,

Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery . . .	8-8 per lb
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11-8 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs in one delivery	11 "

Quinine is sold in 1 oz, ¼ lb, ½ lb., 1 lb and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ¼ lb, ½ lb. and 1 lb tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th August 1910

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th August 1910.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (Purchase Price)			
				In India			In England		In Transit between India and England					
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage †	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England	Total	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	5,2[illegible]06 305	[illegible]0,04,65,275	25,30 [illegible]1,580	1[illegible],8[illegible],15 9[illegible]	*18 36,300	[illegible]56 [illegible]7	6 36 75 0[illegible]	.		...	9,[illegible]9 [illegible]	2,00,00,000	31 46 14 198	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81 500
Cawnpore	.	2,85,86 765	2,85,86 765	5,41,9[illegible] 424	[illegible]9,12,300				.				5 81,08 724	(b) Nominal value—R2,24 24,292
Lahore	.	3,46 54 245	3 46 54,245	2 83,89[illegible]53	1 [illegible]4,20.095				.	.			3,88,09 778	
Bombay	2,50 67,755	13,62,[illegible]2,155	1[illegible] 13,29 010	4 5[illegible] 80,638	2,41,82 302	.		..		..		.	7 01,63 000	
Karachi	..	1,16,[illegible]4 715	1,16,[illegible]4 715	28 42,665	15,91,935	...				..		...	44 34 600	
Madras	80,96,465	5.53 20 9[illegible]5[illegible]	6 34,17,430	2 [illegible]7,05,410	34 01,445	..		.		.	.	...	3,01,06,855	
Rangoon	.	2,85,71 730	2 85,71,730	6,04,76,69	40,77,15[illegible]	..	.			.			6 45,53,840	
	8,57,70,525	49,55,25,850	58,13,96,375	34,69,07,492	4,94,21 587	7 86 9[illegible]0	6 36 75,00[illegible]	..		...	9,99,99,94[illegible]	2,00,00,00[illegible]	58,07,90,995	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			5,05,380	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									Nil	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			58,07,90 995								TOTAL RESERVE R		58,07,90,995	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th August 1910

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th August 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees.

R. W. GILLAN,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH AUGUST 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins. — Receipts.				Coinage of British India Government Coins. — Coinage.			Coinage of British India Government Coins. — Balance of Bullion and Coin.						Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta . .	...	...	...	...		...	7	...	180	11	19	14	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	...	14	10	225	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 18th August 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th August 1910.

LIABILITIES

	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . .				1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	80,35,096	0	11	1,77,46,530	4	3
Public Deposits at Branches	97,11,434	3	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				18,40,64,181	8	4
Bank Post Bills, etc . .				7,54,564	3	8
Sundries				12,75,096	11	0
RUPEES				24,11 40,372	11	3

ASSETS.

	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities . .				2,62,97,770	0	0
Other authorized Investments				81,69 739	0	(
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				3,52,11,959	9	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				3 32,67,301	6	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,67,96,215	13	11
Balances with other Banks .				52,26,096	4	4
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				21,84,773	2	6
Stamps				12,221	4	2
Sundries . . .				2,76,521	14	9
				13,74,42,598	6	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	* 6,09,87,959	5	0	10,36,97,774	4	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	† 4,27,09,814	15	4			
RUPEES .				24,11,40,372	11	3

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value R9 94 275 0 0
† Do. do do. R5,80,462 8 0

R15.74 737 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th August 1910.

N. H. MATHESON
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 50 87.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i Ibrahim Beg," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian, is obtainable from the office of the Board of Examiners, 20, Park Street, Calcutta, price R5 per copy

D. C PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colonel
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta

The rates from 1st April 1910 are:—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery.*	*Retail rate* For any quantity below *6 lbs in one delivery*
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*
16-oz tins	5 0 0	6 0 0
8 ,, ,,	2 8 0	3 0 0
4 ,, ,,	1 4 0	1 8 0

Carriage or postage extra Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 9th August 1910.

No 89—The services of 2nd class Hospital Assistant Gobind Narayan Vaidya of the late Hyderabad Contingent are transferred permanently to the Civil Medical Department of the Central Provinces and Berar with effect from the 30th June 1910

No 90—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon E D White, I S M.D, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for civil employment with effect from the 6th July 1910

No. 91—The services of 4th class Assistant Surgeon E M Cuzen, I S M.D, are replaced at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 4th July 1910

No. 92—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon R G Ives, I S M D, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for civil employment in that Presidency with effect from the 26th April 1910

The 10th August 1910.

No. 93.—Third class Assistant Surgeon J. S. Salt, I S M D., attached to the Indo-European Telegraph Dispensary, Kerman, is placed in additional charge of the Consulate Dispensary, Kerman, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th June 1910

No. 94.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon H J. J Fordham, I.S M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Punjab for employment in the Railway Department with effect from the 11th July 1910

The 15th August 1910

No. 95—First class Assistant Surgeon W T. White, I.S.M D, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Military Pupil Class, Grant Medical College, Bombay, with effect from the 25th July 1910.

C P. LUKIS, M.D, Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 12th August 1910.

No. 93.—Mr. F. W. Smith, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th August 1910.

J. ECCLES, M.A.,
for Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th August 1910.

No. 244.—With reference to the scale of Superior Establishment sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council Minute dated the 21st March 1910, the following permanent promotions to the Superior Establishment of the Department, are sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1910:—

Name.	From (Old Scale).	To (New Scale).	REMARKS.
J. Wartenby	Supdt., Class IV, Tempy.	Superintendent, Class IV.	Sanctioned by the Under Secretary of State in Minute dated 19th May 1910.
H. Baggaley	Asstt. Supdt., Class V, Grade II	Asstt. Supdt., Class V	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph Department.
T. F. Tebbutt	Ditto	Ditto	
J. W. Tanner	Asstt. Supdt., Class V, Grade II, Tempy.	Ditto	
J. O. Twells	Asstt. Supdt., Class VI, Grade II	Asstt. Supdt., Class VI, grade I.	
S. N. Wilson	Asstt. Supdt., Class VI, Grade I, Tempy.	Ditto	
E. J. Blackman	Asstt. Supdt., Class VI, Grade II, Tempy.	Asstt. Supdt., Class VI, Grade II.	

No. 245.—The following temporary promotions and reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Department are sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1910:—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
H. Baggaley	Asstt. Supdt., Class V	Supdt., Class IV, Tempy.	Sanctioned by the Under Secretary of State for India in Minute dated 19th May 1910.
J. O. Twells	Asstt. Supdt., Class VI, Grade I	Asstt. Supdt., Class V, Tempy.	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph Department.
W. F. Lovell	Asstt. Supdt., Class VI, Grade II, Tempy.	General Service Clerk, Class I.	

No. 246.—Mr. R. C. Barker, C.I.E., Director, Persian Section, has been granted combined leave for fifteen months and twenty days, that is privilege leave for one month and twenty days combined with furlough for the remaining period under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th May 1910.

No. 247.—The following officiating promotion has been sanctioned in the Superior Establishment of the Department with effect from the 28th May 1910 :—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
W. King Wood, C. I. E.	Supdt., Class III . . .	Director, Class I, Offg.	Sanctioned by the Under Secretary of State in Minute dated 10th May 1910.

No. 248.—The following reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Department are sanctioned with effect from the 26th May 1910 :—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
G. W. Mungavin .	Supdt, Class III, Tempy. .	Supdt, Class IV .	Sanctioned by the Under Secretary of State for India in Minute dated 22nd June 1910.
H. Baggaley . .	Supdt., Class IV, Tempy.	Asstt. Supdt., Class V	
J. O. Twells . .	Asstt. Supdt, Class V, Tempy. .	Asstt. Supdt., Class VI, Grade I.	Sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief Indo European Telegraph Department.
J. C. Smith . .	Asstt Supdt., Class VI, Grade II, Tempy	General Service Clerk, class I	

G. C. WOLFE,
Deputy Accountant General of Telegraphs.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Camp, the 9th August 1910.

No. 615-C.—Major deVere Condon, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Haraoti and Tonk, is granted privilege leave for six weeks under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th August 1910 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 618-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, C I.E., Resident at Jaipur, is granted privilege leave for six weeks under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th September 1910 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order,

R. E. HOLLAND,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 13th August 1910.

No. 1804-D.—The Reverend R. G. Winning, Probationary Assistant Chaplain of Nagpur, is appointed Chaplain of Nowgong with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1910.

By order,

C. T. C. PLOWDEN,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 10th August 1910.

No. 66.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891) and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I. B., dated the 1st October 18 97, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased :—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Georg Kannegiesser of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tiruvallur, Chingleput District, to solemnise marriages within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Georg Kannegiesser authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 67.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased :—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Georg Kannegiesser of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Tiruvallur, Chingleput District, to solemnise marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Georg Kannegiesser authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

By order,

W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
H/999 of 07-08.	Ua/61 69141	100	Mohim Chandra Chakravarti, Munsiff, Barisal.

J. C. MITRA,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;
The 9th August 1910.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 10th August 1910.

No. 33.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave in and out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty, *i.e.*, 29th July 1910 :—

Lieutenant V. C. Bowles, R. I. M. 12 months.

A. W. McARTHUR,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1910.

No. 17.—Mr. A. C. Robertson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 1st August 1910.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Offg. Manager

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 12th August 1910.

No. 1671-S. *Ap.*—Babu Akshaya Kumar Banerji, Deputy Postmaster, Burdwan, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Burdwan, pay R200—300, with effect from the 8th July 1910, *vice* Babu Karuna Sindhu Sen on privilege leave for 3 months from the 10th June 1910.

The 13th August 1910.

No. 1678-S. *Ap.*—Moulvi Ali Gauhar, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days with effect from the 21st August 1910 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nathia Gali, the 11th August 1910.

No. 1046-*N.*—Khan Sahib Ghulam Kasim Khan, Subedar-Major, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, in addition to his own with effect from the 7th July 1910.

The 13th August 1910.

No. 1113-*N.*—On return from the leave granted him in North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 454-N., dated the 7th June 1910, Wazirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the duties of Treasury Officer, Kohat, on the 31st July 1910, relieving Lala Devi Das.

No. 1121-*N*.—Under clause (S) of Section 4 of Act V of 1898, it is hereby notified that the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the estates detailed in column 1 of the subjoined schedule heretofore included in the area of the Police Station mentioned in column 2 shall be included in the Police Station mentioned in column 3 :—

Schedule.

Names of Villages.	Name of Police Station in which heretofore included.	Name of Police Station to which transferred.
131. Batal	Shinkiari	Oghi
129 { Chanaikot	"	"
Sangalkot	"	"
133. Alachi Mang	"	"
141. Bali Mang	"	"
162. Hilkot	"	"
154. Kuth Bala	"	"
163. Kund Bala	"	"
156. Kuth Pain	"	"
153 Karmang Pain	"	"
155. Kund Pain	"	"
152. Karmang Bala	"	"
151. Serian (dakhli of Ahl)	"	"
128. Bai	"	"
149 Saluna	"	"
150. Hirh	"	"
151. Ahl	"	"
146. Kandlah	"	"
124 Chaludrian		"
159 Jalgali	"	"
160. Shakoora		"
161. Khan	"	"
130. Khakhu Dakhli of Harrori		"
147. Malkan	"	"
137. Chhapri	"	"
198. Shohal	"	"
140 Neelban	"	"
138. Bagro	"	"
139. Dheri Halim	"	"
132. Nasardi	"	"
145. Malukara	"	"
135. Sharkool	"	"
130 Harrori	"	"

By order, etc.,

H. N. BOLTON,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Peshawar, the 11th August 1910

No. 21.—Mr. V. A. Short, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Jhelum, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the forenoon of 8th August 1910, *vice* Mr. J. M. Ewart on sick leave.

H. ARDEN CLOSE,
Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. F. Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th August 1910.

No. 2287-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to make the following rules regarding the manufacture and sale of country spirit in the Zhob District with effect from the 1st April 1911 :—

(1) The exclusive right to manufacture and sell country spirit in the Zhob District shall be farmed out by public auction or in such other manner as the Revenue Commissioner may direct in accordance with the conditions contained in the form of lease attached (A).

(2) When the contract is to be sold by public auction it shall be put up to auction by the Political Agent, Zhob, not later than the 1st March in each year. Notices of sale shall be issued during the first week of February and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner for information.

(3) Immediately after the sale the highest bids shall be reported to the Revenue Commissioner in the attached form (B). The causes of increase or decrease should be briefly explained. If the Political Agent recommends for sanction any but the highest bid, both the highest bid and the bid recommended shall be shown in the statement and brief reasons given for not recommending the highest bid. The Revenue Commissioner is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and may, if he thinks necessary, order a fresh sale.

(4) The Political Agent shall submit to the Revenue Commissioner an annual return in the statement in the attached form (C) showing the manufacture and sale of country spirits. The return should be submitted by the 15th May each year.

(5) The farmer shall furnish such other returns as may be prescribed by the Revenue Commissioner from time to time.

By Order,

H. B. ST. JOHN, Captain,
Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agnet to the Governor General.

A

LEASE FORM.

In consideration of the monthly payments hereinafter specified, the monopoly of manufacture and sale of country spirit for the Zhob District is hereby granted to (hereinafter called the farmer) for the period of one year, from the 1st April 19 to the 31st March 19 .

The farmer shall pay to the Government a sum of R in the following month instalments:—

For April	R	For October	R
„ May	R	„ November	R
„ June	R	„ December	R
„ July	R	„ January	R
„ August	R	„ February	R
„ September	R	„ March	R

The instalments due for the last two months of the period covered by this lease shall be paid in advance by way of security. The deposit shall be liable to forfeiture for default as hereinafter provided. If not so forfeited, the accounts shall be applied to the payment of the last two monthly instalments. The instalment due for each of the other months shall be paid in advance not later than the fifth day of each month.

2. No sub-letting or alienation of this lease is permitted without the previous sanction, in writing, of the Political Agent. It is entirely within the discretion of the Political Agent whether he will or will not permit the heir (or legal representative) of the farmer, in case of the latter's death, to have the benefit of the lease for the unexpired portion of the term for which it was granted.

3. The farmer is authorised to establish a Distillery at (place) in the Zhob District for the manufacture of country spirit in accordance with the terms of this lease. Spirit shall not be made or distilled at any other place, and the farmer shall be held responsible that the distillery premises are always kept in a proper state of cleanliness.

4. The spirit to be manufactured or sold shall not be stronger than 10° U. P., nor weaker than 20° U. P.

5. No drug or deleterious substance of any kind shall be added to the spirit manufactured at the distillery, nor shall any spirit be stored in copper vessels.

6. Country spirit shall not be sold by the farmer or by any one of his agents except at shops duly authorised for the purpose by the Political Agent, namely, those described in the Schedule hereto annexed.

7. An agent will be appointed for the sale of spirit at each such shop, for whose conduct the farmer shall be responsible.

8. No shop shall be opened before sunrise nor shall any shop be kept opened after 9-30 p. m.

9. The farmer or his agent shall close his shop whenever ordered to do so by the Political Agent or by any officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, or by any Magistrate of the 1st class, and he shall do so of his own accord during any riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

10. The police shall at all times have access to any part of any shop for police purposes, and such access shall also be given at any time of the day or night to any officer mentioned in condition 9 or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Political Agent.

11. A signboard shall be put up in front of each shop giving the name of the vendor and the designation "Licensed retail vendor of country spirit"

12. Each shop shall only have one door opening into a public road It shall be so constructed that the interior may be visible from the doorway and it shall not be used as a place of residence save for the farmer or his agent and his family.

13. The farmer or his agent may sell spirit either by the dram or by the bottle to be consumed *on the premises*; and he may also sell in the same quantities *for consumption off the premises*, provided that without the sanction in writing of an officer authorised in this behalf by the Political Agent, spirit in excess of one seer shall not be sold to any one at one time.

14. Spirit shall be sold only for cash, on no account may wearing apparel, or goods of any kind be taken in barter for spirit.

15. No person shall be allowed to drink to intoxication on the shop premises, nor shall any bad character be allowed to resort to any shop. No gaming or disorderly conduct shall be permitted therein Information about suspected persons shall be given at once to the nearest Magistrate, or to any Police Officer on duty.

16. Country spirit shall not be sold to any European soldier or Non-Commissioned Officer, whether with his Regiment or in staff or in civil employ, nor to any European or Eurasian camp follower, without the express permission of the Officer Commanding the Station or the Regiment, or detachment.

17. Country spirit shall not be sold to any native, if there is reason to believe that he intends to convey the same to European soldiers or Non-Commissioned Officers or

their wives or European or Eurasian Camp followers; nor to any of the following persons:—

(1) Native soldiers, Camp followers (whether on or off duty) or the wives of Native soldiers, unless with the permission of the General Officer Commanding the Division or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or detachment or Camp;

(2) Policemen or Excise Officers when on duty;

(3) European Vagrants under escort of the Police;

(4) Insane persons;

(5) Persons known or believed to be intoxicated; and

(6) Children below the age of 14 years.

Note.—*The holder of this lease has permission from to sell country spirit in accordance with the terms of this lease at the shops shown in the schedule to sepoys and their wives and Native followers; but the permission may be withdrawn at any time with respect to all or any shops on it, being established to the satisfaction of the Political Agent that the farmer or any of his agents has transgressed the conditions of his lease or the Excise rules, and the farmer shall in such cases not be entitled to any compensation for such withdrawal.

*To be deleted when permission not obtained.

18. The farmer or his agent shall keep an account in the attached form of all receipts and sales of spirit at each shop and such account shall at any time be produced for inspection on the requisition of any officer authorised in this behalf by the Political Agent. The account shall be written up to date daily.

19. The farmer shall furnish the Political Agent with such returns of the quantities of spirit manufactured and sold by him as the Political Agent may require.

20. The new farmer will be required to purchase the stock remaining with the old farmer not exceeding one month's supply, calculated on the average sale of the months of December, January and February. The price will be settled by the farmers between themselves; failing which it will be settled by arbitrators, to be appointed by the Political Agent, whose decision will be final.

21. This lease is given subject to the fulfilment of the foregoing rules and conditions and of the provisions of the Excise Act XII of 1896 and the rules made thereunder, any breach of which shall be held to be an infraction of this lease In the event of any infraction of this lease, the Political Agent may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, cancel the lease and hold forfeit the deposit referred to in rule 1 above; and no compensation shall be claimable by the farmer in respect of such cancellation. The Political Agent may dispose of the lease again by auction or tender. Any difference between the amount payable as above for the whole term of this lease and the amounts paid by the farmer as instalments plus the sum realised on such resale, may be recovered as provided in Section 34, Act XII of 1896, from the said farmer. The Political Agent may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, permit the whole or a part of the advance deposit to count towards such difference.

SCHEDULE.

Locality.	No. of shops.

Signature of Farmer.

Signature of Political Agent in Zhob.

II C

Form of Account referred to in para 18 of lease.

Date	Balance of previous day and strength		Quantity received and strength.		Total with strength		Quantity sold with strength.		Balance at close of day with strength.	
	Plain.	Flavoured	Plain.	Flavoured	Plain.	Flavoured.	Plain.	Flavoured.	Plain.	Flavoured.

B.

Statement showing the highest bids offered for the contract for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell country spirit in the Zhob District for the year 19 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Contracts.	Amount for which contract was sold for current year	Highest bids for the next year ( )	Increase.	Decrease.	\ame of highest bidders.	REMARKS.

C.

Statement showing the manufacture and sale of country spirit in the Zhob District during the year ending with 31st March 19 .

1		2				4		5		6
Quantity received from the last year's Contractor in gallons.		Manufactured during the year in gallons.		Total in gallons		Sales in gallons.		Balance in gallons.		REMARKS.
Plain.	Flavoured	Plain.	Flavoured.	Plain	Flavoured	Plain	Flavoured.	Plain.	Flavoured.	

Dated Camp Ziarat, the 13th August 1910.

No. 516-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (1) (*b*) and section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, as applied to the Tahsil of Quetta, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to confer and hereby confers upon M. Abdur Rahman, a Kanungo of the said Tahsil, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, with respect to the attestation of mutations, such powers to be exercised by him until further orders within the local limits of the said Tahsil.

By order,

C. ARCHER,

Revenue Secretary

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp, the 11th August 1910.

No. 631-*C*.-1094 —Whereas the right of fishing in the Pushkar and Ana Sagar Lakes has not been regulated, and whereas unless some regulation is framed there is reason to apprehend the occurrence of riots and affrays with danger to human life and safety, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased, under section 144 (5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to direct that the order of the District Magistrate dated the 20th July 1910 prohibiting fishing within the following limits of Pushkar and Ana Sagar Lakes be made permanent:—

(1) *Puskar Lake*

From the Bathing Ghats surrounding the Lake, from the banks of the Lake and from houses on the edge of the Lake.

(2) *Ana Sagar Lake.*

From the Ana Sagar Bund and the following Ghats and sacred places:—

Chaitan Dass Ka Ghat.
Rampershad Ka Ghat.
Ghat of Jagan Nath's temple.
Radha Kishen's Ghat.
Bukshiji's Ghat.
Arya Samaj Ghat.
Ghat attached to Lodha's garden.
Mangir Ka Ghat and Dhobi Ghat.

The 15th August 1910.

No. 654-*C*.-310-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (Act XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to impose the following tax in the Cantonment of Nasirabad, with effect from the

A property tax at R5 per cent. per annum on the annual value of lands and buildings: Provided that the tax shall not be levied—

(*a*) within the limits of the Sadar Bazar,

(*b*) on house property, the monthly rental of which does not exceed annas 8;

(*c*) on buildings or lands the property of Government;

(*d*) on Hospitals, Dispensaries, Churches, Temples, Mosques, Dharamshalas, or any other religious or charitable institution, which is not occupied as a private residence and for which no rent is paid.

The Chowkidari Tax imposed by North Western Provinces Notification No. 396-A., Allahabad, the 11th July 1866, is hereby cancelled.

No. 655-*C*.—310-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (2) of the Cantonment Act, 1889 (Act XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to apply to the Cantonment of Nasirabad, the provisions of sections 1 (6), 41 (2), 49 and 62 (1), 50, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63 (1), (2) and 153 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulations

V of 1886, regarding the assessment and recovery of the property tax imposed by Notification No. 654-C.—310-II, dated 15th August 1910, in the adapted form set forth below.

1. *Preparation of assessment list.*—The Cantonment Committee shall cause an assessment list of all buildings and lands on which the property tax is imposed to be prepared containing :—

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 55.

(*a*) The name of the street or division in which the property is situated.

(*b*) The designation of the property, either by name or number sufficient for identification.

(*c*) The name of the owners and occupiers, if known.

(*d*) The annual value on which the property is assessed, and

(*e*) The amount of the tax assessed thereon by the Cantonment Committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing this list, the Cantonment Committee may require the owner or occupier of the buildings or lands to furnish it with returns of annual value.

2 *Annual value defined*—Annual value means the gross annual rent for which the buildings liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 41 (2).

3. *Owner defined.*—Owner includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings or either of them whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society, or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 1 (6).

4. *Publication of the notice of assessment.*—When the assessment list has been completed, the Cantonment Committee shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected, and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of property included in the list, or the agent of any such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 56.

4. (1) The Cantonment Committee shall at the same time give public notice of a time not less than one month from the publication of the notice, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment, and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of the property.

4. (2) All objection to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice or orally or in writing at that time.

5. *Settlement of list.*—After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an oppurtunity of being heard in person or by authorised agent as they think fit, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments in the list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two members of the Committee who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the whole year by which it is leviable.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 58.

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the Committee's Office, and shall there be open during office hours to all owners and occupiers of property comprised therein, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

6 *Further amendment of assessment list.*—The Cantonment Committee may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been insufficiently valued or assessed through mistake, oversight or fraud, after giving one month's notice to any person interested in the amendment, from the date of service of such notice at which the amendment is to be made.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 59.

Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the Cantonment Committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorised agent as he thinks fit.

7. *New list need not be prepared every year.*—It shall be in the discretion of the Cantonment Committee to prepare a new assessment list every year, or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment, as if a new assessment list had been prepared.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 60.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, sections 49 and 62 (1).

8. *Tax when and by whom payable.*—Any property tax assessed under the foregoing rules shall be payable by the owner quarterly in advance on the first of each quarter, provided the first instalment shall include that due from the date of Notification imposing the tax.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 63.

9 *Recovery of tax payable by owner.*—When any sum is due on account of the property tax, the Cantonment Committee shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property for which the charge is made, to be presented to the person liable to pay the same.

(2) If the bill is not paid within one month from the presentation thereof, the sum shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 50.

10. *Receipts to be given.*—For all sums paid under these rules, a receipt, stating the amount and the tax on account of which it is paid, shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 53.

11. *Taxation not to be questioned save under these rules*—No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided for in these rules.

Ajmer Municipalities Regulations, section 153.

12. *Recovery of tax.*—Any arrears of taxation claimable by the Cantonment Committee under these rules may be recovered on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the Cantonment, or in any other place where the person from whom the money is claimable may for the time being reside, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of his jurisdiction belonging to the person from whom the money is claimable.

By order,

R. E. HOLLAND,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th August 1910.

No. 20-G —Mr. G. C. Bullock, Deputy Superintendent General, 2nd class, has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from the 11th of October 1910 in continuation of the leave sanctioned in this Department's Notification No. 7-G., dated the 22nd of April 1910.

Calcutta, the 19th August 1910.

No. 19-T.—Under the authority conveyed in Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 913-918-115, dated the 2nd of February 1910, the following members of the Traffic Branch Subordinate Establishment of the Telegraph Department are transferred to the Technical Branch of that Department on its formation with effect from the 1st of April 1910, to the rank of :—

Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, R325—15—400

Mr. G. Wren
„ R. T. Vancum
„ J. G. Lushington
} Telegraph Master.

Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, R250—15—325

Mr. G. W. Hodge
„ G O. L. Donnelland
„ H. S. Pritamdas
} Telegraph Master

F. E. DEMPSTER,
Offg. Director-General of Telegraphs.

The 18th August 1910.

No. 18-T.—Offices reported opened and closed during the period 3rd August to 16th August 1910:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ahmednagar Camp	Bombay Presidency	5th August 1910	Opened.
Hatipotha	Eastern Bengal	2nd August 1910	"
Kanth	United Provinces	1st August 1910	"
Ranpur	Bombay Presidency	6th August 1910	"
Sarangarh	Central Provinces	10th August 1910	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Arewahan	North-Western Railway	6th July 1910	Opened.
Basirpur	Ditto	" "	"
Bhatiayari	Assam-Bengal Railway	16th July 1910	Closed.
Bhikna Thoree	Bengal and North-Western Railway	2nd August 1910	"
Bhila Hithar	North-Western Railway	6th July 1910	Opened.
Chuk Noor Mohomed	Ditto	" "	"
Gaiti	Ditto	1st August 1910	"
Gaunaha	Bengal and North-Western Railway	2nd August 1910	Closed.
Haveli	North-Western Railway	6th July 1910	Opened.
Hempur	Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	25th June 1910	"
Hira Singh	North-Western Railway	6th June 1910	"
Jahani Khera	Oudh and Rohilkund Railway	25th June 1910	"
Jamlera	North-Western Railway	6th July 1910	"
Jamraniwah	Ditto	" "	"
Jang Bahadurganj	Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	25th June 1910	"
Joya	North-Western Railway	6th July 1910	"
Kabulah	Ditto	" "	"
Kahror-Pakka	Ditto	" "	"
Kaliana	Ditto	" "	"
Khudian	Ditto	" "	"
Kul Mokal	Ditto	" "	"
Kunganpur	Ditto	" "	"
Maholi	Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	25th June 1910	"
Maigalganj	Ditto	" "	"
Mailsi	North-Western Railway	6th July 1910	"
Pakpattan	Ditto	" "	"
Pial Kalan	Ditto	" "	"
Ratta Tibba	Ditto	" "	"
Rohini	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1st June 1910	"
Unchaulia	Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	25th "	"
Zorkot	North-Western Railway	6th July 1910	"

H. C. N. PRANCE,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following two subjects have been selected for the Jubilee Research Prize for 1912.

1. The Theory of Plane Curves.
2. The Bengalee Alphabets—its origin and development.

The thesis should be sent privately to the Registrar not later than the 30th of June, 1912. Every thesis should bear a motto but not the name of the candidate and should be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto outside and containing inside the name and address of the candidate.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE:
The 9th August 1910.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the Final B.L. Examination held in July, 1910:—

FIRST DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Chattopadhyay, Asiranjan ...	University Law College.
2	Sengupta. Pratapchandra ..	Ripon College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Ray, Gaurhari	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Gangopadhyay, Hirendranath ...	Ripon College.
3	Samanta, Harikinkar	Di to
	Mandal, Debendranath	Hugli College.
5	De, Prabhaschandra	Ripon College.
6	Das, Hemendrakumar	Ditto.
7	Sarkar, Asutosh	University Law College.
8	Mitra, Rajendralal	Ditto.
9	Abdul Majid	[redacted]
10	Basu, Atulchandra	Midnapur College.
11	Rajendra Prasad	Ripon College.
12	Barman, Satischandra ...	University Law College.
13	Swaminatha Vasudevan ..	Rangoon College.
14	Chakrabarti, Asutosh	University Law College.
15	Chaudhuri, Jnanendranath ...	Ripon College.
16	Basak. Radhabinod	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Sanatkumar ..	Ditto
18	Chandra, Prabodhkumar	University Law College.
	Chattopadhyay, Manindranath ...	Ditto.
20	Ghosh, Jatinath	Ripon College.
21	Bhattacharyya, Kalikrishna ..	Metropolitan Institution.
22	Bhaduri, Panchanan .. .	Ditto
	Kar, Nalinikanta	Ripon College
24	Sarkar, Subodhchandra	Ditto.
25	Mukhopadhyay, Nirmalkanta	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
26	" Gopalchandra ...	Dacca College
27	Mitra, Amulyakrishna ...	University Law College.
28	Ray, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
29	Mandal, Bhutnath	University Law College.
30	Ray, Upendrakumar ...	Ripon College.
31	Ghosh, Jnanendramohan ..	City College, Calcutta.
	Mallik, Bankimcharan ...	Ripon College.
33	Mitra, Tariniprasad	Ditto.
	Sen, Abinascharan	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Kshitischandra ...	Midnapur College.
36	Roy, Brijbehari Saran	B. N. College, Bankipur.
37	Bandopadhyay, Lalitmohan ...	Ripon College.
38	Gangopadhyay, Abhilashchandra ...	Ditto.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Anantanath ...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bijanlal .	Metropolitan Institution.
41	Kumar, Debendranath	University Law College.
42	Raychaudhuri, Jogeschandra ...	Ditto
43	Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal ...	Ripon College.
44	Mitra, Debendranath	Ditto.
45	Goswami, Ramanimohan	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Upendrasaran	Ditto.
47	Mukhopadhyay, Ramchandra ...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Phanibhusan	University Law College.
	Pain, Mahendranath	Ditto.
50	Biswas, Surendranath	Ripon College.
51	Mitra, Manmathanath	Midnapur College.
52	Mukhopadhyay, Kesabchandra ...	Ripon College.
53	Sarma, Ramkumar	University Law College.
54	Chattopadhyay, Aswinikumar ...	Ripon College.
55	Gangopadhyay, Manmathanath ...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Bhupendrakumar	Ditto.

57	Parmeshwary Dayal ...	... Patna Law College.
	Biswas, Birendrakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghoshlaskar, Srischandra	... City College, Calcutta.
	Datta, Saktipada ...	... Ripon College
	Mukhopadhyay, Niradchandra	... Ditto.
	Ray, Gobindaprasad ...	... Ditto.
	Rama Chandra ...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
64	Bhattacharyya, Binaykumar	... Ripon College.
	" Kamininath	... Ditto.
	De, Srischandra ...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Abanikumar ...	.. Ditto.
68	Aditya, Umeschandra ...	... Ditto.
69	Gangopadhyay, Narayanchandra	... Ditto.
	Ray, Sureschandra ...	... Ditto.
71	Sarkar, Jaminimohan ...	... Metropolitan Institution
72	Basu, Jogendranath .	... Ditto
	Ghosh, Satischandra ...	... Ripon College.
	Srikrishna Prasad ..	... University Law College.
75	Lahiri, Saratchandra .	... Ripon College.
76	Basu, Sitanath ...	... City College, Calcutta
	Raychaudhuri, Sarbabijay	... Ripon College.
	Sen, Charuchandra ...	... Ditto.
	Bardhan, Sisirkumar ...	.. Krishnath College, Berhampur
80	Mukhopadhyay, Jitendranath, I	... Ripon College.
81	Ghosh, He[illegible]chandra	... Ditto.
82	Maitra Kshitischandra	... Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Bagalacharan	... University Law College.
84	Ghosh, Satyendranath ...	... Ripon College
	De, Char[illegible]dicharan ...	.. University Law College
86	Raychaudhuri, Jyotirmay	... Ripon College
87	Ghosh, Parindrachandra	... Ditto.
	Pal, Radharaman ..	... Dacca College.
89	Ray, Hemantakumar ...	... Ripon College.
	Sen, Jogeschandra ...	... Ditto.
91	Bandyopadhyay, Satischandra, I	... City College, Calcutta.
	Ray, Lalitmohan ...	... Ripon College.
	Saha, Gobindachandra ...	... Dacca College
94	De, Saileswar ...	... University Law College
	Gupta, Kamalnath ...	... Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Rishindranath ...	University Law College.
97	Mukhopadhyay, Labanyalal	.. Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Binodlal ...	... University Law College
99	Majumdar, Bhubanmohan	... Ripon College.
	Ray, Nagendrakisor ...	... University Law College.
101	Chattopadhyay, Harimohan	... Ditto.
	Datta, Satischandra ...	.. Ditto.
	Saw Hla Pru ...	... Ripon College.
104	Harkh Narayan ...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Chakrabarti, Janakinath	... Ripon College.
	Palit, Surendranath ...	... Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Mrityunjay	... Ditto.
108	Ghosh, Purnachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rabindranath ...	... Ditto.
110	Dasgupta, Sureschandra	... Ripon College.
111	Bandyopadhyay, Narayanchandra ...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Pankajkumar ...	... Ditto
113	Ghosh, Manindrabhushan	... University Law College.
	Chakrabarti, Akhilchandra	... Dacca College
115	Chattopadhyay, Rakhaldas	... City College, Calcutta
	Ray, Tulsidas ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Haridas ...	... Ripon College.
118	Saha, Manomohan ...	... Ditto.
119	Ghosh, Nirmalchandra .	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Guha, Suryyakumar ...	... Dacca College.
	Mitra, Haralal ...	. Ripon College.
	Sanyal, Bisweswar ...	... Krishnath College, Berhampur.
123	Datta, Hemchandra ...	... University Law College.
124	Chakrabarti, Srischandra, II	... Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Brajendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
126	Gupta, Amritalal ...	... Ripon College.
127	Hajra, Janakiram ...	... Ditto.
	Muhammad Abdul Ghani	... B. N. College, Bankipur.

129	Bhattacharyya, Rajendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pal, Rajanikumar ..	...	Ripon College.
	Haldar, Mayataru ...	...	Ditto.
132	Mukhopadhayay, Satindranath	...	Ripon College.
	Samanta, Bhikanchandra ...	...	City College, Calcutta
	De, Jagatbandhu ...		Ripon College.
135	Das, Satischandra ...	...	Midnapur College.
	Mohammad Abdul Ahsan	..	City College, Calcutta
	Basu, Anilprakas ...	...	Ripon College.
	Ray, Hemchandra ...		Ditto.
	Das, Jugalkisor ...	..	Ditto.
	Datta, Dhirendranath ...	...	Ditto
	Bandyopadhyay, Satischandra, II	...	City College
	Rajeswari Prasad ...	...	University Law College.
	Guha, Sachindrachandra ...	...	Ditto
	Deb, Anilkrishna ...	...	Metropolitan Institution
	Adhya, Saratchandra ...	...	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	..	Ditto.
	Ray, Sudhirchandra ...	...	Ditto

G. THIBAUT, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 13th August, 1910.*

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th August 1910

No. 01122-*W. I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Lahor Inspection House near Lahor Village.:

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

District.	Tahsil	Mauzah	Area in acres.	Boundaries		Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Swabi .	Lahor	5 74	*North*—Lands of Khushal and Azad. *South*—Land of Wapin. *East*—Khurd. *West*—Road to Wagi Village.	A plot of land 500×500 situated at a distance of one mile to the north of Lahor Village and on the right side of village road from Lahor to Wagi	Offices of the Executive Engineer, Swabi Division, Upper Swat River Canal, at Mardan and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

W. E. T. BENNETT,

Offg. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1910.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st July 1910	43,78,700	1,36,71,800	9,30,42,600	1,98,72,300	1,01,33,100	29,41,300	...	13,96,61,100	6,933	5,000		500	38,800	2,500	53,733	...	29,500	29,500	14,41,23,033
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...		...						...	.	.	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 6th August 1910	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1910	7,500	25,000	5,500	...	...	27,300	...	57,500						.	.		...	...	65,300
	43,86,200	1,36,96,800	9,30,48,100	1,98,72,300	1,01,33,100	29,78,600	...	13,97,28,900	6,933	5,000		500	38,800	2,500	53,733	...	29,500	29,500	14,41,98,333
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	2,53,200	13,19,[illegible]00	1,20,700	1,07,700	39,100	...	15,39,700	...		.	...		...	...	...	.	...	18,39,700
Balance on 15th August 1910	43,86,200	1,34,43,600	9,17,29,100	1,97,51,600	1,00,25,400	29,39,500	...	13,78,89,200	6,933	5,000		500	38,800	2,500	53,733		29,500	29,500	14,23,58,633

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1910	Enfaced from India	12,046 lakhs,	re-transferred from London	12,000 lakhs.
" 16th " 1910 " 30th " "	ditto	1 lakh	ditto	6 "
" 1st July " " 15th July "	ditto	67 lakhs	ditto	7 "
" 16th " " " 31st " "	ditto	5 "	ditto	17 "
" 1st August " " 15th Aug. "	ditto	.1 lakh	ditto	18 "
		12,120 lakhs.		12,048 lakhs.
		12,048 "		
	Balance against India	72 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th August 1910.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

Number.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
295—1910	Fazaldin alias Fazloodin Kowda alias Allabux Punjabi.	Mahomedan	Kamatipura 11th Lane	Lately cook and now unemployed	1st	August	1910	1st	August	1910
296—1910	Narotum Govind Sikhgur	Hindu	Nos. 156 and 104, Lohar Chawl, Manonwada.	Fitter in the Manekji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2nd	"	"	2nd	"	"
297—1910	Versy Vurjurg Sha	Do.	No. 43 Dana Bunder	Lately dealer in cotton, grain, etc., in partnership with Ghelabhai Liladhar and Hirji Nagsy in the name of Hirji Ghelabhai & Co. and now servant in the employ of Welji Sewji & Co	2nd	"	"	2nd	"	"
298—1910	George David Phelidore Johnson	European	Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort	Lately Electrical Contractor and now Commission Agent.	2nd	"	"	3rd	"	"
299—1910	Antonio Phillip DeCosta	Portuguese	No. 135, Parel	Carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
300—1910	Mahomed Shaffi Mahomed Jaffer Mogal.	Mahomedan	No 29, Gilder Street	Muccadum	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
302—1910	John Phillip Fernandes	Portuguese	Dhobi Talo	Printer in the *Times of India* Press.		"	"	d	"	"
303—1910	Virchand Jetha Sha	Hindu	Gulalwadi	Formerly petty money lender at Pepaldar in Vudnugger in H. H. the Gaekwar's Territories and mehta for the last 4 years in the service of Cooverji Nanabhoy Cooper.		"	"	4th	"	"
304—1910	Rustomji Merwanji Mody	Parsee	Walker's House at Chuam Kilu Road.	Lately Cinematographic Performer in partnership with Ardesir Hirji Dady under the name of Cinema Star of India and now unemployed.	4th	"	"	4th		"
301—1910	Rustomji Cowasji Umrigar	Do.	No 82, Lower Colaba	Lately manager to Cursetji Cowasji, licensed dealer in country liquor and now unemployed.	3rd	"	"	5th		"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (Act III of 1909)—*contd.*

Number.	NAMES.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS			DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day	Month	Year	Day	Month.	Year.
305—1910	Jamnadas Dharamsy Thucker	Hindu	Holy Chukla, King Lane	Servant in the employ of Rampursad Mulchand	5th	August	1910	5th	August	1910
306—1910	Narayen Raghoonath Dulvee	Do.	Parel	Electrician in the Fazalbhoy Mills	5th	,,	,,	6th	,,	,,
308—1910	Beramji Edulji Dokawala	Parsee	Parel (Irani s Chawl)	Formerly liquor seller and now unemployed	8th	,,		9th	,,	,,
309—1910	Dwarkadas Lowji *alias* Ghella *alias* Goculdas Thucker.	Hindu	Holy Chukla, Fort	Lately Muccadum and now unemployed	9th	,,	,,	oth	,,	,,
307—1910	Nagardas Bhaichand Mehta Sha	Do	No. 32, Bhuleshwar	Speculator in Jutta	6th	,,	,,	9th	,,	,,
310—1910	Dewji Kalidas Katera	Do	Ghat Cooper	Mehta in the service of Messrs Khimji Vishram & Co. cotton muccadums at Dana Bunder, Bombay	11th	,,	,,	12th	,,	,,
311—1910	Mathuradas Toolsidas Thucker	Do	Holy Chukla Fort	Lately carried on business as General Merchant in partnership with the late Purshotum Bhimji under the name of Purshotum Bhimji and now unemployed	12th	,,	,,	12th	,,	,,
312—1910	Megji Chutterbhuj Sha and Tejpal Jugsv Sha.	Do.	No. 22. Dana Bunder and Clive Road respectively	Lately traded together as General Merchants under the name of Megji Lalji & Co., and now unemployed	12th	,,	,,	12th	,,	,,
313—1910	John Williamson	Eurasian	Dadar	Gas maker in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	15th	,,	,,	15th	,,	,,
314—1910	Abdul Husein Jiwaji Motiwala, Adamali Abdul Husein Motiwala and Mahomedalli Allibhai Motiwala.	Mahomedan	No 125, Mutton Street	Carrying on business in partnership as dealers in Glass Beads etc, under the name of Abdul Husein Jiwaji	15th	,,	,,	15th	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honcurable Court, under section XVII of the said Act, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of August 1910.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 103 of 1910.

Re Pudumsey Hirji Dussa Ooswal and Lalji Lukumsey Dussa Ooswal of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants lately carried on business as Cotton Merchants under the name of Hirji Nensy and Company and now unemployed residing at Nos 14, 327 Clive Street, insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 29th March 1910 against the abovenamed Insolvents has been this day annulled.

Dated this 10th day of August 1910

R. B PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, the 11th day of August 1910

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 40 OF 1910.

In the matter of Abdul Ghani of No 79, 40th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Ghani, at present unemployed, of No 79, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of August 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of August 1910, against the said Abdul Ghani

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar

RANGOON:
The 12th day of August 1910

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO 41 OF 1910

In the matter of A Shaik Khader, general trader and cultivator residing at Bohi Line, Cantonment, Rangoon, Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A Shaik Khader, general trader and cultivator residing at Bohi Line, Cantonment, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of August 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of August 1910 against the said A Shaik Khader

RANGOON;
The 13th day of August 1910.

J HORMASJI,
Registrar

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 16th August 1910.

No. 12.—Mr M. P. W. Schembry, District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted further extension of 6 weeks' leave on medical certificate by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in continuation of the leave granted *vide* Notification No. 9 of 1910.

A. GARDINER, Captain, R.E.,
for Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of books published in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 30th June 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era—when other than the Christian era date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition, and price	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration No	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ENGLISH—LITERATURE.				
1	**Chennakasaviah, C.,—B. A.**—"A Manual of General English, a book of General English for the use of 3rd and 4th Forms"] Pp 340. Published by the author, Bangalore, 1910, (1st April 1910) Crown 8vo. 2nd edition. **Price, Re 1-0-0.** (First edition not printed and published in this Station.)	K Narayana Iyengar, Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1,000	2	Mr. C. Chennakasaviah, B.A., Advocate, Chitaldrug.

W. G. GREY, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

BANGALORE;
The 2nd August 1910.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1873, that the undermentioned treasure was found out on or about the 31st December 1909 at Kusavan tope belonging to Nellivanathaswami temple in the village of Tirunellakaval, Mannargudi taluk:—

	Description	Actual weight in Viraganadi	Approximate value R	a	p
1	A gold saradu	$3\frac{9}{32}$	18	0	0
2	A pair of gold ornaments resembling conch shell	$\frac{47}{12}$	2	8	0
3.	Ditto resembling Vishnu chakram .	1	2	8	0
4	One similar to item 3 . . .	$\frac{17}{32}$	1	12	0
5.	Two pieces of gold ornaments being hooks of gold Attigai	$1\frac{1}{8}$	3	6	0
6	A gold ring . .	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	6	0
7.	A piece of gold wire	$\frac{11}{32}$	1	8	0
8	Four gold pieces	$\frac{5}{16}$	1	4	0
9.	A small gold sheet with two holes	$\frac{1}{16}$	0	3	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 14th January 1911, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

(Illegible.)
for Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 6th August 1910.
P. S. G.—11th August 1910.

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Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
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[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage]

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Scientific Memoirs by Officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Investigation on Bengal Jail Dietaries with some observations on the Influence of dietary on the physical development and well-being of the people of Bengal by Captain D. McCay, M.B., B Ch., B.A.O., I.M.S. Super Royal 4to. Board. R2-6 or 4*s*. 3*d* (9*a*)

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise and Civil Engineering—

Section IX, Railways, 5th Edition. Revised by F G Royal Dawson, 1908 R4-4.

Section V, Manual of Estimating, 7th Edition, 1908 (Reprint) R3-12

Thomason College Calendar for 1908 R5-2

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Journal and Proceedings, Vol 5, Nos 2 to 11, at R2 each

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Rasarnavam. Fasc 2 By Dr P C Roy, at R1-4

Grihya Sangraha. By M M Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, at As 10.

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Chaturvarga Cintamoni, Vol 4, Fasc 9 By Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusana, As. 10.

Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I Fasc 7 By Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, at R1.

Mohabhasyapradipodyata, Vol 3, Fasc 10 By Pandit Bahuvallava Shastri, at As. 10.

Muntakhab-al-Labab. Part 3, Fasc 1. By Major T W Haig, I A, at R1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XX, Part 8. By George C. Simpson, D Sc. (Illustrated by 2 plates) Quarto. Paper cover Price R3.

Monthly Weather Review, April 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1910.

Monthly Weather Review for September 1909 to March 1910. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part IV. By Sir John Eliot, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.I.E. (Illustrated by 40 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. R2.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part I. By Gilbert T. Walker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 8*a*.

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Tables for the reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. Quarto. Cloth binding. R2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JULY 1910.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume X[illegible] 1910 By Sir Thomas H. Holland, K C.I.E , D Sc , F.R S., and L Leigh Fermor, D Sc., A R S.M., F.G S. (with Plates 1-6) R2



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 124696 of the three and half per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. (500-0-0), Five hundred only, originally standing in the name of Dorabji Rustomji Kelawala and Dhunbai Temoolji Kelawala or either, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—DORABJI RUSTOMJI KELAWALA,
Residence—Kanpit, Surat.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882,

and

In the matter of Charnock Collieries, Ld

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter dated the 15th day of August 1910 on the petition of Burn & Company, Limited, creditors of the abovenamed Company, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the said Charnock Collieries, Limited, should be continued but subject to the supervision of the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and that any of the proceedings under the said voluntary winding up might be adopted as the Court should think fit and that the creditors, contributories and Liquidators of said Company and all other persons interested should be at liberty to apply to a Judge of the said Court at Chambers as there might be occasion.

R. WESTMACOTT,
Attorney for the Liquidators.

32, DALHOUSIE SQUARE;
Calcutta,
The 19th August 1910.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSHI MUHAMMAD KHAN, TREASURY OFFICER AND MUNSIFF, 1ST CLASS, AT PESHAWAR.

SUIT NO. 54 OF 1910.

The Punjab Banking Company Limited, Nowshera . . . *Plaintiff,*

versus

Joy Lal Chatterjee, son of Hira Lall Chatterjee, Bengali, of 8, Ramnath Kabiraj Lane, Calcutta . . . . *Defendant.*

Claim for recovery of Rs 649-13-1

Notice to the abovenamed defendant.

Whereas it appears from the plaintiff's petition that the defendant in the above suit intentionally evades service of the summons, therefore this notice is issued to the defendant under Order V, Rule 20 of Civil Procedure Code, that if the aforesaid defendant does not appear in court to defend the suit either in person or through a pleader on the 26th August 1910, the case will be heard *ex-parte* against him.

Given this 3rd day of August 1910 under my signature and the seal of this court.

MUHAMMAD KHAN,
Treasury Officer and Munsiff, 1st Class, Peshawar

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, WEST BERAR DIVISION, AKOLA

CIVIL SUIT NO 4 OF 1910

Plaintiffs
1. Harakchand Gulabchand Gujrathi of Telhara
2. Kalyanchand Lalchandsa Patni of Yeola.
3. Hausilal Panachand Gujrathi of Balapur
4. Prithviraj Baktawarmal Oswal of Akola
5. Dhanji Kanji of Khamgaon.

Versus

Defendants
1. Honasa Ramasa Lad of Shirpur
2. Deomansa Narayansa of Shirpur.
3. Balkrishna Nemaji of Shirpur.
4. Maniksa Sitalsa of Karanja.
5. Govinda Naroba of Shirpur.
6. Ghamaji Ranoji of Shirpur
7. Motiram Mahadaji of Harala
8. Jaykumar Devidas Chaore, Pleader of Akola.
9. Shamlal Onkardas of Khamgaon

Claim R 15,425.

NOTICE.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs who are Shwetambaree Jains have sued the Defendants who are Digambaree Jains to recover damages and to obtain declaration of certain rights and specific injunctions in relation to the worship of and wrongs done to the holy image of Shree "Parasnathji Maharaj" in the sacred temple of Shirpur in Basim Taluq and Akola District, alleging in the plaint as their cause of action certain acts of malfeasance and misfeasance committed an obstruction caused by the defendants on or about 13th February 1908

And whereas this claim is sought to be procoeeded with under order I, rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code, this is to require memoers of both the sects of the Jain community, *viz.*, Shwetambarees and Digambarees, to take notice of the institution of this suit, and if so minded, to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of this court for a final determination of the suit. The suit is fixed for first hearing on the 18th October 1910 Objections, if any, or other necessary acts may be duly presented or done on or before that day.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 27th July 1910.

J C. CHATTERJEE,
Additional District Judge, West Berar Division, Akola.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 34.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 16th August, 1910.

No. 304.—Mr A H Longhurst, Officiating Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, is appointed to be Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, *vice* Mr H. Cousens, retiring.

No. 305—Dr. M. A. Stein, Ph. D., C. I. E., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle (at present on special duty in England), is appointed to be Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, *vice* Dr. D. B. Spooner, Ph. D.

No. 306.—Dr. D. B. Spooner, Ph. D., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, is appointed to be Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, *vice* Dr. M. A. Stein, Ph. D., C. I. E.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th August, 1910.

No. 1155.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527, sub-section (*1*), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the criminal case King Emperor *versus* Ram Dhani Singh from the Court of the Western Subdivisional Magistrate, Rangoon, to that of the District Magistrate, Sultanpur.

CENSUS.

The 18th August 1910.

No. 272.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Census Act, 1910 (XVI of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers to make rules for certain purposes conferred upon him by section 15, sub-section (*2*), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the said Act, may also be exercised by any local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

No. 290.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Census Act, 1910 (XVI of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for taking the census (1) of cantonments and of troops on the march and elsewhere, and (2) of railway servants and others residing on railway premises and travellers by rail :—

RULES FOR TAKING THE CENSUS OF CANTONMENTS AND OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH AND ELSEWHERE.

A.—Military Limits.

1. **Agency.**—Within regimental lines, or other purely military limits, the Census will be taken by the military authorities. The operations will be placed in charge of a selected officer, who should, if possible, be conversant with the vernacular language in which the Census record will be prepared for natives of India resident within military limits.

2. **Determination of Boundaries.**—The determination of the purely military limits should be undertaken, *not later than the 15th September 1910*, by the military and civil authorities in consultation with each other. The boundary decided on should be shown on a map, so that both may know clearly the areas for the enumeration of which they are respectively responsible.

3. **Scope of Enumeration.**—The Census to be taken by the military authorities under the above orders will include all persons, of whatever age, sex, race, or profession, who, on the night of the 10th March 1911, are temporarily or permanently residing within military limits. In other words, it will include all persons who, though ordinarily residing elsewhere, may on that night be stopping temporarily within those limits; and also those who, while actually living and taking their meals within the same, may be absent for a few hours on night duty, etc.

4. **Way in which Census record will be prepared.**—European officers and civilian Europeans and Eurasians of good standing will be supplied with Household Schedules on which to enter the necessary particulars for themselves, their families and their European or Eurasian servants. For all other persons the Census record will be prepared by Enumerators in the manner described further on.

5. **House List.**—A list should be prepared in the following form *not later than the 15th October 1910*, showing every house or other building in the area in

question which is inhabited, or is likely to be inhabited, on the night of the Census :—

HOUSE LIST.

District. *Cantonment or Station.* *Regiment.*

Serial no. of house	Description of house (i.e., barracks, guard house, dwelling house, married quarters, followers' quarters, etc.)	Name of chief occupant, or officer in charge.	Usual number of occupants.	Language in which the record will be prepared	Whether Household Schedules required—see Rule 4 (Enter 'yes' or 'no' against each house.)
1	2	3	4	5	6

6. **Definition of House.**—If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, such as married quarters occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be treated as a house and given a separate number in column 1 of the House List. Large buildings not so divided, such as the quarters of unmarried privates, should be given only one number.

Huts occupied by native servants should be numbered separately from the houses to which they belong. Each block of servants' huts should be given a number of its own.

7. **House-numbering.**—While the above list is being prepared, the number entered against each house should be painted conspicuously on the building, so that it may be easily recognised by the Enumerator.

8. **Formation of Blocks and Circles.**—After the numbers have been painted, the houses should be arranged in compact Blocks, and these Blocks should be grouped into Circles. No Block should contain more than 250 persons, and no Circle more than 2,500. Separate Blocks should be formed for native followers and servants attached to British regiments or employed by the officers.

9. **Appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators.**—For each Block an Enumerator should be appointed, and for each Circle a Supervisor. The Enumerator is the person whose duty it will be to fill in the Census Schedules for all persons in his Block, except those for whom Household Schedules will be issued as provided in Rule 4. The Supervisor is responsible for seeing that all the Enumerators in his Circle understand their duties and carry them out satisfactorily. Non-Commissioned Officers of the regiments to be enumerated will usually be selected for these posts. Blocks occupied by native followers and servants should be placed in charge of Enumerators who are well acquainted with their language and customs, such as the regimental Munshi or a Commissariat native official.

10. **Circle List.**—A Circle List should then be drawn up in the following form and forwarded *not later than the 15th November* to the District or Political Officer as the case may be :—

CIRCLE LIST.

District. *Cantonment or Station.* *Regiment.*

Serial number of Circle.	Name of Supervisor.	Serial number of Block.	Name of Enumerator.	Number of houses in each Block.	Number of persons in each Block.	Language in which the record will be prepared.	Number of houses for which Household Schedules will be required.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

11. **Supply of Forms.**—On receipt of this register the District or Political Officer will at once calculate the number of forms (English and vernacular) of each kind required at the rate of—

(*a*) 1 Cover per Block ;

(*b*) 1 Block List per Block ;

(*c*) 1 General Schedule for every 12 persons ;

(*d*) 2 Household Schedules for each house in which such Schedules will be used ;

adding 25 per cent for emergencies, etc.

He will also supply for each Supervisor one Cover with five General Schedules and a Block List stitched into it. This will serve to show how the forms should be bound up to make the Enumeration Books, and will also be useful for instruction purposes as explained in Rule 13.

12. **Block List.**—As soon as the forms are received, the Block List, showing the number and description of the houses in each Block, should be written up from the House List.

13. **Instruction of Census Staff.**—The Supervisors and Enumerators must study very carefully the instructions on the first two pages of the Cover and the Specimen Schedule on the back of it. The officer in charge of the Census must satisfy himself that they clearly understand their duties. He should make them fill in a few entries each in the bound copy of the Enumeration Book supplied to Supervisors for instruction purposes and should correct mistakes and give such verbal explanations as are found to be necessary.

14. **The Preliminary Enumeration.**—*Early in February 1911*, each Enumerator should go round his Block and enter in his Enumeration Book full particulars regarding every man, woman, or child whom he finds residing therein, including persons temporarily absent who are expected to be back by the 10th March. This work should be completed by the 25th February. The entries thus made must be carefully examined and corrected by the Supervisor. The officer in charge of the Census should himself examine as many entries as possible in each Block, in order to make sure that they have been properly made. The houses should be taken in the order in which they are entered in the House List, and exact observance of the instructions must be rigidly enforced. Europeans

and Eurasians of the class referred to in Rule 4 should not be enumerated on this occasion, but Household Schedules should be distributed to them on the 8th March and the signature of the head of the household taken in the last column of the Block List.

15. **The Final Census**.—After gunfire on the night of the 10th March 1911 the Enumerator should again go over his Block and bring the Preliminary Record up to date by striking out the entries for persons who have died or gone away and entering the necessary particulars for new arrivals. He will thus complete the Census.

16. **Rough Totals.—Collection and Despatch of forms.**—On the morning of the 11th March the Enumerators will collect all the Household Schedules that have been issued and sew them into their books. They will then assemble at some place previously fixed by the Supervisor and prepare under his instructions the Abstracts inside the Covers, showing the number of houses and persons, male and female, in each Block. After testing the figures the Supervisor will compile them into a Circle Summary, showing the number of persons in the Circle, and the various summaries will then be combined into a single statement by the officer in charge of the Census and sent to the District or Political officer as the case may be. The Enumeration Books should then be packed up at once and sent to the same officer. They should be arranged carefully by Blocks and Circles according to the order shown in the Circle List.

B.—Troops on the March and on Duty outside Cantonments

17. **Troops on the March.**—The Census of regiments on the march and of troops on duty will be taken by the officer in command The Census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, race or profession, who are marching with the troops The officer in command should be provided with the requisite forms at the cantonment from which the troops start. He should arrange to make one of the weekly halts on the 10th March 1911 If the Preliminary Enumeration was not effected before the troops left their last cantonment, the Schedules should be written up during the day. They should be checked in the usual manner after dark.

18. **Troops in Trains.**—If the regiment or detachment be travelling by rail on the night of the Census, the enumeration of the actual troops should be effected by the officer in command at the first place at which the men alight. The Railway authorities will enumerate the families, servants and followers travelling with them in accordance with the general rules for the enumeration of persons travelling by rail.

19. **Despatch of Forms.**—The Enumeration Books for regiments or detachments on the march will be sent to the Magistrate of the District or the Political Agent of the State in which they are enumerated. The place where they were encamped at the time of the Census must be reported to the same officer. A telegram must also be sent to him stating the number of persons (total, males and females) enumerated.

20. **Troops beyond the Frontier.**—Troops or military outposts in tracts of which no general Census is being taken will be recorded in the final tables as belonging to the cantonment or station within the administrative frontier from which, or in connexion with which, they are detailed, or which is nearest to the post they occupy. Their Enumeration Books will be sent to that cantonment or station.

C.—Cantonment Bazars and Civil Limits.

21. The Census of so much of each cantonment as lies beyond regimental or other purely military limits will be taken by the Cantonment Magistrate, acting under the instructions of the civil authorities of the District or State. Exceptional cases may be found, in which the whole arrangements will have to be controlled by the Officer Commanding, who will thus be responsible for their efficiency and punctuality. The rules to be followed are those laid down in the Provincial Census Code.

D.—General.

22. **Issue of Special Instructions.**—The Provincial Superintendent will issue the necessary subsidiary instructions, and arrange for the supply of forms, etc.

23. **Census Expenditure.**—Cantonment funds will bear all charges in connection with the actual enumeration, but the requisite printed forms will be supplied free of charge. Government will bear all charges in connection with the compilation of the results.

CENSUS OF RAILWAYS.

1. **General.**—The following rules lay down the procedure to be followed for taking the Census on open lines of railway. For each line, an officer of the head-quarters staff, preferably the Traffic Manager or Traffic Superintendent, should be placed by the Agent or Manager in charge of the operations as Railway Census Officer. In the case of the larger lines which pass through two or more Provinces or States a separate officer may, if desired, be appointed for the part of the line which lies in each Province or State. The Railway Census Officer should be authorised to correspond direct with the Provincial Superintendent of Census, who will issue such supplementary instructions as may be necessary and will arrange for the supply of the requisite forms. Where a new line is under construction, the Census operations will be in charge of the Engineer-in-Chief, who will be guided by these rules so far as they are applicable, and will act in close consultation with the District Officer.

2. **Definitions.**—(1) *Railway premises* includes a railway station within distant signals, a workshop, a colliery, a steamer-*ghát* and all other premises within the railway boundaries, on which permanent or temporary employés of the railway reside, except gangmen's and gatemen's huts and similar isolated buildings outside the distant signals of stations.

(2) *Charge* means the section of line falling within a single District or State, under a Charge Superintendent appointed by the Railway authorities for the purpose of the Census. In no case must a Charge include parts of two or more civil Districts.

(3) *Circle* means a station or other railway premises under a Supervisor, who will ordinarily be the station master or other official in charge of the premises.

(4) *Block* means a group of not more than 50 houses under an Enumerator and forming part of a Circle.

(5) *The General Schedule* is the form in which the Enumerators will fill in the necessary particulars for all persons enumerated by them. There are ten lines on each page, so that ordinarily the record for at least three houses can be entered on one Schedule.

(6) *Household Schedule* is the form issued in a limited number of cases (see Rule 4 below) to those who personally fill up the required particulars for themselves and their families.

(7) *Block List* is the form showing the Census number of every house in a Block, the description of the house and the name of the head of each family.

(8) *The Cover* is the piece of brown paper in which the General Schedules and House List are bound up to form the Enumeration Book. On it are printed the Instructions to Enumerators, the Enumerator's Abstract and the Specimen Schedule, which contains some typical entries illustrating the way in which the General Schedule should be filled up. Provision is also made for entering the Descriptive Particulars of the Enumeration Book, the names of the Census Officers concerned, and a record of the progress of the operations.

3. **Persons to be enumerated.**—The classes of the population to be enumerated by the Railway authorities are—

A.—Persons residing within railway premises, whether on open lines or lines under construction.

B.—Persons travelling by rail on the night of the Census, *i.e.*, the 10th March 1911.

4. **Way in which Census Records will be prepared.**—As far as possible the whole Census record will be prepared by the Enumerators on the General Schedules. Household Schedules should be issued very sparingly. They should be supplied only to the higher railway officers and to Europeans and Eurasians residing in Blocks of which the Enumerator is a native. Where there are considerable colonies of Europeans and Eurasians, a European Enumerator should be appointed to enumerate them, a native Enumerator being associated with him to prepare the record for natives residing in the Block.

The language to be used will be English where the persons to be enumerated are Europeans or Eurasians. The record for all natives of India will ordinarily be prepared in the language of the district in which the premises are situated.

Class A.—Residents.

5. **Residents defined**—The term "residents" includes all persons, whether railway employés or not, who pass the night of 10th March 1911 on railway premises as defined in Rule 2.

It does not include—

(*a*) Signalmen, gangmen or gatemen living in small isolated houses and huts beyond distant signals, whether within or without the railway fences. These will be included in one of the Blocks of the nearest village or town, and will be enumerated under the orders of the civil officers along with the ordinary population of that Block.

(*b*) Railway servants and others who work on railway premises, either by day or night, but who return to their houses outside railway premises when off work.

But it does include—

(*c*) Large collections of railway labourers sleeping near the railway works on which they are employed, but outside station limits or railway premises. Such persons should be enumerated by the railway officials who employ them.

6. **Agency for Census of Residents**—The Railway Census Officer will send to the Provincial Superintendent of each Province, Agency or State through which the line, or his portion of the same, passes *not later than the 1st September 1910* a list of the railway stations or other premises in each civil District or State.

Unless otherwise arranged the responsibility for taking the Census on all these premises will rest upon the Railway Census Officer. Experience, however, has shown that the arrangements for taking the Census of small stations (such as the distribution of forms, the instruction of the staff, the testing of the record and the collection and despatch of the first totals and Enumeration Books) give a disproportionate amount of work to an officer at the head-quarters of the railway, while they can be carried out quite smoothly and efficiently by the District Magistrate as part of the general Census of his District. There is therefore no objection to the responsibility for the Census of small stations and other outlying premises being transferred to the District Magistrate wherever this can conveniently be arranged. It will of course be understood in such cases that the local railway employés may, if required, be appointed by the District Officer as Supervisors or Enumerators for the purpose of enumerating the population residing on the railway premises, or arriving or leaving by train on the night of the Census.

In forwarding the list above referred to, the Railway Census Officer should note against all premises entered therein whether he would propose to take the Census departmentally, or to hand over the work to the District Magistrate. The Provincial Superintendent will reply *not later than the end of September* stating precisely which stations, etc., he has been able to arrange to have dealt with as part of the general Census of the Districts concerned; and for the enumeration of these premises the Railway Census Officer will have no further responsibility.

7. **Census Divisions**—The next step is to parcel out all railway premises for the enumeration of which the Railway Census Officer is responsible into Charges, Circles and Blocks. The partition must be territorial not departmental. The portion of the line running through each civil District or State must form a separate Charge. Very large premises, such as a colliery or extensive workshop, should be treated as a distinct Charge.

Charges.

Each Charge will be divided into Circles, containing not more than 500 houses each, but no Circle should be so scattered as to make it difficult for the Supervisor to exercise close personal supervision over all parts of it. Outlying stations or premises, however small, must form a separate Circle.

Circles.

Each Circle will be divided into one or more Blocks. A Block must be of such a size that the Enumerator can visit all the houses in it and bring the Census record up to date in the course of a few hours on the night of the final Census. If they are close together it may contain up to fifty houses.

Blocks

8. **Register of Census Divisions.**—The form of Register given in Appendix no. 1 should be used to show Census divisions. The instructions annexed to it explain how each column should be filled up An extract comprising all the entries for each Province or State should be sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census concerned, and a similar extract of the entries for each Charge should be sent to the District officer in British territory and to the Political officer in Native States. The Register should be completed *by the end of September 1910*. Where railway premises are much mixed up with the houses of the civil population, a map should be prepared, and the respective jurisdictions settled in consultation with the civil officials.

The above Register should be very carefully prepared, as it will form the basis on which the various forms will be supplied for the enumeration of the Resident population.

9. **House-numbering.**—A list in the form of the Block List, in which every building must be entered, will next be prepared for each station, workshop, railway settlement, etc The serial number noted in this list against each building must be painted on it, so that it may be easily recognised by the Enumerator. The numbers should run in the order in which it will be most convenient for the Enumerator to visit each house on the night of the Census. A note should be made in the last column of the list showing the houses where Household Schedules have to be left (see Rule 4). If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, such as married quarters occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be given a separate number in column 1 of the list. In coolie lines, each dwelling place having a separate doorway should be given a separate number. In the case of houses occupied by Europeans or Eurasians, one number should be given to the house proper and another number to the servants' quarters, which will be visited by a different Enumerator (see Rule 4). The House-numbering should be completed *not later than the 15th December*.

10. **Appointment of Census Officers.**—Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators should be appointed in writing over the signature of the Railway Census Officer *not later than the 31st December*. They will ordinarily be employés of the railway residing in or near the areas with which they will have to deal. As soon as they are appointed, arrangements must be made to give them a thorough training in their duties. Each Charge Superintendent and Supervisor should be supplied with a copy of these Rules, and an extract from Register no. 1, so far as it refers to his Charge or Circle, and with a set of the forms comprising the Enumeration Book. Each Enumerator will receive: (1) a Cover; (2) a Block List; (3) General Schedules at the rate of one for every two houses in the Block; and (4) Household Schedules at the rate of two for each house in which they will be used (see Rules 4 and 13). The Block List and General Schedules should be sewn into the Cover by the

Supervisor. Collectors and District officers will be instructed to help the Railway Census Officer in training the Supervisors and Enumerators and to assist in procuring Enumerators where no railway employés who are natives of the Province are available.

11. **Preliminary Enumeration.**—*Early in February* every Enumerator must fill in the General Schedule for each house (except those for which Household Schedules will be issued) in the manner prescribed in the Instructions printed on the Cover. This task should be completed *by the 25th February.* The Supervisor should test all the entries by house-to-house visits.

12. **Final Enumeration.**—*On the night of the 10th March,* beginning from about 8 o'clock, the Enumerator must again visit every house in his Block, and bring the record up to date, by striking out the entries relating to persons who have died or gone away and entering the necessary particulars for all new comers, including newly-born infants. Persons who are absent for the night only on duty, *e.g.*, with a running train or in a signal box, should be recorded as present in the houses where they reside.

13. **Household Schedules.**—In the case of persons who will personally prepare the Census record for themselves and their families (see Rule 4) the Household Schedules should be left with the head of each family about the 7th March, and his signature should be taken in the last column of the Block List. On the morning after the Census, *i.e.*, on the 11th March, these Schedules must be collected by the Enumerator, examined by him on the spot, and corrected where necessary. The Enumerator must then bind them up in his Enumeration Book.

14 **Provisional Totals.**—On the same morning the Supervisor will cause the Enumerator's Abstract for each Block to be prepared according to the Instructions inside the Cover of the Enumeration Book. He will then post the totals into his Circle Summary (Appendix no. 2), of which columns 1 and 2 should have been filled in beforehand, total it, arrange the Books in the serial order of Blocks as shown in Register no. 1, and despatch them with that Register and the Circle Summary *without any delay* to his Charge Superintendent. The latter, after checking the Circle Summaries, will prepare a Charge Summary showing the total population of his Charge, which he will transmit *immediately,* if in British territory, to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district, and if in Native territory, to such officer as may have been previously selected. He will then arrange in the order of Circles the parcels of Enumeration Books received from his Supervisors and will despatch them as soon as possible to the same officer, certifying at the same time to the Railway Census Officer that he has done so.

NOTE.—The above is the standard procedure. There is however, no objection to arrangements being made by Provincial Superintendents to have the Enumeration Books for Railway Circles collected direct should this course be considered more convenient and expeditious.

Class B.—Travellers by Rail.

15. **Station-Enumeration.**—An official called the Station Enumerator should be told off at each station to enumerate all persons taking tickets at that station, or alighting from a train during the night of the 10th March. Persons about to travel usually arrive at a station some time before their train is due; and they should, so far as possible, be enumerated by the Station Enumerator before they enter the train. Each person so enumerated should be provided with an Enumeration Pass to prevent his being counted again.

All persons alighting from a train should be asked if they have been enumerated already, and, if they produce Enumeration Passes or otherwise satisfy him that they have been, the Enumerator should let them go. He should fill up *all the columns* in the Schedule for each person who has not already been enumerated and give him an Enumeration Pass, telling him to show it to any Enumerator who may wish to count him again.

16. **Train-Enumeration: Civil population.**—On the evening of the 10th March the guard in charge of the train should distribute Household Schedules to all first and second class passengers and to all Europeans and Eurasians travelling intermediate or third class, and request them to fill them in and give them up at any station at which they may alight during the night, or (if they do not alight)

3

keep them till they are collected in the morning. The rest of the persons in the train will be enumerated on General Schedules as noted below.

All passengers who cannot produce Enumeration Passes, and who do not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else, must be counted at the first large station at which the train stops at or about 6 A.M. on the 11th March by one or more Train Enumerators selected from the local railway staff. A place should be chosen where the train is timed to stop for a sufficient period, which should, if necessary, be slightly prolonged. Where the local staff is insufficient for the speedy enumeration of passengers at this halt, a few clerks should be sent temporarily from another station. Each compartment should remain locked until the enumeration of the persons in it has been completed. Enumeration Passes need not be given on this occasion.

The Household Schedules given the evening before to first and second class passengers and others who have not alighted during the night should at the same time be collected and examined by an intelligent official, who should fill up the form for those who have omitted, or are unable, to do so for themselves. He should see that the Schedules thus collected are securely stitched into a Cover together with the General Schedules for the other passengers, thus forming a compact Enumeration Book for the train.

17. **Train-Enumeration: Troops.**—Troops travelling by rail on the night of the Census will be enumerated by their officers, and the return separately sent in. But the native servants and followers travelling with them will be enumerated with the rest of the persons in the train.

18. **Provisional Totals.**—The Station Enumeration and Train Enumeration should be treated as constituting separate Blocks of the Circle (station) at which the enumeration takes place. That is to say, the Enumeration Books containing the result of such enumeration should be included in the Census records of the Circle under the heading "Station Enumeration" or "Train Enumeration," as the case may be. The Supervisor of the Circle should have the Enumerators' Abstracts prepared, showing the population of these special Blocks, and should include the figures in his Circle Summary (Rule 14).

19. **Expenses.**—The necessary forms will be supplied by Government. The agency employed will consist chiefly of officials attached to the railway, who will not ordinarily receive any special remuneration for their services. Unavoidable extra expenditure, such as payment for overtime on the night of the Census, may be entered in a detailed bill and sent through the Provincial Census Superintendent to the Census Commissioner for the sanction of the Government of India. Government will bear all charges in connection with the compilation of the results.

FORM NO. 1. (SEE RULE 8.)

CENSUS REGISTER OF RAILWAY PREMISES.

Railway—

Charge—

Name and appointment of Charge Superintendent—

Serial no. of station or other railway premises.	Name of station or premises.	Name and appointment of Supervisor.	No. of houses.	Estimated Population.		Serial no. of Block.	Name and appointment of Enumerator.	Number of forms needed.				Remarks.
				European.	Native.			Covers.	Block Lists.	General Schedules.	Household Schedules.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Instructions for filling in the above Register.

Heading.—The charge must not extend over more than one civil district. The officer selected as Charge Superintendent must be in a position to exercise effective control over the Supervisors, to see that their work is properly done, and to test some portion of it personally.

Column 1—Enter a serial number for all stations and premises, each of which (unless large enough to form a charge) will be treated as a circle for Census purposes.

Column 2.—Enter name of station or premises, adding the letter S for stations and description of the premises (workshop, coal mine, etc) in other cases. In the case of railway stations, etc., of which it has been arranged that the Census will be taken under the supervision of the District Officer, columns 3 to 12 will be left blank and the words "district Census" noted in the Remarks column.

Column 4.—For definition of house see Rule 9.

Columns 7 and 8.—See Rules 4, 7 and 10. Note that European Enumerators should be appointed for the enumeration of Europeans and Eurasians, and Indians for the native population

For each Station, after the Blocks for the Resident Population, two Blocks should be shown for 'Station Enumeration" and "Train Enumeration", respectively.

Columns 9 to 12—Enter the forms required according to the scale laid down in Rule 10. A liberal allowance of forms should be provided for Station and Train Enumeration with reference to the maximum number of persons likely to be dealt with. The number of Enumeration Passes required for these Blocks should be shown in the Remarks column

Column 13.—Note against each Block the language in which the Census record will be prepared (see latter part of Rule 4).

FORM No. 2. (SEE RULE 14.)

CIRCLE SUMMARY.

Serial number and name of circle station or premises	Serial number of Block	Number of occupied houses	Population.		
			Males	Females.	Total.
1	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				
	etc				
	Station Enumeration				
	Train Enumeration				
	Total of Circle ..				

SANITARY.

The 17th August, 1910.

No. 1519.—The services of Mr. H. W. P. Scroope, I C.S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1520.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Ozzard, I M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 17th August, 1910.

No. 1523.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 12th August 1910

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Medical inspection at first Ottoman port of call on arrival from Bassora, where three cases of plague, of which there were fatal two.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 17th August, 1910.

No. 977—340-34-F.—Mr. H. Carter, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of the Eastern Circle, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st July 1910, in the vacancy caused in the 3rd grade of Conservators by the appointment of Mr. G. S. Hart to be Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th August, 1910.

No. 1659—274.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is pleased to declare that notification no. $\frac{1840}{I-62}$, dated the 21st September 1909, is hereby cancelled, and to extend with effect from 11th August 1910 the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901 (United Provinces Act III of 1901), to the districts of Almora, Garhwal and Naini Tal (exclusive of the settled tracts of the Tarai sub-division), and to direct that the said Act, as so extended, shall be subject to the following restrictions and modifications, namely—

(1) The following portions of the said Act shall be deemed to have been omitted :—

Section 1, sub-sections (2) and (3); section 4, clauses (6), (12), (13), (14) and (15); in section 23, the words "as hereinafter provided" and the whole of sub-section (2) except the first eleven words; sections 24 and 32; section 34, sub-section (5); sections 36, 42, 43, 55 and 63; in section 68, the proviso; sections 69 and 70; in section 72, the words and figures "The co-sharers accepting the transfer shall pay to the proprietor any annual allowances to which he is entitled under section 74"; sections 74, 79 to 83, 87 to 91, 100, 101, 104, 106 to 140, 184 to 187, 189 and 191 to 207; in section 208, the words "A revenue court shall have power, subject to any special provisions in this Act, to give and apportion costs due under this Act in any proceedings before it in such manner as it thinks fit"; sections 209 to 219 and 227 to 229; section 231, clauses (1), (7) and (9); section 233, clauses (*i*) and (*k*); in section 234, clause (*l*), the words "and in" to the end of the clause; section 234, clauses (*f*), (*m*), (*n*), (*t*) and (*u*); and the first schedule.

2. The following modifications shall be deemed to have been made in the said Act :—

(*a*) In section 4, *for* clause (3) *substitute* "(3) 'malguzar' means a person appointed under rule 49, clause (1), of the Kumaun rules, 1894, to represent all or any of the co-sharers in a mahal."

(*b*) *Read* every reference to a lambardar as referring to a malguzar, or to a padhan or sirgiroh where a malguzar is known by either of these names.

(*c*) In section 8, *for* the words and figures "on a reference under section 218, or in a revision under section 219" *substitute* "or on a reference, or in revision under rule 26 of the Kumaun rules, 1894."

(*d*) In section 17, *for* the words "naib-tahsildars" *substitute* "peshkars".

(*e*) In section 25, *for* the word "annual" *substitute* "prescribed."

(*f*) *For* section 33 *substitute*—

"The Collector shall maintain a record of rights and registers in accordance with the rules in force in Kumaun. No change or transaction affecting the registers prescribed by such rules shall be recorded without the order of the Collector or, as hereinafter provided, of the tahsildar or a peshkar invested with the powers of a tahsildar."

(*g*) In section 34, sub-section (1), *for* the words "to the tahsildar" *substitute* "to the tahsildar or peshkar" and *for* the words and figures "prescribed by clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of section 32" *substitute* "maintained under section 33."

(*h*) *For* section 35 *substitute*—

"The tahsildar or a peshkar exercising the powers of a tahsildar, on receiving such report or upon the facts coming otherwise to his knowledge, shall make such inquiry as appears necessary, and in undisputed cases, if the succession or transfer appears to have taken place, shall record the same in the annual

registers; if the succession or transfer is disputed, the tahsildar or peshkar shall refer the case to the Collector, who shall dispose of it after deciding the dispute in accordance with the provisions of section 40"

(i) In section 39, sub-section (3), *for* the words "shall, subject to the provisions of" to the end *substitute* "shall pass orders in accordance with the customs regulating tenures in Kumaun, and, if necessary, cause the prescribed registers to be amended."

(j) In section 40, *for* the word "annual" *substitute* "prescribed."

(k) *For* section 44 *substitute*—

"All entries in the prescribed registers made under section 33 shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved."

(l) In section 45, *for* the words "he shall issue" to the end of the section *substitute* "he shall make such appointment in accordance with rules and customs in force in Kumaun"

(m) In section 53, *for* the words "the registers enumerated in section 32 or such of them" *substitute* "such registers".

(n) In section 54, *for* the words "in accordance with the provisions of sections 40, 41, 42 and 43" *substitute* "in accordance with sections 40 and 41, and the rules in force in Kumaun."

(o) In section 57, *for* the words "any interest in land" to the end *substitute* "any proprietary right in land which requires to be recorded in the registers which the Collector is required to maintain under the rules in force in Kumaun"

(p) In section 61, *for* the words "annual registers" *substitute* "record of rights and registers maintained by the Collector under section 33."

(q) In section 76, *for* sub-sections (2) and (3) *substitute*—

"(2) If the inferior proprietor refuses to agree to the sub-settlement, the mahal shall be made over to the superior proprietor for the term of settlement, and the superior proprietor shall pay the inferior proprietor an annual allowance which shall not be less than 5 and not more than 15 per cent of the profits allowed to the inferior proprietor under section 75."

(r) In section 94, sub-section (3), *for* the figures "79" *substitute* "78".

(s) In section 159, *for* the figures "74" *substitute* "[illegible]

(t) In section 224, *for* the words "naib tahsildar" *substitute* "peshkar."

(u) In section 233, clause (g), *for* the figures "83" *substitute* "78".

(v) In section 234, clause (a), *for* the words "naib tahsildars" *substitute* "peshkars".

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor
of the United Provinces,

J. W. HOSE,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th August, 1910.

No. 79—The Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr. H. W. Long, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab.

The 18th August, 1910.

No. 80.—Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Public Works Department with the rank of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary, with effect from the 10th June 1910, in succession to Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, deceased, but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, until relieved by Mr. J. T. Farrant on the latter's return from leave, or until further orders.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th August, 1910.

No. 1628-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1565(A)—E. A., dated the 11th October 1899, the

Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3693-F., dated the 30th November, 1906, namely:—

1. In rule 5, after the word "Act", the words and figures "and rule 12-A." shall be inserted.

2. After rule 12, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Transfers of debentures. "12-A. Transfers of debentures of Public Companies and Associations may be stamped with adhesive stamps."

3. For rule 15, clause (*b*), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*). Transfers of shares and debentures of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words 'Share Transfer'."

No. 2602-*Est.-A* —Captain R. E H. Griffith, a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India, is posted as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Oghi, with effect from the 1st August, 1910.

The 16th August, 1910.

No. 1769-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Robert Laing Bruce Gall as Consul for Mexico at Calcutta

No. 1772-*G* —The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. L Hicks as acting Consul for Sweden at Rangoon, during the absence on leave of Mr J. A Manyon.

The 18th August, 1910

No. 1653-*I B* —In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Indore Residency Bazars Excise Law, 1904, as follows —

1. After section 16 of the said Law the following shall be inserted, namely

"16-A No person shall import into the Indore Residency Bazars, except under license, opium exceeding in quantity 10 tolas unless it is intended for immediate weighment at the scales, and all opium so imported shall without undue delay be brought to the scales for weighment"

2. After section 27, sub-section 1, clause (*b*) of the said Law the following shall be inserted, namely

"(*c*) in contravention of section 16-A imports any opium, or fails to bring to the scales with all reasonable despatch all opium lawfully imported for weighment"

3. In section 27, sub-section (2) of the said Law, after the words "drug" and "vessels," respectively, the words "or opium" and "or packages" shall be inserted.

The 19th August, 1910.

No. 1665-*I B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council in pleased to apply to Berar the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889 (XV of 1889), subject to any amendments to which the Act is for the time being subject in British India.

Provided that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the said Act, any court having jurisdiction within Berar may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

No 1804-*G.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the appointments of Secretariat Superintendents in the Foreign Department to be gazetted appointments, with effect from the 1st December 1909, and the following officers are accordingly granted the status of gazetted officers with effect from the said date —

Mr. C E Pyster	1st grade.
Mr. W Manuel	
Mr. A. Stapleton	
Mr. S. A. Blaker	2nd grade.
Mr. E. L. Nile	
Mr. F. G B Waugh	
Mr. D. A. Clarke	3rd grade.
Mr. C W. Kirkpatrick	
Mr. E. B. Higgs (on probation)	

J. B. WOOD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1910.

No. 4313-*F. O. & A.*—Mr. H. P. Judge, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for three months and, in continuation, leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 8th August 1910.

Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. A. W. Smart, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 4315-*F. O. & A.*—Major A. L. C. McCormick, R. E., officiating Mint Master, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th August 1910.

Major J. J. Bourke, I.M.S, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, with effect from the same date, during the absence on privilege leave of Major McCormick, or until further orders.

The 17th August, 1910.

No. 4335-*F. O. & A*—Mr. C. H. Jeffery-Orchard, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, has been granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 4th August 1910.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth, a Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 4th August 1910, during the absence of Mr. Jeffery-Orchard, or until further orders.

The 19th August, 1910.

No. 4386-*F. O. & A.*—The privilege leave for two months and fifteen days granted to Mr. B. L. A. Laville, a Superintendent in the Finance Department of the Government of India Secretariat, in the Notification in this Department No. 3408-F. O. & A., dated the 30th June 1910, was extended by one day.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPHS.

Simla, the 20th August, 1910.

No. 5809—153.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st October 1910, the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 6975—137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909:

For Rule 3 the following shall be substituted:—

"3 An Express telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is opened or its attention can be gained, on the payment of an extra fee. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fee shall be two rupees, but if only one of them is closed, one rupee. The fees will be paid to the telegraphists in the closed offices. When several telegrams are handed in together by the same person at an office which is closed, a single fee only will be payable in respect to that office. If a telegraphist is called up to send a telegram, and it subsequently appears that it cannot be despatched, the person desiring to send it must nevertheless pay the fee of one rupee.

Exception.—At places where there is more than one telegraph office, only one will ordinarily be available for use by the public during closed hours. The other telegraph offices at such a place will not accept telegrams for despatch, even on payment of extra fees, but will exhibit a notice outside the office directing intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office, or if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of extra fees."

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 20th August, 1910.

No. 5869—145.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2346—14, dated the 24th March 1910, the following promotions, officiating and temporary, in the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified:

Mr. C. Streatfeild-James, Director, 2nd class, to be temporary Director, 1st class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. R. O. Lees, Director, 3rd class, to be temporary Director, 1st class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. A. W. Foord, Director, 3rd class, to be temporary Director, 2nd class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. J. W. Hensley, Director, 3rd class, to be temporary Director, 2nd class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Director, 4th class, to be temporary Director, 3rd class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. I. C. Thomas, Director, 4th class, to be temporary Director, 3rd class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. H. S. Styan, Director, 4th class, to be temporary Director, 3rd class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. H. E. Chappel, Superintendent, to officiate as Director, 3rd class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. J. M. Coode, Superintendent, to be temporary Director, 4th class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Superintendent, to be temporary Director, 4th class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Superintendent, to be temporary Director, 4th class, from the 1st April 1910.

Mr. H. E. Chappel, officiating Director, 3rd class, to be temporary Director, 3rd class from the 7th May 1910.

No. 5872—146.—Mr. Batalia Ram, a passed student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed to the Provincial service of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department as an apprentice.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 20th August, 1910.

No. 5762—66.—Mr. G. H. Tipper, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Museum, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st August 1910, *vice* Dr. G. E. Pilgrim.

No. 5839—114.—Mr. J. Coggin Brown, F. G. S., F. C. S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave for three months, with effect from the 15th August 1910.

W. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th August 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 693.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Trevor Newall Watson, Squadron Officer, 12th Cavalry, from the 1st (Royal) Dragoons. Dated 11th June 1910, but to rank from 29th November 1908.

Lieutenant Vernon Conrad Duberly, Squadron Officer, 17th Cavalry, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 20th June 1910, but to rank from 29th October 1906.

Lieutenant Noel Ralph Whitaker, Officiating Double Company Officer, 18th Infantry, from The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 2nd July 1910, but to rank from 6th January 1909.

Lieutenant Harold Clement Montagu Lucas, Officiating Double Company Officer, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 22nd June 1910, but to rank from 12th September 1909.

Lieutenant Eric Tudor Tallent Todd, Double Company Officer, 121st Pioneers, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 19th June 1910, but to rank from 25th October 1908.

Lieutenant Eric Cummings, Double Company Officer, 93rd Burma Infantry, from the Royal Garrison Artillery Dated 27th June 1910, but to rank from 23rd March 1906.

Lieutenant Douglas Gordon Ponsonby, Officiating Double Company Officer, 34th Sikh Pioneers, from The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 5th July 1910, but to rank from 16th November 1907.

Lieutenant Hugh Edward Growse, Double Company Officer, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, from the South Wales Borderers Dated 23rd June 1910, but to rank from 27th December 1907.

Lieutenant Eric Carmichael Brown, Officiating Double Company Officer, 6th Gurkha Rifles, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 12th July 1910, but to rank from 27th October 1907.

Lieutenant Edward Percy Marion Durand, Double Company Officer, 8th Rajputs, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 21st June 1910, but to rank from 29th August 1909.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Mordaunt Hankin, Officiating Double Company Officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 30th June 1910, but to rank from 23rd October 1909.

No 694—The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India:—

To be Lieutenant

Second Lieutenant Henry Stuart Moberly, Double Company Officer, 74th Punjabis. Dated 1st August 1910, but to rank from 17th November 1909.

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No 695.—Consequent on the retirement of Major W. A. Bailey, Indian Army, the following promotions and appointments are made in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department —

With effect from 26th April 1910.

Major V. de V. Hunt, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate.

Major W. C. Anderson, substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, provisionally.

Captain I M Little, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

With effect from 25th July 1910

Captain W. M. Fenning, Indian Army, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate provisionally.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 696.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

13th August 1910.

Malcolm Edward Lloyd Bruce, Military Accounts Department.
Brevet-Major Arthur Louis Bickford, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Stewart Blakely Agnew Patterson, Political Employ.
John Francis Bennett, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Walter James Henry Hunter, 117th Mahrattas.
Richard Ducat, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Henry Keith Barr, 38th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.
Æneas Charles Perkins, 40th Pathans.
Archibald Campbell Hobson, 99th Deccan Infantry.
John Hodson Doveton, 16th Cavalry.
Cyril Grey Stansfeld, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

18th August 1910.

Allan Marriott Hutchins, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 697.—Sergeant Charles Such, (late) Madras List, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Thomas Beardsley, (late) Bombay List, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

No. 698.—Sub-Conductor Peter Patrick Simon, (late) Bombay List, to be Conductor and Sergeant Arthur Fredrick Wilson, (late) Madras List to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* John Edward McHale, (late) Bombay List, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th July 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 699.—In Army Department Notification No 607, dated the 15th July 1910, *for* "1st July 1909" *read* "16th August 1909."

96th Berar Infantry.

No. 700.—Jemadar Rais-uz-Zaman Khan, appointed on probation in Army Department Notification No. 606, dated the 17th July 1908, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st March 1908.

No. 701.—The following promotions are made:—

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

Kote-Dafadar Feroze Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tika Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1910.

18th Infantry.

Jemadar Kadir Nawaz Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Ilahi Baksh Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Mota Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sunt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badhawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th August 1910.

21st Punjabis.

Havildar Achhar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Labhoo, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd August 1910.

33rd Punjabis.

Jemadar Amar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kishen Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 22nd May 1910.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Jemadar Badda to be Subadar and Havildar Uda to be Jemadar, *vice* Azima, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Sis Ram to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Phul Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kunwar Saleh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 702.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Conductor John Edward McHale, Supply and Transport Corps, (late) Bombay List; with effect from the 19th July 1910.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Beardsley, Supply and Transport Corps, (late) Bombay List; with effect from the 1st July 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, INDIA.

No. 703.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Beck, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Services, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 4th July 1910.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

No. 704.—The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated 19th May 1910.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., resigned. Dated 19th May 1910.

United Provinces Horse, 2nd (Northern) Regiment.

No. 705.—Major John Henry Anderson Ivens, V. D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st April 1910.

Captain Pete Henry Clutterbuck to be Major, *vice* J. H. A. Ivens, V. D., resigned. Dated 1st April 1910.

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own."

No. 706.—Lieutenant John Frederick Graham to be Captain, *vice* J. A. Mackenzie, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 21st July 1910.

Lieutenant Percy Holt to be Captain, *vice* A. M. Brigstocke, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 28th July 1910.

Second Lieutenant John Bertram Cunliffe to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. F. Graham, promoted. Dated 21st July 1910.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Henry Gordon Mitchell to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. Holt, promoted. Dated 28th July 1910.

Second Lieutenant George Adolf Bambridge to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 31st July 1910.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 707.—Captain William Hawkins, V. D., is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 5th April 1910.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 708.—Algernon Harold Donne Jarrard to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* A. W. Wood, resigned. Dated 9th May 1910.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 709.—The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated 19th May 1910.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., resigned. Dated 19th May 1910.

George Percy Andrew to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* O. M. B. White, promoted. Dated 19th July 1910.

John Wilson Donaldson Aiken to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. F. Greer, promoted. Dated 19th July 1910.

Lennox Bartlett to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. B. M. Adam, promoted. Dated 19th July 1910.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 710.—The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated 19th May 1910.



The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., resigned. Dated 19th May 1910.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

No. 711.—The date of resignation of his commission by Captain John Orlando Summerhayes is "1st April 1909," and not "1st June 1909" as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1082, dated the 3rd December 1909.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 712.—The Hon'ble Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated 19th May 1910.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.I.E., resigned. Dated 19th May 1910.

Major Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, V.D., C.S.I., C.I.E. (since deceased), Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st October 1909.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th August, 1910.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 10th and 16th August 1910:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).	Captain Horace James Willis.	26th July 1910 ...	England ...	...	...
Supernumerary List, Indian Army.	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Doveton Maxwell, C.I.E.	13th August 1910	Rangoon ...	...	Was Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, Bassein, Burma.
1st Battalion, The South Wales Borderers.	Captain Charles John Safford.	15th August 1910	Quetta ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 6th July and 16th August 1910.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
Evan Morton Mansel-Pleydell.*	Lieutenant ...	Royal Horse Artillery.	22nd May 1910	Intestate ...	904 11 1	Claims should be submitted to the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, the father of the deceased.

* *Next-of-kin.—Father.*—Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell,
Address—Vicarage—Sturminster,
Newton, Dorset, England.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th August, 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 70.—Engineer H. Robertson, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant to the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer to the Government of Burma, is granted an extension in that appointment for 8 months.

No. 71.—The following appointments are made in the Marine Survey of India, *vice* Lieutenant E. W. Danson, Royal Indian Marine, promoted, and Lieutenant A. P. Robinson, Royal Indian Marine, reverted to general duty, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be 4th Class Assistant Surveyors, Marine Survey of India (on probation).

Lieutenant L. W. R. I. Turbett, Royal Indian Marine, from 9th September 1910.

Lieutenant P. N. Illingworth, Royal Indian Marine, from 1st October 1910.

No. 72. In Marine Department Notification No. 24, dated the 11th March 1910, *for* "15th September 1910" *read* "8th September 1910"

PROMOTIONS.

No. 73.—The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, *vice* Commander W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, Surveyor-in-Charge, Marine Survey of India, retired, with effect from the 9th September 1910.—

To be Surveyor-in-Charge, Marine Survey of India, vice *Commander Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine.*

1st Class Assistant Surveyor Commander C. S. Hickman, Royal Indian Marine.

To be 1st Class Assistant Surveyor, Marine Survey of India, vice *Commander Hickman, Royal Indian Marine.*

2nd Class Assistant Surveyor Lieutenant E. J. Headlam, Royal Indian Marine.

To be 2nd Class Assistant Surveyor, Marine Survey of India, vice *Lieutenant Headlam, Royal Indian Marine.*

3rd Class Assistant Surveyor Lieutenant C. R. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine.

To be 3rd Class Assistant Surveyor, Marine Survey of India, vice *Lieutenant Campbell, Royal Indian Marine.*

4th Class Assistant Surveyor Lieutenant E. W. Danson, Royal Indian Marine.

No. 74.—The following promotion is made in the Marine Survey of India, *vice* Lieutenant A. P. Robinson, Royal Indian Marine, reverted to general duty, with effect from the 1st October 1910:—

To be 3rd Class Assistant Surveyor, Marine Survey of India.

4th Class Assistant Surveyor Lieutenant J. F. Vibart, Royal Indian Marine.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 75.—Commander W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, Surveyor-in-Charge, Marine Survey of India, is permitted to retire from the service; with effect from the 9th September 1910.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

6

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1910.

No. 210.—Mr. D. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on that railway with temporary rank in Class II, grade 4, with effect from the 9th July 1910, and until further orders.

The 18th August, 1910.

No. 211.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction of a railway, on the metre gauge, in Eastern Bengal and Assam, from Bhairab Bazar, opposite Ashuganj—the terminus of the Akhaura-Ashuganj branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, to Tangi, a station on the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, a length of 39.46 miles, with a wagon ferry over the river Megna between Ashuganj and Bhairab Bazar, as an integral part of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The project will be known as the Bhairab-Bazar-Tangi branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

F. A. HADOW,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14, AND 9 EDW. VII, CAP. 4).

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Saturday, the 6th August 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 35 Members, of whom 28 were additional Members.

CONTINUING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS said :—"My Lord, the Seditious Meetings Act of 1907 will expire in ordinary course on the 31st October this year, and the course which we should take with regard to it has been a matter of anxious consideration. I will briefly explain the reasons which have induced us to come to the decision, first of all that the Act should be continued, and secondly that it ought not now to be continued beyond the 31st March 1911. Before the Bill was prepared, Local Governments were consulted, and the Local Governments are generally independent in their opinions. One of the great difficulties which the Government of India generally experience when Local Governments are

consulted is in reconciling the differences of advice given by them. On this occasion the Local Governments are absolutely unanimous; and especially the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Eastern Bengal, who declared that the continuance of the Act is absolutely necessary to the preservation of law and order in their Provinces. Now, we have no intention of sheltering ourselves behind the Local Governments. The decision is ours; it is based upon our own convictions of what is necessary in the conditions of the time. At the same time the Government of India would be incurring very grave responsibility if they refused to accept the recommendations of the Local Governments in a matter of this kind. For my own part, I am free to admit that when a Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Edward Baker, of wide and liberal sympathies, who knows his Province thoroughly, declares that the continuance of this Act is absolutely necessary in Bengal, I should feel myself bound to surrender my opinion to his, even if my own opinion were different; and we have decided therefore that the Act should be continued. Next, as to the date to which it should be continued There is a precept of old standing which directs that contentious business should not be taken up in Simla, and we have reason to apprehend that this is a contentious measure. That precept was issued when Simla was remote and inaccessible; conditions have changed greatly; the stress of business has beco... . .ry considerable; and it is possible that the position may have to be reconsidered. Nevertheless, as long as the precept is in force, we feel ourselves bound to observe it as far as possible. There is another consideration which has weighed with us; there will before long be very great changes in the constitution of the Government of India, and although the life of the Government is continuous, we think it proper that the ultimate decision in this matter should rest with the Government of India as it will be constituted at the session which will be held at Calcutta. We are by no means pledged to continue this measure beyond the 31st March 1911. On the other hand, neither are we pledged to allow the Act to lapse. I consider that it is greatly to be desired that this Bill should be regarded as a measure of convenience, as an *ad-interim* measure intended to bridge over the time between the Simla session and the session in Calcutta, and that no discussion should be raised which will have the effect of even appearing to commit the Government of India or individual Members of Government to any opinion relative to the further continuance of the Act. If it is finally decided that the Act ought to be continued, there will be ample opportunity for discussion in Calcutta. If, on the other hand, it is decided that it ought to be allowed to lapse, we shall have escaped a debate which, however carefully conducted, cannot fail to do a certain amount of harm. My Lord, I now introduce the Bill to provide for the continuance of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907, and move that it be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"My Lord, this Bill may at first sight appear to some to be a comparatively modest measure, inasmuch as all that it ostensibly seeks to do is to prolong by just five months more the life of an Act which in the natural course of things would expire on 1st November next. And the very brief speech with which the Hon'ble Member has introduced his motion to-day is calculated to lend support to this view. Now, my Lord, if this had been really all that the Government had in view—even then, I should have deplored the action of Government, for, as I understand the situation, what the country taken as a whole needs to-day above every thing else is the opportunity for things quietly to settle down again to the normal; and, in providing this opportunity, responsibility rests as much on the Government as on the people. And in my humble judgment, a proposal at a time like the present to renew even for a few months a repressive measure of such exceptional severity as the Seditious Meetings Prevention Act, when the country is comparatively quiet and is getting quieter every day, is not likely to hasten that return to a normal frame of mind on the part of the people and that restoration of normal relations between the people and the Government which every true well-wisher of the country must so ardently desire. But, my Lord, I do not think that this Bill is merely a proposal to continue an expiring

Act for a few months longer, and nothing more. I think there are grave reasons to fear that it is rather intended to be the prelude to another proposal to place the Act permanently on the Statute-book after the formality of a discussion in full Council at Calcutta next March. It seems clear to me that if the Government had been anxious to govern the country without the aid of this Act—if even they had wanted to find out if they could so govern it—they would have welcomed the opportunity, instead of regretting it, of the Act lapsing next November, conscious of the fact that, if the necessity arose, they could re-enact the measure in a single day, and re-enact it probably with the support of a strong body of public opinion. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that 'on the unanimous advice of Local Governments the Government of India are convinced that the continuance of the Act for the present is essential to the preservation of the peace,' and therefore they are continuing it for five months. I am not surprised, my Lord, taking human nature as it is, that the Local Governments want to retain the powers which the Act confers upon them. That does not by any means show that the condition of the country is such that the Local Governments should have those powers. What is there, for instance, to-day in the condition of the Madras Presidency that should make the Government of Madras wish to have these powers? And yet we find Madras anxious along with the other Local Governments to retain these powers! It is therefore only ordinary human nature, and I do not think that we need attach any special importance to it. I wish, however that the Council had had an opportunity of seeing those opinions of Local Governments. In the case of ordinary Bills such opinions are as a rule supplied to Members. I asked for these papers two days ago under rule 13 of the Rules for the conduct of legislative business, but the Government have not seen their way to comply with my request. But whatever be the grounds on which the Local Governments have based their advice, one thing is certain, that if they have asked for a continuance of the Act, they cannot have asked for its continuance for five months only; no one could, I think, calculate the requirements even of repression with such nicety! It is true that when the question comes up again for consideration, the personnel of the Government of India will have undergone a considerable change. But I do not think it is possible to find any comfort in that. In the first place, a Viceroy entirely new to the country is far less likely to take a line of his own in dealing with what we have been told is the unanimous opinion of Provincial Governments than one who has been five years in the country; and secondly, we have already before us the fact that, though not one of Your Lordship's colleagues of 1907 in the Government of India is to-day a member of the Government—a fact which significantly illustrates the rapidity and completeness with which the personnel of the Government changes in this country under the existing system—that has not made any difference as regards the present decision to continue the Act after October next. I take it therefore that during the next Calcutta session the Government will come forward again with a proposal either to further extend the period of the Act or, what is even more probable, to place the Act permanently on the Statute-book. Now, my Lord, we all know that when once the Government have made up their mind to adopt a particular course, nothing that the non-official Members may afterwards say in Council is practically of any avail in bringing about a change in that course. Our only hope of preventing a decision which we consider to be fraught with serious injury to the best interests of the country is in any opportunity we may get to state our objections before the decision has been arrived at. And it is because the Bill before us gives us such an opportunity, as also because I am against the proposed continuance of the Act even for five months, that I deem it my duty to offer what resistance I can to the motion which the Hon'ble Member has just submitted to the Council.

"My Lord, three years ago, when this Act was hurried through the Council at this hill station, only three non-official Members were able to attend the meeting. But among those there was my distinguished friend, the profoundly learned and ever-brilliant Dr. Rash Behary Ghose. To the criticism which he then offered on the various provisions of the measure, I think it is unnecessary

to add anything even to-day. The Act admittedly confers dangerously wide powers on the Executive, which, if used at all, are almost certain to be abused, and which must in practice paralyse all activity in the country. Meanwhile the Government already possess in the ordinary law of the land ample powers to meet all reasonable requirements, not only for punishing but also for preventing what has been called seditious or dangerous oratory. Under the Criminal Procedure Code the Government can break up, and even prohibit, meetings likely to prove dangerous to the tranquillity of the country, and they can bind down individuals. And the provisions for punishing seditious utterances do not certainly err on the side of leniency. I really do not see what more is wanted if the Government are to show a reasonable regard for the elementary rights of the people. Unless the idea is that nowhere in the country shall there be any deliberation or discussion or expression of opinion except on lines approved by the Government, and that too with their previous permission, I do not understand the necessity of arming the Executive with the vast powers which the Act confers. That these powers can be and as a matter of fact have been used, or rather abused, for such a purpose may be seen from the fact that this year three ordinary district conferences in East Bengal were prohibited by the District Magistrates. My Lord, I listened carefully to the answer which the Hon'ble Mr. Earle gave yesterday to a question of my friend the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu on this subject. In spite of that answer, I feel bound to say that, in my opinion, the action of the authorities was not justified; and I hold that the prohibition of the conferences was a serious abuse of the powers which the Act confers upon the Executive. Such conferences have been held for years past, not only in Bengal but all over the country. They are strictly on constitutional lines, and so far they have nowhere given rise to any trouble whatever. The Hon'ble Mr. Earle in his reply said that the prohibited conferences proposed to deal with subjects which did not concern the districts only. Now I would like to know what right or authority the Hon'ble Member had to lay down a proposition like that. A district is part of a Province; it is also a part of the whole country; surely the people of a district, if the Government are willing to allow them even a small amount of patriotism or public spirit, are entitled to take an interest in the affairs of their Province and their country; and I say it is absurd to insist that a district conference should confine itself only to matters that concern that district. But, my Lord, it was not only these district conferences that were thus interfered with. In one of the districts, a meeting proposed to be held by members of the depressed classes for the discussion of a social grievance was also disallowed. I understand that these classes in Eastern Bengal have some difficulty in obtaining the services of barbers, and these people wanted to hold a meeting and consider what arrangements they could make for getting themselves shaved. Surely that was not a subject in regard to which the powers conferred by the Act should have been exercised by the district authorities! And yet this was actually done under this Act. I understand that this prohibition was afterwards withdrawn. But that it should ever have been exercised shows the liability to grave abuse of these powers. In some places the District Magistrate went the length of claiming the power to determine the actual wording of the resolutions proposed to be passed at public meetings! Such a claim reduces a public meeting to a mockery and a farce, for the resolutions then express the views not of the people assembled in the meetings but of the district authorities! My Lord, I am quite prepared to admit that circumstances may arise when even such drastic powers as the Act confers may be necessary in order to stem the flood of wild, irresponsible oratory dangerous to public peace. But I do not think that such circumstances exist at the present moment anywhere in India.

"My Lord, I can conceive of circumtances in which it may be necessary to put even such powers into the hands of the Executive as the only way of checking the flood of wild and dangerous utterances that may be threatening the peace or tranquillity of the country. But I do not think such circumstances exist in any Province at the present moment. And, in any case, it is to my mind intolerable that the whole country should be indiscriminately placed under such Draconian legislation. And this brings me to a suggestion which I made in

the Council three years ago, when the Seditious Meetings Act was under discussion, and which I wish to repeat to-day, namely, that if at any time such legislation is found to be necessary in any Province it should be undertaken by the Provincial Government in the Council of that Province, and not by the Government of India for the whole country. At present what happens is this. The alleged needs of the Province whose condition is the worst furnish the standard and determine the character of the legislation with which not only that Province but the rest of the country is to be saddled. Now, this is gravely objectionable, and to my mind it constitutes a most serious grievance. A simple remedy lies ready to hand, namely, to require each Provincial Council to undertake in such matters its own special legislation according to its needs. This will have the additional advantage of ensuring a full discussion of the condition of the Province before the legislation is passed. I claim on this subject the support of the Hon'ble Member whom we in Bombay have known to be a strong advocate of Provincial decentralization. It may be said, as Sir Harvey Adamson did three years ago, that, though such legislation may be passed for the whole country, it may not be extended to a Province without a careful consideration of all its circumstances by the Government of India. How illusory this safeguard is was seen last January, when we woke up one morning to find that the Seditious Meetings Act had been extended indiscriminately to every Province by a single stroke of the pen. My Lord, I assure the Council that there is a very real fear in the minds of even the most thoroughly law-abiding citizens that this Act, when put in force, places them in a position of serious danger, and they further feel that they may be exposed to the danger any moment without their having done anything to deserve it. A few utterances on the part of thoughtless young men or even a single utterance of that character may suffice for a whole district being suddenly proclaimed, and once it is so proclaimed every inhabitant of that district is at once put under what may be termed 'police rule.' No twenty persons can then meet even for the most innocent social purpose without being presumed to have gathered in a public meeting held without the permission of the authorities, and anyone may at any moment find himself accused of having taken part in such a meeting and wrongly punished or otherwise harassed in a variety of ways. And with the kind of the police we have in this country the fear of wanton or malicious harassment is not wholly imaginary. My Lord, I am aware that the question of the character of the Indian police has now assumed a form when it is difficult to discuss it without rousing a certain amount of feeling. There is no doubt, however, that as a class the police are not trusted by the bulk of my countrymen, and that innocent people often go about in dread of what they may do, and the position has grown worse since the formation of what is known as the Criminal Investigation Department. This is largely the result of two causes—first, the quality of the material from which our police-force is drawn; and secondly, the lack of a spirit of self-assertion among the people generally. The Government no doubt have of late done a good deal to secure a better type of recruits for the force, but the improvement in this respect can only be gradual. Moreover, as long as the people themselves do not know how to take better care of themselves as against the police, things are bound to continue pretty much the same as they are at present. What is absolutely necessary, however, is that the Government should not put additional powers into the hands of the police until a substantial improvement has taken place in their character and traditions. My Lord, it has been well said that more depends upon the manner in which a law is administered than upon the law itself. This is true of every law generally, but it applies, I think, in a special degree to repressive measures, and I feel bound to say that our experience in this direction has not been particularly encouraging. Take for instance, the Press Act of last February. If ever there was a measure which should have been administered with the utmost care and tact and restraint, it was the Press Act passed last session at Calcutta. This was necessary to avoid all needless irritation. It was also due to those non-official Members of this Council who, in their desire not to add to the difficulties and anxieties with which the Government were then confronted, tried to go as

far as they could in support of the measure. I grieve to say, however, that in most Provinces these obvious considerations have not been kept in view in working the Act. I will not now refer to those cases in which security was demanded from old concerns when they presented themselves for a mere formal change in their registration, in spite of distinct pledges to the contrary given both in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and in the speeches of Members of Government in this Council. It was no doubt the result of what must be regarded as defective drafting, and I am glad to note that it has now been set right to a great extent by executive action on the part of Government. But there have been cases in which heavy securities have been demanded from old concerns without specifying what their offence was, and for some time past a regular sedition-hunt has been going on in some of the Provinces. Hardly a day now passes without some obscure sheet or pamphlet or old book being dragged forth from oblivion, and notified first by one Provincial Government and then by another as forfeit to the authorities. Now much of this is, to my mind, altogether futile, and it only tends to keep the Press Act in unnecessary and unpleasant prominence before the country. I think the exceptional powers conferred by the Press Act should be very sparingly drawn upon, and then, too, to meet only serious cases of objectionable and dangerous writing. I do not deny that the Act has exercised a restraining influence in some quarters where such influence was most necessary. But as against this we must place the irritation that is being continuously caused in the country owing to the feeling that the Act is being harshly or unjustly applied. The worst case in which the powers of the Act have been clearly misapplied is, to my mind, that of Mr. Mackerness's pamphlet. Mr. Mackarness had sent me a copy when the pamphlet was issued, and I had also seen the articles as they had at first appeared in the *Nation*. I can understand the objection that Mr. Mackarness had made a one-sided presentment of the case, or that he had not done justice to the efforts which the Government have recently been making in the matter of police reform, but that only means that someone else should have published a pamphlet in reply. Had anybody told me before the pamphlet was proscribed that the Government contemplated applying the provisions of the Press Act to it, I should have declined to believe the statement. And now that the pamphlet has actually been proscribed, I can only regard the action taken with deep humiliation and pain.

"My Lord, it will, I am convinced, be a grave blunder to place the Seditious Meetings Act permanently on the Statute-book or to propose a further lease of life to it after March next, and I earnestly implore the Government to abandon the idea if they have it. In 1907, when the Act was first passed, there was this to be said in its favour, that the situation in the country was daily growing more and more anxious and no one knew where things stood or whither they were drifting. We were then moving on the upward grade of our troubles and the outlook was dark and threatening. To-day, however, the situation is far different. The air has been largely cleared, there is a much easier feeling throughout the country, and there is no doubt that the country is now on the downward grade of its anxieties. The change has principally resulted from two causes—first, the Reform Scheme in its final form, which despite obvious imperfections constitutes an important step forward for my countrymen, has eased in no small measure the tension of the situation; and secondly, the criminal excesses of thoughtless young men have shocked the bulk of the people into a greater realization of their own duty to the cause of law and order. I think, my Lord, it is now daily becoming more and more clear that the wild elements which by their reckless careering have been a source of so much anxiety, have now well nigh exhausted themselves, and the return of the country to a normal state of things is therefore now only a question of time; and nothing, I respectfully urge, should be done by the Government which will in any way retard this return. Not the heavy hand of coercion, but the gentle touch of conciliation and sympathy, of forbearance and oblivion—this is what the situation requires; and I earnestly trust these healing influences will be forthcoming in ample measure to obliterate bitter memories and start the country again on a career of prosperity and progress."

The Hon'ble NAWAB ABDUL MAJID said:—"My Lord, notwithstanding all that has been said by the Hon'ble gentleman who has just spoken, I am one who thinks that the Bill for the continuance of the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act should be passed into law. The object of the said Act, when it was passed in 1907, was to prevent public meetings which were likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of public tranquillity. Now it cannot be denied that the Act had a salutary effect in preventing such meetings. Those orations and addresses which were likely to cause disaffection and to disseminate sedition were checked; while meetings and speeches which had no aim but peace and public good of the country were nowhere stopped. The very provision in the said Act, that the Act was to apply to a proclaimed area, shews that the Act was not to be applied at random or at the mere wish of any officer. The Act was to apply only when an area was proclaimed by the Local Government. It is obvious, my Lord, that no Local Government will proclaim or has proclaimed an area unless after full inquiry and information it came to the conclusion that public good and security of the country demanded an area to be so proclaimed and the Act to be applied. Further, we have a provision in the Act that any notification proclaiming any area was to remain in force for six months. In other words, the people of such a proclaimed area were given an opportunity to reform themselves. If their behaviour were good, then the notification had no effect after six months. My Lord, I reiterate these facts to shew that the Act does not affect those who are peacefully and loyally disposed, but it affects those only who have a guilty intention.

"But, my Lord, it is said that the Act, when it was passed in 1907, was for three years only, and there is no occasion for its continuance now. To decide this question it is necessary to compare the situation in the country in 1907 with that prevailing in 1910. If there is no unrest in the country, if there is a guarantee that no disaffection and no feeling of disloyalty will be spread in the country if the Act were repealed, I for one, my Lord, will at once give my opinion for the repeal of the Act. But can it be said that there is no unrest in the country? Is there a guarantee that public meetings held and public speeches delivered by those who are not well-disposed will not be used as instruments for the spread of the propaganda of evil ideas among the people at large? Restrictions such as the Act provides are checks on the facilities for the spread of such ideas. Remove them, my Lord, and you will find platform orators delivering their noxious sentiments to the people again. My Lord, I think that the state of the country is not such that any safeguards which are for the peace and tranquillity of the country may be removed. It is not more than six months now that we in this Council passed the Press Act, and why? Because the situation demanded it. The Press Act was passed to check the spread of anarchical and rebellious ideas among the people through the medium of the Press, just as the Seditious Meetings Act was passed to prevent those very ideas reaching the people through the instrumentality of public meetings and public addresses. My Lord, both stand on the same footing. If the Press Act was justified then, why is not the continuation of the Seditious Meetings Act justifiable also? The situation in the country in last February was well summed up by the learned the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale when he said in his eloquent speech on that occasion:—

'It is not merely the assassinations that have taken place, or the conspiracies that have come to light, or the political dacoities that are being committed, that fill me with anxiety. The air in many places is still thick with ideas that are undoubtedly antagonistic to the unquestioned continuance of British rule, with which our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up; and this is a feature of the situation quite as serious as anything else.'

"My Lord, has the situation so eloquently and concisely described by the Hon'ble Member ceased to exist or not? I say not. Assassinations of the same atrocious nature we may not have, but dacoities and conspiracies cannot be said to have ceased yet. It was only the other day that *Yuguntar* leaflets were detected. Dacoities have taken place. Suspects said to be members of the terrorist society are still prowling about. I say therefore that the situation existing in February has not changed for the better.

"I say that the country is not in a fit condition to dispense with the safeguards provided to stop the spread of sedition and anarchy in this country.

"But assuming that the situation has improved in the country, assuming that the people have realized their position and responsibilities, and that the evil-doers have given up their evil intentions, the question arises, why is it so? Could not such results be traced to such preventive measures as the Seditious Meetings Act and the Press Act? In other words, such measures have proved successful, and the success gained by them is a very strong reason by itself that such measures should be continued. My Lord, whichever side of the question one may look to, I think in my humble opinion measures which have the effect of preventing masses and youths of the country from falling into the pernicious influence of those who want to disturb the peace and good government of the country must remain on the Statute-book. My Lord, I vote for the passing of the Bill into law."

The Hon'ble KUNWAR SIR RANBIR SINGH said :—"My Lord, it is with reluctance as well as with pleasure that we have met here to-day to discuss the advisability of continuance of the Act for the prevention of holding seditious meetings in India—reluctance because such a necessity should ever have arisen in India where sedition was unknown and where loyalty and absolute submission to the throne was the watch-word of every human being; pleasure because it places the civilised and loyal subjects of the British Government out of the reach of the professional agitator and safeguards the interests of the law-abiding people. As has already been explained by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, certain circumstances in the year 1907 obliged the Government of India to enforce such an Act in the country. Its continuance up to the 31st March next is now advised by Local Governments and considered necessary in the interests of the people.

"I strongly support the Act of the Government in this respect and am confident that my Hon'ble colleagues will join with me in the belief that the prevention of seditious meetings is called for in the interest of the people of India. This is not the time to discuss at any length the harmful consequences of such meetings in the country. I therefore close my remarks with the hope that the continuance of the Act will be agreed to by all Hon'ble Members."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR: "My Lord, I regard with great regret and disappointment the resolve of Government to bring forward this measure and to obtain its enactment. When the last session terminated without the introduction of a measure to continue the Act of 1907, and when there was nothing said in this Council to give an indication that Government contemplated taking any action in the matter, and especially when we found no announcements made of any legislation in that direction, there was a general feeling of relief and satisfaction in the country.

"My Lord, I most heartily and earnestly wish that Government had allowed that Act to expire by efflux of time and had not taken any steps for the introduction of this Bill. My Lord, I am not behind anyone in this hall, or out of it, in my anxiety to secure the cause of peace and order and law, and I fully recognize that they ought to be maintained above all things. I fully agree with what has been said by my Hon'ble friend the Nawab Sahib here, and my Hon'ble friend the Kour Sahib here, about the necessity of putting down seditious meetings by taking stern measures against all things calculated to disturb public tranquillity. My Lord, we fully recognise that there are occasions when summary powers ought to be given to the executive authorities of prohibiting all meetings likely to promote sedition or likely to bring about a disturbance of the peace. My Lord, what we contend is this, that the ordinary law which exists in the country is quite capable and adequate for this purpose. My Lord, it was pointed out in the debates which took place in 1907 that the Criminal Procedure Code and other general Acts were fully capable of ensuring that tranquillity without which society cannot exist. We have first of all that very powerful section (section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code) by which

a District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate authorised either by the Local Government or a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate can stop and prohibit any meeting which is likely to bring about a disturbance of the public peace and to result in a riot or affray. The order can be passed *ex parte*, cannot be appealed against and is capable of remaining in force for two months *proprio vigore*; and, with the sanction of the Local Government, its period can be extended indefinitely, or it might even be made permanent. My Lord, this is a powerful section.

"We have then Chapter IX of the Criminal Procedure Code, sections 127 to 132, under which any Magistrate or any officer in charge of a police-station may command an unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse. If they do not disperse the whole lot of them can be taken into custody and marched off to hajut, and if the police are not sufficient to cope with a large assembly they can call upon private citizens to help them in their apprehension. If civil force is found not adequate, the Magistrate can requisition the military. My Lord, this is a very ample provision. There are certain Police Acts like the Bombay City Police Act, the Calcutta Police Act, the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, in which power is given to the Commissioner of Police to prevent harangues and prohibit meetings likely to endanger peace or cause contempt of lawful authority. There are then the sections in Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, which enable Magistrates to take substantial security from propagators of sedition and breakers of peace. My Lord, these are provisions which quite enable Government to preserve order and peace and obedience to law. My Lord, I would beg Your Lordship and this Council to take into consideration just for themselves whether this law has not, as a matter of fact, been found quite sufficient for the purposes of the country. This Act, which was passed in 1907, was preceded by an Ordinance in certain Provinces. We shall omit the Ordinance period, but this Act has been in force for two years and nine months, and during that period there has been no occasion whatsoever in which the Act was required to be put into operation anywhere except in four districts. Throughout the rest of the country the Act, as it were, was merely nominally in existence It was a dead-letter; and yet, my Lord, the year 1907, as also the year 1908, were years of considerable anxiety, of very great tension and difficulty. And yet the Government and the people have been able to tide over that difficult time without resorting to the armoury supplied by the Act. My Lord, I can speak with considerable knowledge of a Province which was not free from this kind of trouble. We had not in that Province the same tension and the same difficulties that, for instance, existed in 1907 in Eastern Bengal, and exist to some extent there even now. We had nothing of the kind that existed in the Punjab towards the beginning of 1907, but there was a considerable effervescence of what may be considered as undesirable agitation in which advocates of *swarajya* and boycott held forth to large meetings attended by thousands. My Lord, all that has stopped. Both the Central Provinces and Berar are now as quiet as they were previous to 1903 or 1905. Not only that, there are no meetings even for legitimate objects held which are attended by any large section of the public. Now this change, or call it improvement—I am one of those who call it improvement, because undesirable agitation is not good for any one—this improvement, my Lord, has been effected without this Act being drawn upon. In fact, the notification putting the Act into operation was not issued for the Central Provinces till January 1910. There was only one occasion on which the Local Government thought it might be desirable to have the Act put in operation in the Central Provinces; but the Government of India at that time had left Simla and had not assembled in Calcutta, and the head of the Administration then took counsel and he found that the existing law was quite capable of achieving the object which he wanted. There was an assemblage convened to meet at Christmas, which was considered, by the authorities responsible for good government, undesirable, and they wanted to prohibit it. The thing was done by asking the District Magistrate of Nagpur to issue a notice under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the meeting was prohibited.

"My Lord, there have been certain associations not considered very desirable; these associations have been wound up. There have been institutions which, with proper reason, were considered as more or less suspicious. All these institutions have been closed. All this, my Lord, has been achieved by a few prosecutions instituted under sections 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, first of all, by some use, and that not on a very large scale, of the security sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and more than all this by the tactful and firm conduct of a police-officer of high standing, who I am glad to see enjoys the confidence of Government and who is present in this hall. My Lord, he knew what was the real significance of the situation; he had moved amongst the people; he had spoken to those whom his information led him to suppose were mixed up with these matters, and his method was to use tact, logic and a firm hand; and with these three weapons, my Lord, we have a restoration of the normal state of things in those Provinces. My Lord, if these methods have succeeded in a Province in which there was considerable agitation of an undesirable kind, and if we find that in other Provinces there has been a return—I shall not say in regard to everything, but in regard to what may be considered the bulk of the people, who were carried away by the visionary doctrines of these people—to a normal state of things without this Act being put into operation, my Lord, the whole case for the Act has been taken away. It proves that the ordinary law is quite capable of preserving the interests of good government and peace and that this measure is utterly unnecessary.

"My Lord, if this Act was directed only against seditious meetings, and if in terms it had referred to meetings which are likely to produce a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or meetings in which seditious language is believed to be likely to be employed, then those who are against this Bill might have seen their way to accord it their support. But, my Lord, the most offensive part of the Act is the total prohibition of all political meetings without a police permit. My Lord, this is undesirable even in the interests of good government, and it is undesirable from the Government point of view. If noxious doctrines are to be properly exposed, if undesirable propaganda are to be exposed in their true colours, this can be done only by a free opportunity being given to those who can explain the true methods to be followed and the true doctrines to be adopted. But, my Lord, those who would hold these meetings also stand in the same position practically as the advocates of *swaraj*. I do not know, if I called a meeting of that kind, a police-officer may not come and show his attentions to me. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale has spoken of the attentions shown to him. I believe he does not stand single in that; I have also to say the same thing of myself. I was going to Madras for a conference, which His Excellency the Governor of the place was going to attend; I was asked to take the chair on that occasion, and all the way from Berar to Madras I was followed by an inspector of police. My Lord, this is the way in which the police work, and if persons whom Government have been pleased to honour, persons whom the Government are pleased to consult on different occasions, if they are so suspect by the ordinary police sub-inspector, what can be the position of those who do not occupy the same position?

"My Lord, we feel that this law is a slur as much upon the Government as upon us. It proclaims to the world that the British Government in India does not like political meetings, and is afraid of having any discussion on any political question. My Lord, as a matter of fact, the Government has not done this, but unfortunately they have allowed to remain on the Statute-book a law which lends colour to this misapprehension. Is that fair to the Government? Is it just to the Government? It creates irritation in the minds of the people, and it raises an altogether wrong impression about the temper and attitude of the Government of India towards the population. The law is practically a dead-letter; it has not been put in force, and for aught we know it might never be put in force; why then keep it at all on the Statute-book? And, as I have said, if there was the least danger of not maintaining peace and order without

such a law as that, then we would have been constrained to say yes, such a law should be kept. My Lord, I have, I believe, shown by testimony coming from official records that peace and order can be maintained without such a law, and I therefore submit with due deference, with the utmost respect, that Government were not well advised in asking for the introduction of this measure. My Lord, we have the authority of the Local Governments, but Local Governments have attributed, I am afraid, to this Act a potency which it is not entitled to. The change in the country, the effect which has been produced by various kinds of things, these have been attributed to this Act. My Lord, the improvement in the situation which is seen now is due, as I have said, partly to the enforcement of the ordinary law of the country, but more than that it has been due to the revulsion in the minds of the bulk of the community, and even of that small section of the educated community which was theoretically drawn to the foolish vapourings of certain persons; it has created a revulsion in the minds of these men even against the murderous proceedings of the school of anarchy, that has brought to the side of Government men who were lukewarm The bulk of the people have been always loyal to Government, and with this revulsion the field for sedition has become very much curtailed. Another powerful influence which has been at work has been the policy of reform and conciliation which Your Lordship's Government has been able to put into operation

"My Lord, these are the three things which have produced improvement in the present situation, and it is not this Act at all, which is practically a dead-letter, except in one district alone in Eastern Bengal. It has only been recently extended to the Punjab. My Lord, again the futility of such a measure is practically shown by the admission made by Sir Denzil Ibbetson in 1907. When the Act of 1907 was passed he said he did not see any necessity for extending that Act or rather for putting the Act into operation in the Punjab; the condition of the Punjab had quieted down My Lord the excitement in 1907 was due to peculiar causes; that excitement has passed away. In the Punjab the excitement was due to well-grounded apprehensions entertained by the agriculturists about the effect of the Colonisation Act and the enhancement of the canal-dues. Immediately Your Lordship's Government vetoed that Act and the people were saved from the threatened enhancement, an improvement in the situation followed. Even in Eastern Bengal I do not think the condition is so bad as it was in 1907. The partition of Bengal was the chief grievance. But the extraordinary state of things which existed in 1907 was in no small measure due also to the temper and attitude of the Local Government at the time. With a change in the personnel, even in Eastern Bengal, a considerable improvement has followed.

"My Lord, I cannot shut my eyes to that gaunt spectre of political assassination which has appeared on the horizon and the conspiracies to subvert the British rule which have recently come to light My Lord, I would ask Your Lordship and the Hon'ble Members to see whether these murderous deeds and these conspiracies can at all be prevented by an act of this kind. The murderers and conspirators do not hold public meetings and do not hold forth in public; they carry on their nefarious projects in secret conclave, and these deeds and these conspiracies cannot at all be reached by this Act. We are perfectly agreeable that the hands of Government should be strengthened, that the authority of the executive Government should be strengthened, for putting down sedition and putting down lawlessness and disorder. We ask over and over again for the Government to see whether our experience of recent years has not demonstrated that that course can be maintained with the existing law. My Lord, in that case there is no necessity for this thing which casts a slur both upon Government and the people My Lord, the Government and people constitute one family. With our Hindu ideas, we consider that the Government occupies the position of the father of the family We do admit with great sorrow, with great humiliation, that there are some members of the family who have become wild, turbulent and exceedingly undutiful. My Lord, we appeal to you as head of the Government whether, for the faults of a practically microscopic minority, it would be just, it would be fair, it would be

politic, to treat all the members of the family equally, and to visit the anger upon all the members of the family. My Lord, Your Lordship's régime has been associated with reform and conciliation, and that same policy should, we humbly submit, be carried on even in regard to this Act."

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN said :—" My Lord, in my speech of the 30th of March last I drew the attention of the Council to the gravity of the present situation and urged the necessity of taking preventive measures to meet it. If I remember right, I had emphasised that point, and I am glad to find now that the Government has made some movement in the direction indicated by me by introducing this Bill.

"The measure is a most necessary one. But I am compelled to call attention to the undesirability of renewing the Act at frequent intervals. This causes unpleasant comment and arouses irritation, and in my opinion it is now time to place the Act permanently on the Statute-book. The law itself can harm no one and does not come into force unless a breach of it is committed. It will be seen that this Act is only applied to a few districts at present, and this is due to its having a great effect as a preventive measure.

" It is plain that extraordinary outbursts of crime require extraordinary remedies, and abnormal political agitation must be checked by abnormal measures. My Lord, I mean to direct my remarks mostly against the *anti*-Government class of agitators, and I hope my colleagues will not come forward to defend them.

" These meetings against which this Act is directed are of two different kinds :—*Firstly*, they take the form of ordinary gatherings or demonstrations in which no particular speeches are delivered. This form is objectionable because it excites the feelings of certain experienced youths and leads to trouble. *Secondly*, such meetings as are convened to hear the utterances of sharp platform speakers, who with full knowledge of the law use guarded words but manage to convey a meaning which produces undesirable effects on the mind of the public. Frequently enough their less clever followers when trying to reproduce the same ideas are unable to command the same moderated language, they let the ' cat out of the bag ' and are caught.

" The consequences are of two sorts :—*Firstly*, if a speaker wants to produce a certain effect and uses guarded language so as to convey his views to his audience without getting into the clutches of the law, he can produce as bad an effect by his guarded words as by an openly seditious speech. *Secondly*, if he makes such a speech unaware of its consequences, though I am not prepared to believe that this can often happen, even then it is objectionable since it produces a bad effect. Some years back, when the Ordinance was not in force, it was noticed that there was a wave of revolt among the students in schools and colleges, a wave which spread from the eastern to western portion of India and was the direct result of such meetings and speeches. The consequence was the occurrence in the Punjab of a series of deplorable riots in certain towns though I am glad to remark that the predominant zamindar class was not much affected. I have said that this law will injure nobody. That is true. But of course it will be objectionable to a class of irresponsible people who have no standing of their own, and have no stake in the land, their only possession being the power of speech and their only ambition being to bring themselves into prominence by pretending to voice the opinions of their small communities and by claiming the right to set forth their own theories, which may be followed by their half-educated audience. They attempt to gain popularity by criticising in season and out of season every reasonable measure of the Government. My Lord, we hear many references made to history, to different nations, countries, times and circumstances, and also hear the quotations from the remarks of great men, which were made under particular circumstances, at particular times and for particular purposes, and thus these references and quotations cannot be applied here. It is said that history repeats itself, but I can positively say that properly speaking there have never been any two identical cases in the world, and when the causes are not exactly the same their effects cannot be possibly the same.

"I hope when the present measure is opposed with such unsound arguments they will not be considered of any substantial importance.

"I don't profess to say that Government has never made a mistake, but I do find it difficult to believe that these people can prove that everything which Government does is and must invariably be wrong.

"In fact, some people instead of using their discretion and judgment merely take up a line which will please their ignorant and inexperienced audience and thus try to gain authority as popular leaders.

"But, my Lord, what is the invariable result? They arouse disaffection, they stir up alien feelings, and in the trouble which follows who suffers? Not they themselves, but the ordinarily quiet and peace-loving subjects of His Majesty. It is these unfortunate and innocent people who pay the price of the agitation. The agitator, as we have seen from many recent cases, nearly always manages to escape, and those who preach sedition by speaking or writing, if punished at all, receive much milder punishment than the deluded youths whom they use as their tools.

"It is most desirable that this Act should continue in force without interruption until it finally becomes permanent law. Most of us here realise the necessity of this measure, but there are people here as well as in England who cannot negotiate the difference between a party system such as that in England where they have two parties of the same nation who both want to govern their own country to the best of their ability and only have minor differences of opinion, and the state of affairs in India where they have two entirely separate communities with extremely divergent ideas as to the right administration of the country. In the latter case there is something more than a mere difference of views, and no encouragement should be given to the people who make it their business to stir up opposition between the two classes. The people who get the chance of expressing an opinion on the administration of the country are :—*Firstly*, the graduates and others who complete their studies here or in England and who have from their childhood been occupied in the study of English literature, etc., in order to pass their examinations and have accordingly lost all touch with the actual state of affairs in India since they have never had the chance of coming into close contact with the real feelings of the people; *Secondly*, certain members of Parliament who have either never been to India or have only visited it for short periods, and have got into wrong hands and have thus been misled. The best proof of their being misled is the fact that they persistently oppose the sections of the loyal class and support that other class which, since it has sprung into prominence, has brought with it sedition and unrest, and whose very existence may to some extent be responsible for the cause of disaffection and discontent.

"These classes cannot be said to voice the feelings of the people at large who are politically contented and don't want to be tampered with.

"My Lord, if I be allowed to say so, no sufficient steps have so far been taken to discourage the class I have referred to. The law is capable of the most useful effects, but it can only be really useful if properly applied.

"It is no use to prohibit small meetings of no great significance and leave untouched those which are the real curse of the country. We might as well try to kill an enemy by bruising his leg or cutting his little finger. To do so is only to exasperate him and to render him more dangerous. There is but one course before us—to go at the head and to sever it.

"Most dangerous of all in my opinion are those meetings which have been termed national or in which nationality is preached, and which delude many people into the idea that they comprise all India or are calculated to unite the diverse sections of the community into a nation that may resent being governed by another nation and may have a strained feeling against authority established by law and a fine administration the like of which India has never had before.

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"My Lord, I have made these remarks as I consider it my duty to speak the plain truth. I want to be heard here and also to be overheard in England. I am well aware that my opinions will appear distasteful to certain so-called leaders and orators of some sections and they may try to contradict my views; but truth is great and it will prevail.

"Having had my chance of speaking I think I may be unable to answer the criticisms which may follow my remarks, but I hope there may be Members of my opinion who may answer the critics My Lord, there is a class in India waiting to see what the Government will do: we expect action, and a firm and resolute one, to stamp out sedition and disaffection from the country. Let Government take decisive steps and all the best elements in India are with it.

"My Lord, I should like to remark at the end, as I had done once before that whenever there is a great opposition, the public generally think that the opposing party is in the right and the Government won't listen to their arguments, and this idea creates a bad effect; but I hope this time they will also see that we, the supporters of the Bill, also represent big classes, and they will form a conclusion after judging the whole debate and not any particular speech of a favourite speaker and will also bear in mind that if we had known that the measure was unnecessary and the Government was wrong we would have been the foremost to oppose it

"My Lord, with these remarks I strongly support the measure."

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE said.—"My Lord, the limits which have been suggested by the Hon'ble mover of this Bill for the range of our present discussion, with reference to the issues that ought to be raised here, have been so freely transgressed by almost every speaker that I hope I shall not be held to have disregarded the suggestion made if I echo the hope that has been already expressed that, not only will this Bill be passed, but that it will not be very long before the provisions which it extends find their proper and permanent place in the criminal law of the country Before I give my reasons for this hope, which I shall do very briefly, I should like to say, no doubt to the great astonishment of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mudholkar, that I share in the disappointment that has been so strongly expressed by him. But the sources of our disappointment are as poles asunder. If I am disappointed, my Lord, it is because the eloquent speakers who have already addressed you have not been careful to trace the relations of cause and effect between this Bill and the Press Act in respect of their influence upon the seditious spirit that was spreading throughout the country. It is all very well to say that the suppression of that spirit is attributable to the ordinary law of the land. I respectfully submit that it is nothing of the sort; and that a Government which came before the people with both its hands full of concessions would not have passed such a law as this if the ordinary law of the land had sufficed to suppress anarchy and sedition. It is because the ordinary law of the land entirely failed that the Government was forced into this position And to anybody who stands up here and says that this is going too far, and that it is irritating, and all that sort of thing, I wish to say as gently and as respectfully and in as friendly a way as possible that you are like a physician who takes up a dangerous case, who finds that his diagnosis is correct, that his treatment is effective, that the promise of it is not small, and who finds that he is soon arriving at success, but who suddenly stops short and says, 'not because I have failed but because I have succeeded, I shall shut up'. To me action of that sort appears to be wholly unreasonable. If this measure, or rather the combined action of them both, has succeeded in suppressing the evil spirit that was spreading, through the Province to which I belong all over the country, I think the Government is acting with wise prudence, in the interests of the people more than in its own interests, in bringing in legislation of this sort, the effect of which appears to me to be wholesome. It has been said that the powers that are to be entrusted to the Executive are dangerous. But they do not strike me as being more dangerous than the powers that are entrusted to a successful surgeon. The lancet is a

very dangerous thing; but when employed in skilful hands, it secures life oftener than it produces death; and I have had no reason from the Government's action to suspect either its skilfulness or its gentleness. I am not a blind advocate of the Government at all. I have watched its proceedings for some time past with great care, and I have had no reason from any of its actions to suspect either its skilfulness or its gentleness. Indeed, my Lord, I may say from what I have heard down below of the temperament of the Government, that so far from being thought at all unreasonable and cruel, its action has sometimes been thought to be sentimentally weak. I do not here endorse that sentiment; but I only repeat it here for the purpose of balancing the remarks that have already been made. And now, if I may be allowed in a few words to give my reasons for the hope that I have expressed: they are briefly these. Crime is crime, whatever you may say about it. The differentiations of crime are of degree and not of kind. All law more or less desires to protect society and the public peace, and the breach of any law tends both to the disruption of the public peace and the breaking up of all the best interests of society. It has been said that the murderous hand of the assassin is not the result of public proceedings. I take occasion to deny the accuracy of that remark in the most emphatic manner. The hand of the assassin is often moved by speeches full of *double entendre*. I have made it my business to study some of them. I happen to understand the languages of the country, not perhaps as well as every Indian, but better than most Europeans. I have detected the *double entendre* of many insinuations that have been publicly made with such carefulness as to guard the speaker but to send fire into the hearts of susceptible people. My Lord, that is a public proceeding one end of which may be out of sight but the other end of which is exposed to everybody. Remarks have been made about the action of the police whom it is no business of mine to defend. I have studied the police systems of several countries in the world, and I think it may be laid down generally that the average morality of the police, with a few exaggerations one way or the other, is the morality of the country to which they belong. I do not make this remark offensively, but as a fact of sociology which must be impressed upon the conscience of everybody who observes and thinks. Very well, my Lord, if that is the case, I wish next to refer to some remarks that have been made about patriotism. I think true patriotism ought to be directed, not so exclusively to political advancement, as towards raising the moral tone of the people. I speak as a member of a very small community which is flanked on all sides, and I make it my business to abuse their vices privately but to defend their virtues as much as possible in public. I think that is the right attitude for most people who wish to act as patriots to take; and I think that if the great talent and the great energy that have been displayed by so many political speakers had been directed to wiser channels, there is 'a stream of tendencies, not of ourselves, making for righteousness', and if any man throws himself into that stream, he shall be allowed to do things for the uplifting of his people. I have found that in a very humble way and on a small scale, and if on the larger scale which is presented to my Indian friends, many of whom I love and respect exceedingly, they would take that line of action and raise the morale of the country and of its police, as it is open to them to do, I think very little complaint would remain about the conduct of the police. In conclusion, my Lord, I wish to say that I cannot understand on what sound principle of civilized jurisprudence there can be any advocacy of intermittent legislation against crime. If a law is good in itself, it ought to stand recorded always; and I think much less irritation would be caused by the permanence of a law of that sort than by its being continually brought up before the Legistative Council."

The Hon'ble MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA said:—"My Lord, on 1st November 1907—when the Seditious Meetings Act was under the consideration of this Council—the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, speaking with the authority of a Home Member, propounded a curious theory in regard to the presence of non-official Members of this Council at Simla on the occassions of debates on contentious measures like the one under discussion today. He said:—'If Indian Members considered the matter to be of vital importance, they

would no doubt have undertaken the journey which would have deposited them at the doors of the Council chamber. Their absence proves that either they approve of the Bill or at least do not so strongly disapprove of it as to consider their presence necessary'. I do not know, my Lord, if Sir Harvey's views are shared, to any extent, by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, but lest my absence should give rise to any such unwarranted presumptions as those formulated by the late Home Member, I have deemed it to be my duty to come up here today, to be able to place before the Council the views of that important section of the people of the Lower Provinces whom I have the honour to represent in this Council.

"My Lord, there can be no two opinions that the measure under consideration is one of an exceptional character, and I submit that an extraordinary law, meant for special exigencies, should not be allowed to remain on the Statute-book when the circumstances that justified it no longer demand it. It cannot be doubted that the Seditious Meetings Act—the operation of which we are asked to renew today for a period of five months, after its becoming inoperative by efflux of time—is a measure of exceptional and extraordinary character, as it seriously curtails the liberty of public discussion and vests, in the hands of our police, powers of interference with the public, which, even when exercised with the greatest tact, are bound to produce irritation, annoyance and inconvenience. Under the Act as it stands, power is given to the police to interfere with all kinds of gatherings of twenty or more persons, whether they be in a public place or a private house. Religious and social gatherings are not excepted, so far as the powers of the police are concerned. It is obvious that such extensive, discretionary powers vested in a body of men like our police—of whom the most charitably-disposed persons cannot draw a flattering picture—can only result in constant conflicts between them and large and important sections of the people And for one seditious meeting that the police may be able to suppress, acting under the powers conferred upon them by this Act, there are sure to be several instances when, owing to misdirected zeal on their part for ferretting out sedition, respectable and law-abiding subjects of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, are likely to be subjected to unnecessary and unjustifiable annoyances, in their efforts to carry on perfectly peaceful and legitimate, constitutional agitation for political reform and which we claim as one of the indefeasible and most cherished rights of all British subjects. Such, my Lord, has actually been the case in East Bengal, where conferences, as to the peaceful and constitutional character of which guarantees had been given by the organizers to the District-officers, were not allowed to be held.

"The Seditious Meetings Act was passed to put down—to quote the words of Sir Harvey Adamson—the 'acute disorder that prevailed in the Punjab and in Eastern Bengal', and it was admitted by the Government that it was 'a repressive measure of considerable potency'. The question, to my mind, is that, even assuming that such a measure was necessary at the time it was enacted, in the interests of law and order, whether the present situation is not so improved as no longer to require the continuance of the Act, which is a serious menace to the exercise on the part of the people of one of their most valued rights as British subjects, namely, the right of public association for purposes of free and open discussion of public questions on constitutional lines. Now, unless, my Lord, I have misappreciated the significance of the assurances given by Your Lordship on the occasion of inaugurating the last session in Calcutta of this Council, as also the statements made recently by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, it is clear that the situation in the country has materially improved of late, and if things are allowed to proceed as they are, without the application of fresh irritants in the shape of such legislation as the one before us today, the chances are that matters will take an even yet more favourable turn and the apprehension of any wide-spread or serious trouble, as the result of allowing liberty of public discussion, does not seem to me to be well-founded. The Punjab—one of the two unfortunate Provinces the state of affairs in which was made to justify this exceptional enactment at the time—has been, so far as I can see, quite tranquil,

and the better mind of East Bengal, on the occasions of the conferences which were unfortunately suppressed, gave evidence of a sincere desire to co-operate with the public authorities. As for the other Provinces—they have all been peaceful and quiet all these years, and even when this Act was passed no reference was made to their condition as justifying any such extraordinary legislation, in derogation of popular rights. I submit, therefore, my Lord, that the very special circumstances which might have justified so stringent and drastic a measure having fortunately very largely disappeared, there is no justification now for the Executive to ask the assistance of this Council to sanction the continuance of this 'repressive measure of considerable potency'. As a matter of fact there is ample provision made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in section 144, for the suppression of mischievous or seditious public meetings, and it was while purporting to act under the terms of this section that the authorities at Barisal dispersed the session of, in my opinion, an innocent gathering, *viz.*, the Bengal Provincial Conference, in March 1907, months before the present Act was passed. I venture to say, therefore, that in section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the executive authorities have vested in them ample powers for meeting all cases where public assemblies are likely to resort to mischievous or inflammatory propaganda.

"It is alleged in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the present Bill that the Act 'where put into actual operation has been effective in stopping several meetings which, it was feared, if held, would have given rise to disturbances; and even where it has not been enforced its moral effect as a preventive measure has been invaluable.' Now, as to the first part of the allegation, I confess it is a mystery to me as to how it could have been known that meetings, which never were allowed to be held, could have resulted in disturbances. Possibly the alleged fact was ascertained through some occult process, unknown to the non-official Members and familiar only to our omniscient official colleagues. But in regard to the second part of the allegation, namely that the Act, even where it has not been enforced, has had 'invaluable moral effect' as a preventive measure, I think it my duty to inform the Council that in the Provinces of Behar and Agra and Oudh—with which I may claim to be in intimate touch—the only effect of the Act has been that of demoralising public life and practically paralysing all healthy and legitimate public activities. Its existence on the Statute-book and its subsequent extension in January last to all the Provinces which were till then exempt from its operation, has materially and seriously affected constitutional public work needing joint effort and co-operation, and, as such, it has been fruitful in engendering in the public mind a feeling of deep dissatisfaction amongst those who, during the recent period of storm and stress, tension and excitement, have been unswerving friends of law and order. That after the sincerely loyal support we have given to the Government in Behar and the United Provinces, and thus strengthened their hands in combatting undesirable and unhealthy unrest in some other parts of the country, we should find ourselves so distrusted as to be placed under the veritable sword of Damocles, in the shape of this frankly repressive legislation, has caused us, I beg to assure Your Lordship, the deepest humiliation as casting an unmerited stigma on our loyalty and on our unswerving adherence to peaceful, constitutional public work. What I have said above of the character of public work in Behar and the United Provinces will, I have no doubt, be endorsed by the Hon'ble Mr. Earle—who was our Commissioner at Patna till recently—and by the Hon'ble Mr. Meston, who, though he left the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh some years back, is nevertheless in close touch with the affairs of his old Province. If it be said, however, that it is impossible to make exceptions in a measure meant to affect the whole country, I submit that in matters of such legislation as the one before us today, it seems to me a wrong principle to proceed on the lines we are asked to do. It was pointed out by that great and distinguished jurist, Sir Henry Maine, that the true principle of Indian legislation should be to enact measures for particular tracts and Provinces and then to extend their operation to other parts of the country, in the light of the experience gained of their actual working in the smaller area. Whether

this principle be feasible or not in other departments of legislation, I venture to say that it is a most desirable course to follow in the matter of enacting repressive measures. Almost all our provinces are now supplied with the requisite machinery for legislation, in the shape of Provincial Councils, and I confess I cannot understand why it should not have been left open to the Provincial Governments to enact in their Councils such measures of exceptional legislation as may be required by the special exigencies and requirements of their territorial jurisdiction, in place of having an all-India measure like the one before us, which in its broad sweep grinds all—the guilty few and the innocent many.

"In conclusion, my Lord, I desire to express my view that in coming before the Legislature for assistance in enacting this measure, it was not right, it seems to me, for the Executive to rely only 'on the unanimous advice of Local Governments'. Far be it from me to say one word in derogation of the value or importance of the opinions of our Local Governments, but nevertheless the fact remains that to accept the views of the Local Governments only and to act upon them is to proceed upon purely *ex parte* lines. Surely, my Lord, there are other people to be considered, other interests to be taken into account—the interests, views and opinions of the great educated Indian community—great not necessarily in numbers but in their influence and importance—whose healthy public activities are seriously menaced and jeopardised by this measure. I fear I cannot honestly say that the Government have considered the question—as they should have done—from *our* standpoint, the standpoint of the people. If they had done so, I am sure they would not have felt so 'convinced', as they are alleged to be in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, as to the continuance of the Act. That the Local Governments should have recommended the continuance of a measure which offers them the shortest cut to the accomplishment of what they desire is what we can all understand, but that the Government of India should have failed to weigh the *pros* and *cons* of the question, from the popular standpoint, is something which I can not but sincerely regret. I fear that the continuance of this Act will act as an irritant instead of an emollient, and that it is likely to engender discontent where it does not at present exist, and I cannot, therefore, see my way to give my support to the proposal before the Council."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU: "My Lord, I must say that I rise to speak in this Council with a feeling of considerable diffidence. My Lord, I do not conceal from myself that I exhibit in my person all the defects of the race from which I come. I am a Bengali of Bengalis, and I have taken a very prominent and active part in opposing that measure which Bengal has taken so deeply to heart. Therefore, my Lord, in addressing this assembly I have to combat some amount of prejudice at least against me personally. But laying aside those personal considerations which I appeal to this Council to do, they may for the moment forget and treat me not as a Bengali but as the advocate of the cause which I am trying to place before this Council on this occasion, I shall venture to place my views on the proposed legislation of to-day. My Lord, having regard to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins that this Bill is intended for a period of five months only, and that the question as regards its renewal is as yet undecided, I probably should have seen my way not to enter into a detailed examination of the merits of the measure before us. But, my Lord, I feel a sort of strong presentiment which I cannot, I honestly say, resist, that what is sought to be continued to-day may soon be made permanent. If, my Lord, with Your Lordship's experience of five years' administration in India we have been unable to give the quietus to this measure of 1907, it is hardly to be expected that a Viceroy who will be new to the conditions of India with an Executive Council which also has been recently recruited will be able to withstand the pressure of the Local Governments and to resist this measure being put permanently on the statute book. My Lord, a question has been asked in this Council as well as outside: do the circumstances of to-day resemble those which led to the introduction of this measure in 1907? That is a question to which a frank, a decisive, a clear and an exhaustive answer was expected. If it is the fact, my Lord, that there is

no intention of renewing this Act after five months are over, then probably no answer was needed; but having regard to the absence of a declaration to that effect, I should have expected—the public in India expected—that there should have been an exhaustive statement of the grounds which led the Government to continue or to renew this measure. My Lord, it is never pleasant to go back to the history of old times in connection with repressive legislation. My Lord, if it were open to me, if I thought it was necessary, I could place before this Council facts and circumstances which were deemed sufficient by Government to justify the passing of the Act in 1907—facts and circumstances which, if properly stated, would put a very different complexion upon the responsibility of the parties concerned in the passing of that measure. But, my Lord, since I came to this meeting I have decided not to rake up old memories. I shall assume for the purposes of my argument—it is not necessary to go further—I shall assume for the purposes of my argument that a state of things did exist, whoever may have been responsible, in 1907 which justified the passing of this measure. I shall fully place myself, if it is possible for a humble citizen to do so, in the position of the Executive Government in 1907. We feel, all the members of the public appreciate, the difficulties, and, my Lord, we also appreciated the studied moderation of the speeches which Sir Harvey Adamson made on that occasion in this assembly. My Lord, as I have said, I shall assume that conditions existed which necessitated the passing of this measure in 1907.

"My Lord, does not the question strike one that before reproducing or continuing this measure there should be an inquiry as to whether the circumstances of to-day are similar to the circumstances of 1907? That is a most necessary inquiry in this matter. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, has been pleased to give *carte blanche* to Government in passing any criminal law which it likes if it thinks it is for the benefit of the community which it governs. I do not dissent from that proposition, but I shall show later on what is the objection of the people to the Government passing a measure of criminal law, in which it places itself in the position of a judge of its own action. I do not think my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, will for a moment defend the Lynch Law of America, where an infuriated populace seeks speedy justice against an offender and where no form of trial is gone through or allowed to be gone through. Nor do I think, if he had carefully considered that prospect, he would lay down the proposition that the Government is at liberty to pass any measure such as that before us to-day, and to constitute itself sole judge in carrying that measure through in practice."

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE: "I did not say so, my Lord."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU: "That is the effect of the legislation which we are considering to-day, and that, my Lord, is our chief ground for opposition to the measure.

"My Lord, since 1907 the atmosphere has been considerably cleared. We hope and trust that the murderous conspiracies which had blackened the good name of our country, which had made us hang down our heads in shame and humiliation, have been hunted down and thoroughly extirpated. My Lord, the whole moral sense of the community has been roused against the perpetrators of crimes like these. There unhappily—I say so with shame and sorrow—has arisen in Bengal a new class of crimes. We have seen recently young men and boys of respectable families taking to dacoities which are considered in many instances to be political. My Lord, nothing more cowardly can be conceived than the making of raids upon defenceless homes, than the torturing of innocent women and children and aged householders in order to make them divulge their hoards, their ornaments and their jewellery.

"My Lord, I belong to the middle classes of Bengal, classes which have been honourably known from time immemorial for their strict adherence to the principles of morality and religion; and I say, my Lord, that I have no words to express how deeply I feel the sense of shame and sorrow for the conduct of these young men. If it were possible to lay bare my heart strings to this

assembly, they would see upon them the impress of the deepest humiliation. But, though I frankly confess that these crimes, which have tarnished the fair fame of the province from which I come, must be suppressed, I respectfully venture to join issue with Your Lordship's Government whether the means that you are adopting to-day is the best means, or in any way a desirable means, by which this form of crime can be suppressed. My Lord, does anybody really think that crimes like these or crimes which were unhappily the result of the insane band of conspirators who assembled at Manicktolla, are perpetrated on house-tops or in the bazars of India for the people to see and hear? Would the suppression of public meetings in any way conduce to the suppression of this class of crimes? I do not think, my Lord, that this Act would have that effect. Then, my Lord, when introducing this measure into the Supreme Council, Sir Harvey Adamson was pleased to complain of the want of co-operation with the police of the loyal and law-abiding portion of the Indian community. My Lord, people in India often wonder how our rulers spending a lifetime in India manage to remain so ignorant of the real state of affairs in the country and the people they are sent out to govern. I am afraid that this feeling of wonder is not wholly justified. From the very nature of things those who come out here to govern, though they live in India, mostly live a life apart from the Indian. My Lord, if Sir Harvey Adamson had ever occasion to be cited as a witness in a criminal case—to dance attendance on the inquiring or trying Magistrate from day to day and from place to place, to enter into recognizance bonds for due appearance, to be harassed by the police if his statements did not bear out their theory, to be sometimes browbeaten by the Magistrate who was imperfectly acquainted with his language and seldom aware of his position in life, to neglect his field if he was an agriculturist, to neglect his work if he was a labourer, to neglect his business if he was a professional man, and not to be paid anything for all this trouble, for all this annoyance, then I am sure he would not have made the observation that he made on that occasion. No one rejoices more than his many friends in Bengal at the well-deserved promotion which has been bestowed upon Sir Harvey Adamson; but I may take the liberty to say that if it were possible for Sir Harvey Adamson as a private citizen in Burma to start a criminal case—to institute a case when he next loses a coat or a ring—and after he has done so I would ask him his opinion about co-operation with the police. But, my Lord, apart from this, before we have recourse to a repressive measure described by Sir Harvey Adamson as one of 'considerable potency', is it not fair to us, the Indian communities, to consider whether the existing law is sufficient or not for the purpose for which is sought to be attained by this legislation? My Lord, there are two stages in dealing with crime: first of all the preventive stage, and then the punitive stage. Let us see, my Lord, what are the powers that the Executive possesses under the preventive provisions of the ordinary criminal law. I shall not go into details which can only interest a lawyer, but I shall take the broader features of the case. There are provisions in the criminal law by which a Magistrate may bind down any obnoxious person to keep the peace or be of good behaviour. My Lord, recently, while considering the provisions of the Press Act, my Hon'ble friend, the Law Member, with his usual ability, pointed out that those provisions were of no avail; that the writer of a seditious pamphlet might be bound down to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, but at the very next moment he would set up some other person through whom he would spread his poison. That may be or may not be so; but, my Lord, in the case of seditious speeches I do not think my learned friend would suggest that it is possible for a seditious speaker to speak through a dummy. My Lord, all the effect of the speech depends upon the personality of the man; it is his voice, it is his magnetism, which move audiences, and *benami* speeches will have no effect in spreading sedition or poison. Then, my Lord, my friend was pleased to say that, in undertaking cases for prosecution, Government had to allow a large margin. I may point out to my friend that these are safeguards which the law and the wisdom of ages have provided for the safety of the citizen. The laws provide that in matters of sedition, where the action of Government is challenged, Government should not act in a hurry. My

Lord, I do not wish to labour that point, but I have said, and I wish to repeat it with some degree of assurance, that the preventive powers given to Magistrates under the present law are sufficient. Added to those which I have already placed before this Council are the powers which have been referred to by some previous speakers of stopping meetings under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Everybody knows here that those provisions—the provisions of section 144—have been liberally exercised in the past, sometimes, alas, punctuated by regulation *lathis* as in Barisal. My Lord, meetings have been stopped which were considered by only those who were not in touch with the public to contain in them elements of disorder and sedition. I may instance as an example that the great commemoration meeting which was intended to be held in Calcutta on the Partition Day in 1908 was stopped under this very section on the eve of its being held. The orders issued at about 4 o'clock, when nearly 50,000 men had assembled to hold the meeting, and after the orders were promulgated all this vast crowd quietly dispersed. So also meetings in various other places in Bengal and East Bengal have been stopped under section 144. What more then is wanted?

"I have dealt with the preventive provisions of the Act of the ordinary criminal law as it now stands I will now proceed, my Lord, to another branch of my argument—the punitive provisions I do not think that the most reactionary member of any Government in India would for a moment deny that the punitive provisions which the Penal Code lays down are sufficiently hard. My Lord, the lot of the political offender in India is different from that of a political offender probably in any other civilised country. He is treated as an ordinary felon; he is set to do hard work which to him, unaccustomed as he is to this work, is much harder than the work allotted to the ordinary criminal drawn from the criminal classes of India. He is sometimes flogged, and it has not been unknown that he has been dragged in chains through crowded streets. I suppose, my Lord, that this mode of punishment is resorted to to humiliate the man in public esteem. My Lord, from Your Lordship's place in Council may I appeal to those who inflict punishments like these to consider as to whether heavy punishments do not sometimes, do not ofttimes, make men overlook the heinousness of the offence and rouse the sympathy of the populace towards the unhappy offenders. And if, my Lord, it is not a profanation in this assembly to refer to the incident, they should not forget that One, whom the larger part of the civilised world adores today, was made to carry His own cross through the streets of Jerusalem.

"My Lord, I have ventured to labour the point that the preventive and the punitive provisions of the law are quite sufficient; to ordinary men they would appear to be more than sufficient. Why then have recourse to exceptional and dangerous legislation? That the legislation is exceptional has been admitted by the Government itself; that it is dangerous will probably also be admitted. I take the opportunity of quoting from one of the recognised writers in England on subjects dealing with the political administration of the country. I shall not quote from German or French or Italian authors, but I will quote from an Englishman of undisputed authority. Mr. Sidgwick says:—

'It is an important practical security for freedom of political utterance that man shall not be prevented from writing and publishing what he likes by any interference before the act, of an executive official—but only restrained by the dread of punishment. It is indeed indispensable to maintain this security if we are to get the advantage of free criticism of the acts of the executive; since the question, whether such criticism has kept within the legal limits laid down for it, is too delicate a one to be left to the judgment of the persons criticised.'

"My Lord, if a provision like this—if a law like this—is considered dangerous in European countries, where at least they have a homogeneous Government, it is much more dangerous under the system of Government under which we live. My Lord, we have our ruling class mostly recruited from outside and for a considerable time necessarily ignorant of the feelings, the sentiments, the habits, the usages and the customs of the people they are called upon to govern. In the meantime they have got to gather their knowledge from sources available to them. I will not repeat the commonplace of sitting on the safety

valve. The Government of India is too firmly established to care that 'sedition should be driven underground'. My Lord, that may be so, but is it too much to say that the heart-beat of the nation can only be audible to Government through the mouth of its public speakers? And is it proper, is it necessary, that this channel of information should be closed? My Lord, that I am not speaking as a mere theorist, that I am not speaking as a mere idealist, as a mere sentimentalist, as one who is bound to oppose the Government in season and out of season, I say, my Lord, for the delectation of my friend, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Tiwana, that on many occasions I have manfully supported the Government notwithstanding the severe disapprobation of my own countrymen where I have felt it right to do so. I say so not as a mere theorist. I appeal to the experience of Hon'ble Members here as to what has been the effect of the recent legislation regarding the Press and the platform in Bengal. Notwithstanding the high authority of Sir Edward Baker, I may be permitted to speak with some degree of knowledge. In Bengal public meetings have ceased to be and the voice of the people has ceased to be heard, due to the fact that no body of men professing to represent the voice of the people would care to hold a public meeting with the sanction of the District Magistrate, with the names of the speakers approved, with the language of the resolutions to be passed settled, with the lines of the speeches to be made laid down. And do you think that if anybody could be found to hold such a meeting many people would care to attend it? And would such a meeting be helpful to Government? Would it be any index of the public sentiments in the country, or would it be merely a repetition of what the District Magistrate wants to be said? My Lord, let us take the case of newspapers. I am not a pressman myself, and Members of Council need not fear me as such; but I have been in close touch with many pressmen in my part of the country. I find, my Lord, that effective criticism of Government and of public measures has been stopped since the recent legislation; and papers, which were keen critics of public events, are now given to discussing affairs in Timbuctoo and in Kamtschatka, or discussing the agricultural conditions in Brazil or Mexico. That certainly is not a desirable state of things. My Lord, what is it that is wanted? Does the Executive—does Mr. Jenkins—want that we shall have a silent India, an India, so to say, in a deep swoon, an India where you do not feel the heart-beat, an India in which you do not feel the throbbing of the pulse, an India buried in some subterranean vault and seen only through the coloured slides of the Criminal Investigation Department? Is it wanted, my Lord, that the Government should live in some pleasance, secluded from public opinion and public view like Prince Siddharta, from whom it was sought to exclude a knowledge of the world until he became the Buddha? Or is it, my Lord, that the Government wants to be in touch with the people it governs through the Press and the platform which are the only channels open to them?

"My Lord, I have spoken with some degree of warmth. I belong to the tropics and the effects of the recent legislation have been too potent for me to keep silent. If the suppression of the Press and the platform could bring the millennium to India, I certainly would support it with my friends opposite. But, my Lord, Your Lordship should bear in mind that you cannot overtake the heels of time; you cannot harness the thoughts of men; you should bear in mind that you can no more suppress the surging forces rising around you than did the old English King suppress the swelling billows of the sea.

"My Lord, is it too late to appeal to Your Lordship's Government to follow the right path? Your Lordship has shown what the right path is. Your Lordship has inaugurated reforms which are destined at no distant date to bring about a better understanding between the people and their rulers. You have, my Lord, after the lapse of a century and a half, first made us realise that there is a knocking on the wall with which the bureaucracy has delighted to shut itself round. Why, my Lord, should not Your Lordship go on courageously on the path on which Your Lordship has set the journey? My Lord, why should we not trust to natural remedies; why have recourse to remedies of exceptional potency, which may as well kill as cure, and which more often kill than cure?

"My Lord, I am coming to the end of my observations. I am speaking, as I frankly confessed, under a deep sense of despair—despair because, my Lord, I feel that whatever I may say the Bill will pass into law, and I feel, my Lord, that at no distant date what is sought to be continued to-day will be made permanent. My Lord, 'coming events cast their shadows before'. But, my Lord, I am not absolutely without hope. I feel, I believe, my Lord,

'that good shall fall,
At last—far off—at last to all,
And every winter change to spring.'

"Would it be, my Lord, permissible for me to quote in this assembly the famous passage of St. Paul in his second epistle to the Corinthians: 'We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal'. We Hindus, my Lord, cradled in the religion of the Vedanta and Upanishads, we also look at things which are not seen. In the beautiful language of my country, used more than 2,000 years ago, the measure that is sought to be passed to-day is but a ripple on the wave of time, and will pass away. If I were not inspired by that hope and that belief, knowing how weak and ineffectual our voices were, I should not have come a thousand miles and more to record my humble protest. But, my Lord, for the day the defeat may be ours, but—

'The races rise and cluster,
The evils fade and fall,
Till chaos blooms to beauty,
God's purpose crowning all'."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY said:—"My Lord, whatever may be the fate of this motion, whether the Government chose to accept the advice that the country may be given an opportunity to prove that no coercive measures are necessary for the ordinary purposes of Government, or stick to their opinion and continue this Act for five months, I hope the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Malik Saheb will not receive acceptance. My Lord, our religion has taught us, we have been taught from the very beginning in our own homes, to consider the relation between the Government and the people as between parents and children, and not as enemies. The principles may be quite acceptable in Turkey or in Persia, but I am sure that they cannot be accepted by the most conservative of the conservatives in the British Government. Now with regard to this Bill, I may say that if I were satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of law and order, I would be the first to support it.

"When the original Bill was before the Council in 1907 the Home Member then in charge of the Bill said: 'We were unwilling to legislate until we had seen whether the Council reforms that were laid before the public would meet any response in allaying seditious agitation'. He further went on to say: 'I beg that this condition may be taken as qualifying every word that I say to-day, namely, that the Bill is designed to operate only in exceptional circumstances, exceptional cases and exceptional times of insecurity'. Now, my Lord, is the condition of India such as to justify the continuance of a measure which was, according to the quotation I have read, introduced and passed to meet exceptional circumstances? The reforms, as has been already said here, so wisely and courageously initiated by Your Lordship and carried through with all the courage of a statesman in spite of enormous difficulties, have, I may say, enormously improved the situation in the country. This fact is not denied. Even the Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons declared the other day that the situation had improved and that reformers have been drawn to the side of Government owing to these reforms. I submit, my Lord, therefore, that to my mind it is not necessary to continue the operations of this Act any longer. Again, my Lord, in opening the first Council under the new Reform Scheme in January last, Your Lordship feelingly declared—'No one

has longed more earnestly than I have to allow bygones to be bygones, and to commence a new administrative era with a clean slate'. My Lord, I appeal to Your Lordship that it would be quite in keeping with the spirit of that observation to allow the present motion to drop and to give an opportunity to the people to prove that the Act is not necessary. And, after all, my Lord, what risk is incurred by Government in following that course ? As has been pointed out, the present Act expires on the 31st of October. In all probability the next session of this Council will commence about the 10th or 15th of December. There is an interval of only five or six weeks during which this coercive Act shall not be in existence, and this is certainly a very short time, during which an opportunity, as I have suggested, may be given to the people. If after putting confidence in the people, the confidence is abused or misused, it is quite open to Government to come forward and introduce the Bill, which is proposed to be continued from the 31st of October ; and in that case I am sure Government will get the support of all reasonable men for the preservation of law and order as they got support at the time of the Press Act. That position will be considerably stronger than the position of Government today when it is proposed to carry this Act in spite of opposition. As I have said, the risk is very small indeed. My Lord, the action that I have suggested will give a personal gratification to Your Lordship that you will leave this country peaceful and contented. It will also deepen the sense of gratitude in the minds of my countrymen, in whose hearts Your Lordship has secured a permanent place of respect and love, and will also be a crowning finish to Your Excellency's glorious régime which has been so successful in spite of enormous difficulties Your Lordship may justly take pride in handing over the government of the country to your illustrious successor brighter and more hopeful."

The Hon'ble MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE said:—" My Lord, I have given my most earnest and anxious consideration to the Bill before the Council, and I have come to the conclusion, though rather reluctantly, that both in the interests of the Government and the country no fresh lease of life should be given to the Seditious Meetings Act of 1907 With every desire to support the Government in their efforts to weed out sedition and anarchy from the land, I feel that I cannot conscientiously support this measure There may have been some justification for passing this Act in 1907, when some parts of the country at any rate were in a disturbed state and required rather severe handling, but now the country has quieted down and there is no longer any reason why the Statute-book should be disfigured by retaining a measure which is looked upon by a vast majority of the people with strong feelings of bitterness and resentment. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I believe that the Government of India, when they passed this Act, were actuated by the sole motive of grappling with a situation which had well-nigh become intolerable, and possibly the Act has been instrumental in clearing the atmosphere and relieving the tension to a certain extent. But I also believe that the necessity for its continuance no longer exists, and that it should now be consigned to a well-merited oblivion. The little good that it is supposed to have done hardly compensates for the evils and the soreness of feeling that it has brought in its train. Last February, in Calcutta, while announcing the release of the deportees, Your Lordship was pleased to remark that the agitation which till then had been carried on had degenerated into an anarchical conspiracy and that there was no longer any necessity for keeping these men in detention. Thenceforward it was the duty of the civil authorities to find out the criminals and bring them to justice. How truly had Your Excellency gauged the situation then, and has Your Excellency ever regretted the step taken at that time ? Is it not a fact that the peaceful condition of the country for the past six months has conclusively proved that those wiseacres who mournfully shook their heads at this graceful act of clemency and conciliation were false prophets and that Your Excellency was entirely in the right ? Why not follow a similar policy as regards the present measure ? I do not believe that the people of India are so degenerate and lost to all sense of gratitude that they would not appreciate and respond to a great kindness such as this. My opposition to this measure is also based on the

principle that if the ordinary laws of the land be sufficient to cope with a certain class of crimes, it is highly impolitic to enact special laws. These only magnify and bring into prominence offences which should never be given any undue and mischievous publicity. Trials under special Acts attract the attention of the public to the personality of the offenders, who are at once raised to the position of martyrs to the cause, while if they were tried under the common procedure by the ordinary Courts of Law they would be treated as ordinary offenders, and what is more to the point they would get their proper deserts. At any rate there would not be any very great sensation about these trials. What I object to is the unnecessary and objectionable advertisement that a certain class of offenders receive by trials under special laws. In my humble opinion, the provisions of the present Code of Criminal Procedure are more than sufficient to prevent and suppress any meeting which had the propagation of sedition as its object. I am speaking in the presence of some eminent lawyers and especially of the towering personality of my learned friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha—the pride of all India—and of course, my Lord, I speak with great diffidence. But I may confidently say that all lawyers will agree with me that Chapters IX and XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure abundantly provide for the cases contemplated by the Seditious Meetings Act. As a matter of fact, there have been cases in which these provisions were enforced and successfully too. If my reading of the law is correct, then the question arises, why not utilize the common law of the land and thereby give a quietus to this perpetual agitation against repressive measures? The present Bill has the virtue of shutting the mouth of a few—a very few—of the seditionists, but has, at the same time, the fault of muzzling the vast majority of the loyal subjects of the Crown. Why punish the innocent many for the sins of the guilty few? Is that noble principle of British justice that it is better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer to be reversed in this instance? A few youthful lunatics have taken it into their head to subvert the peace of the country by committing murders and outrages, and the whole country has to pay the penalty. Take the case of my own Province of Behar. I am alluding to my own Province by way of illustration. Otherwise the argument holds good for most parts of India. Behar is, as it has always been, free—singularly free—from the taint of these revolting crimes. Ask the Hon'ble Mr. Earle, who was so long in Behar that we Beharees consider him as one of ourselves, whether the soil of Behar is congenial for the propagation of the seeds of treason and sedition. Ask the Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, another European Beharee in this Council, whether I am wrong in my description of Behar. If we Beharees have not offended and are not likely to offend against the law, then why should we be made to suffer along with the criminals of some other parts of the country? It is no use telling us that so long as we do not play with sedition we need not fear anything. The law is there and we are living under a sense of insecurity. Any day a foolish act on the part of a misguided youth may bring the whole Province into the clutches of the law. My Lord, it is neither sound statesmanship nor good policy to alienate the feelings of a warm-hearted and generous but sensitive people by enacting repressive and irritating measures. In the long run it can do no good either to the people or the Government. It has been truly said, where repression fails, conciliation can do wonders. And after all what has been the sum-total of the achievements under the Act which has been now in force for the last three years? Three or four districts only have been proclaimed and perhaps the same number of meetings suppressed. What a ridiculously paltry and insignificant result when compared to the abnormal and unhealthy excitement and irritation which is kept up throughout the country by the continuance of this obnoxious law. The ostensible object of enacting this law is to suppress agitation, but it defeats its own object by keeping that agitation alive, and very much alive.

"My Lord, I also strongly oppose this Bill on the ground that it effectually prevents the co-operation of the people with the Government. I am one of those who believe that the salvation of India lies in sincere and honest co-operation between the Government and the people and also between the different

communities and races of India. The recent alarming and mischievous growth of numerous sectional and sectarian movements cannot but retard the progress of the country and must make the task of governing it a very difficult one. If the Hindus and Mussalmans quarrel among themselves, then there is no hope for India. If the officials and non-officials look askance at each other, then the cause of our country is lost. Let us have done with this policy of suspicion and distrust. Let us have toleration and sympathy for each other's views. Then and then alone we can hope, in the fulness of time, to place India in its proper place among the civilised nations of the world.

"My Lord, this law has killed the public life of my country by taking away the right of public speaking—one of the most cherished privileges granted to us by the British Government. In place of meetings for the discussion of problems affecting the vital interests of India, we have now meetings for collecting subscriptions and voting addresses of welcome to the officials. This is a consummation which even the framers of the law could hardly contemplate with any degree of satisfaction.

"My Lord, India has just stepped into the field of modern civilisation. She is a young but a growing nation, with aspirations and ideals of her own. For her children it is an up-hill work to reach the summit. Mistakes are liable to be committed at the commencement of their career. It is the noble task of British statesmanship to correct these mistakes and to guide the activities of the people into proper channels. The difficulties are many and numerous, but surely tact and sympathy can surmount them. Of course, it is much easier to destroy than to build. The aspirations of a young nation can be nipped in the bud and the public life of a country like India be given a blow such as this Act contemplates which would kill it without any hope of resurrection. All this is extremely easy. But such a catastrophe could hardly redound to the credit and glory of England, in whose hands an all-wise and merciful Providence has put the destinies of India. I for my own part have an undying faith in the statesmanship of the British people and refuse to take any pessimistic view of the situation.

"Your Lordship has inaugurated a new era in this country—an era of conciliation and goodwill. The signs of a mighty change are already visible in the distant horizon, and if my countrymen would only keep to the path opened out for them by Your Excellency, their future is assured. My only regret is that the last act of Your Excellency's Government has been of a repressive nature. It could have been of a different description, but the fates had decreed otherwise."

The Hon'ble KHAN ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN said :—"My Lord, I think the proper time to pronounce a definite opinion about the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act will be in March next, when its fate will be finally determined. At present it is proposed to let it live for five months more than its allotted period; but a brief review of the paramount necessity which compelled the Legislature to resort to extraordinary measures in order to cope with a novel and alarming situation would not, I believe, be inappropriate. My Lord, we all remember so well the time when sedition in India made its first unwelcome appearance. It was then supposed to be a negligible quantity and no serious attention was paid to its mischievous activity while it rapidly assumed alarming proportions Platform speakers lost no time in promoting insurrectionary spirit of disorder and hostility to the English Government. Riots and disturbances of very serious nature imperilled peace all over India and the forbearance of the authorities was construed into weakness.

"It soon became manifest that an organised system of assassination and widespread network of intimidation received their sustenance from the subtle intellects of speakers who did not shrink from any falsehood which was industriously propagated concerning the intentions of Government. Young men committed outrages of a most atrocious character which caused desolation and misery in many a happy home, and there can be no doubt that these crimes were the simple translation into fact of the strange theories which had been so complacently propounded in public meetings.

"My Lord, it was openly preached and dinned into the willing years of callow students that the Government established by law in India was a relic of a hateful history and a symbol of an unjust domination.

"These and many other theories had the most disastrous effect on the morale of the people. But at last the exigencies of public justice and the claims of humanity awakened the Government to the sense of its responsibility; and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act was at once produced from the armoury of the Legislative Department.

"The effect was very salutary—the atmosphere which was surcharged with anarchical ideas was partially cleared of its impurities, and no better proof of its efficacy and indisputable necessity could be imagined than the comparative security of life and property which has resulted from its operations; still every now and then we are reminded of the contrast between the reality and semblance of things, and we cannot by any means conclude that the political barometer in India yet points to set fair. India is traversing a period of untimely and painful transition and a single false step at a juncture like this may produce grave political crises; and I would say that, in the interests of this country, it would be very unwise to let loose those tongues which almost succeeded in subverting the reign of law and order which happily prevails in India.

"My Lord, experience has shown that those of my countrymen who use all legitimate and peaceful means of demanding rights have nothing to fear from the application of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and it hits only those who have evil intentions My Lord, to my mind the Press Act and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act are virtually interdependent and the one without the other will be a perfectly futile measure. I would therefore suggest that they should run concurrently.

"In concluding these remarks I feel confident that all law-abiding people will be always only too happy to support the Government in the proper discharge of its primary duties to maintain law and order, vouchsafe justice and fair play, and uphold the sanctity of life and property in India."

The Hon'ble MR. N. SUBBA RAO said:—"My Lord, I hoped that, if Your Excellency's Government wished to take power to continue the Act for some time longer, it might arrange to go down to Calcutta, say, a fortnight earlier than usual and submit the Bill for the consideration of the full Council in accordance with the established practice and the intentions of the Secretary of State in the transaction of important legislative business Further, by October next it would have become clear to the Government, if it has not already become so, that there would be no necessity for continuing this 'repressive measure of considerable potency,' to quote the words of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson. Or, if Your Excellency's Government did not wish to put itself to this inconvenience, it might have allowed the Act to expire in the ordinary course of things, and leave it to Your Lordship's successor's Government to determine whether the then situation would demand the re-enactment of this exceptional legislation. This course would have the advantage of testing whether 'during the interregnum,' when the Act ceases to be in force, the so called 'moral effect' of this measure would in any way be lessened.

"But vain are these hopes, my Lord, when we consider the peculiar conditions in which the Government is placed. It has become evident that the Government feels that it cannot get on without this Act on the Statute-book and it does not feel comfortable if this measure is held in abeyance even for a month or two.

"I have felt compelled, therefore, my Lord, to attend this meeting, though at short notice and with much personal inconvenience, to enter my humble protest against the view that the Government has unfortunately taken of the political situation of the country and submit that the circumstances of the country do not call for this legislation at this juncture. The more so, my Lord, as I did not wish to leave any room for the responsible members of the Government

to draw the presumption, as the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson erroneously did when this Act was passed in 1907, that 'the Hon'ble Members who are not present either approve of the Bill or at least do not so strongly disapprove of it as to consider their presence necessary'.

"I am sorry, my Lord, that the course which the Government has chosen to adopt is likely to mislead the public in England and lend color to the wrong impression that this country is so dangerously insecure that this exceptional legislation should be continued. My Lord, I must confess I that am obtuse enough not to see the necessity for this Bill. Since the Act was passed in November 1907, it was extended immediately on the 1st November to the Province of Eastern Bengal, where it was enforced on the 7th idem in the district of Bakarganj and latterly on the 14th March last in the districts of Bakarganj, Faridpur and Mymensing. I understand that the only use made of the Act in those districts was to prohibit the holding of District Conferences which might equally have been done under the Criminal Procedure Code. On the 13th of January last the Government was pleased to extend the Act under one and the same notification to all the other Provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. What is the reason for this wholesale extension of the Act? None is assigned in the notification. I should like to be enlightened by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill as to the special circumstances in these several Provinces that necessitated the extension of the Act. If, as suggested, the object of the Legislature were to produce an 'invaluable moral effect' as a preventive measure in these Provinces, though there might be no occasion to enforce its provisions therein, it would not have invested the Governor General in Council with discretionary power to extend the Act from time to time to different Provinces. In justifying the extraordinary powers conferred by the Bill, the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson assured the Council that 'that the Bill is designed to operate only in exceptional circumstances, exceptional places and exceptional times of insecurity.' 'As to the range of the operation of the Bill, the Government of India have retained it entirely in their own hands, and I can assure the Hon'ble Members that the whole circumtances will be well weighed before the Bill is extended to any Province.' Your Lordship in bringing the proceedings to a close observed 'it seems to have been generally assumed that, because it is applicable to the whole of India, it is to be universally enforced. That has never been the intention of the Government of India.' Thus it is clear that the intention of the Act is that each Province has to be judged on its own merits and the discretionary power has to be exercised with reference to the circumstances of each Province. I regret, therefore, that the discretion given to the Executive by the Legislature was not properly exercised for the benefit of the subject. Take the case of the Province of Madras. There were two cases of disturbance before the Act was passed. One was the defiance of authority on the part of the students of the Rajahmundry Government Arts College in April 1907, in connection with the wearing of the 'Vande Mataram' medal. It was a freak of the moment repented amply at leisure. This was the only disturbance at Rajahmundry, and it was due to the advent of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal from Bengal, the exponent of the cult of *swaraj*, who is now in England. The other was the smashing of the European Club at Coconada by some among the lower orders of the people in May 1907, the immediate cause of which was the severe thrashing given to a boy by Dr. Kemp, the District Surgeon, for shouting 'Vande Mataram'. The leading townsman of Coconada immediately held a public meeting deploring the occurrence and strongly condemning the conduct of these people. These two cases were before the Act. After the Act was passed, there was a riot at Tinnevelly in March 1908, when the municipal office was attacked by the mob. The District Magistrate had to give orders to fire and punitive police was quartered on the town. Yet it was not found necessary to put the Act into force in that district. What then was the necessity to extend the Act to Madras in January last? The Province was absolutely quiet and no sense of insecurity was felt anywhere. I believe that what is true of Madras might with equal reason be

said of the other Provinces. I shall leave that matter to be dealt with by my Hon'ble Colleagues who have more intimate acquaintance with those Provinces.

"My Lord, I shall now refer to the general political situation of the country. If there is one thing more than another which is striking with regard to the present situation of the country, it is the returning faith of the people in the beneficent intentions of the Government and their recognition of its earnest desire to meet their just aspirations and enlist their co-operation by giving them a larger share in the administration of the country consistent with their self-respect and capacity. There is no doubt that during the last few years an anti-British propaganda aiming at absolute *swaraj* was preached by a few visionaries, driven to despair, among other causes, by the seeming failure of the methods of constitutional agitation. The impressionable and unbalanced minds of some young men were unhinged by this new doctrine of *swaraj*, and their misguided vision was dazed by the prospect of a short cut to independence. But soon they have come to learn from bitter experience that in adopting western anarchical methods they have been playing with fire and wrecking their own lives, with no good to any one. We can safely say that this wave of artificial discontent has well nigh passed away and spent its force, I hope, no more to return and retard the peaceful evolution of this ancient land. But one lesson is writ large on the face of the country, and that is, that there is no other royal road to progress, in whatever direction it may be, whether social, religious or political, than the path of constitutional advance, though slow and arduous. The gospel of revolt for attaining freedom, though new on the political arena, is not new to India. It has been continually preached these several years from religious and social reform platforms with the sympathy and encouragement of Europeans also, and the Hindu society, disorganised as it is, has in its own way been pointing to the path of constitutional reform for its future evolution and defending itself against attacks inspired by a spirit of 'random rebellion' by having nothing to do with those who revolt against its ideals, traditions and usages. So far, my Lord, the air has been cleared of misapprehensions in ideals and methods of work.

"I submit, therefore, my Lord, that, as testified to by the Under Secretary of State for India at the recent discussion of the Indian Budget, there has certainly been a revulsion of feeling in favour of the British Raj. The improvement in the situation is entirely due to the courageous steps taken by Your Lordship in the direction of reforming the administration of the country and to the abhorrence of the people to the anarchical methods adopted in some places. I submit that true statesmanship requires at this juncture that this tide of feeling in favour of the Government should be fully taken advantage of and nothing done to rouse the suspicions and resentment of the people and retard the good work that is in progress.

"Your Lordship has well observed that the success of the future development of the country must be based 'upon the united efforts and co-operation of British and Indian administrators' and that 'the fellow service of British and Indian administrators under a supreme British Government is the key to the future political happiness of this country'. We appeal to the Government to steadily persevere towards this noble goal for which, I may take the liberty to say, Your Lordship has worked so hard. I have no doubt that when the Indian is accorded a status of equality with his British administrator and feels that he is a real unit in the administration of the country, he will realise that the Government is as much his as that of his British fellow-subject. We can then hope to see the fruition of the united efforts and co-operation of British and Indian administrators in the future development of the country.

"But, my Lord, I feel bound to mention in this connection that there is a serious obstacle in the way, and that is the persistence with which anti-Indian propaganda is preached by a certain section of the Anglo-Indian Press which finds favour with a certain class of Europeans in this country and abroad. I submit that so long as this attitude of hostility and contempt towards the legitimate aspirations of Indians continues, so long will the beneficent effects of reform undertaken by the Government from time to time be

delayed and the efforts of the Government to draw the people to its side and inspire them with confidence in its good intentions and acts be frustrated. This attitude of hostility is an important factor which has contributed to the present situation and which has to be seriously reckoned with in the future development of the country. Action and reaction are equal, and unless this attitude of hostility is replaced by one of goodwill and sympathy, the rapprochement between the people and the Government will be seriously interfered with. My Lord, measures directed to bring about the happy results contemplated by Your Lordship are at present needed, but not this 'repressive measure of considerable potency'.

"I am told, my Lord, that there is still a revolutionary party in some parts of the country and there are also conspiracies of young men hatched in secret and finding vent in murders and dacoities It is hardly necessary to say that this Act does not pretend to touch them and cannot hope to suppress them as it deals only with public meetings convened openly in broad daylight. But the Government has taken full powers to deal with secret societies and is strong enough to wipe them out.

"It is said, my Lord, that Local Governments want these powers to be held in reserve. Power is sweet, no doubt, and every Government, where the people have no voice, would like to have not only these powers but powers much more drastic. The question is whether each Province is so insecure that the Provincial Government should be armed with such powers I submit that, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, each Provincial Government should be asked to take power through its Legislative Council, where local conditions could be well considered and local knowledge brought to bear on the subject, and it should not take shelter under the discretionary power of the Government of India.

"In this connection I am tempted to draw the attention of the Council to the present condition of Ireland and the recent debate in the House of Lords on the subject. My Lord, I may submit that the present condition of this country is nothing so dangerous as the condition in certain parts of Ireland, where boycotting, cattle-driving and shooting are carried to a degree which is described as 'scandalous and intolerable' by Lord Lansdowne. It was pointed out that the number of shooting outrages had increased from 60 in 1906 to 520 in 1909. Unionist peers urged on the Liberal Government the paramount necessity for putting the Crimes Act in operation. The answer to this is noteworthy. 'Coercion is no cure. Remove the cause of discontent and you remove the trouble in Ireland.' The Earl of Crewe pointed out that it had not been proved that the application of the Act had ever put down crime. Thus the Liberal Government steadily refused to listen to the counsels of repression so freely offered, and I hope Your Excellency's Government would equally refuse to be moved by alarmists who cannot gauge correctly the present situation and who would welcome any drastic measure because they themselves would not be affected by it.

"I should have been happy, my Lord, if I could have seen my way to support this legislation. But, my Lord, we feel that this Act has a deadening effect on the legitimate activities of the people. We feel the demoralising tendency of this exceptional legislation which would do more harm than good to the country. We feel that it is an undeserved slur on the loyalty of the people. We feel that the ordinary law is sufficient to meet the exigencies of the situation. We feel that the present improved political situation of the country does not call for this repressive measure. For reasons such as these, my Lord, I feel bound to oppose the Bill."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said :—"My Lord, the measure before the Council is of exceptional importance, and perhaps it is due both to the Government and to the public, a portion of whom at least I claim to represent, to state the reasons why I think it my duty to oppose the motion that the Act for the Prevention of Seditious Meetings should be continued for another five months. My Lord, after the many able and elaborate speeches that have been made against the motion, it will not be necessary for me to take

up much of the time of the Council. But I must complain at the outset of the action of the Hon'ble Member who has moved for leave to introduce the Bill in having thrown the burden of making out a case for not continuing this Act upon the non-official Members. My Lord, I understand that it has been the rule in respect of all legislative business which comes before the Government of India, that the Hon'ble Member who introduces a Bill should state clearly the reasons upon which his motion is based, and should set out before the Council the facts and circumstances which would enable Members, non-official as well as official, to decide whether to vote in favour of the Bill or against it. The Hon'ble Member has told us very briefly that all that the Bill aimed at was the continuance of the Seditious Meetings Act for only five months. He has also told us that the Local Governments have unanimously demanded it. So far as he was concerned, he was no doubt free, as he was willing, to surrender his judgment to the judgments of the Local Governments, particularly of one which is presided over by a gentleman of the experience and large views of Sir Edward Baker. But he seemed to forget that there were other Members in the Council who were not in the confidence of these Local Governments as he evidently happens to be; who did not know what the circumstances were which had led Sir Edward Baker and other Local Governors to ask for a continuance of this Act. My Lord, there is a certain responsibility resting upon the non-official Members of this Council as well as upon the official Members. It is also given to us to think, and we have to satisfy the still small voice that even we feel within us that there is some justification for supporting a motion to saddle the Statute-book of the country with a measure which was described by Sir Harvey Adamson, as many speakers have reminded the Council, as a repressive measure of considerable potency. This exceptional measure, intended for exceptional times and exceptional places, has now been on the Statute-book for nearly three years. The Government of India when they passed it almost offered apologies for introducing it, and for asking that it should be continued for three years—such was the state of the country at the time. Sir Harvey Adamson repeatedly said that the measure was intended for exceptional times and exceptional circumstances only, and he took the greatest care to point out that in order that the measure might lack the element of permanency, the life of every notification which was to be issued by a Local Government to declare an area to be a proclaimed area was confined to a period of six months.

"My Lord, the assurances given by Sir Harvey Adamson and the remarks which fell from Your Excellency in concluding the debate, had led the people to believe that unless some very special circumstances which would justify the continuance of that measure were shown to exist, it would be dead on the 31st of October 1910. It was with much surprise and regret therefore that we learnt that, while the Government was at Simla, a Bill would be introduced to give a new life to this repressive measure even before it is dead. I submit, my Lord, that in the circumstances of the case it lay heavily upon the Hon'ble the Home Member to place before the Council facts and circumstances which would enable the non-official Members to decide whether they should give their support to the measure or oppose it. I may be permitted to say, and I am sure Your Excellency will accept the statement, that it is not a pleasure to non-official Members to oppose Government measures. We feel the very reverse of pleasure in opposing them. But we feel, my Lord, that we are here to express opinions which we can justify first to ourselves and then to the public. We feel that we are to be judged not by this Council only but also by the much larger and far more important body of our countrymen who are keenly watching the conduct of non-official Members as well as that of Members of the Government in dealing with any legislation which affects them.

"Now, my Lord, we might all of us agree in the view that when the circumstances which gave rise to this legislation ceased to exist, this measure should have been allowed to die a natural death. Let us see therefore what those circumstances were and whether they exist in the country today. When the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance of 1907, which was a prototype of the Act

which is now under consideration, was issued, it was stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanied it that the 'acute disorder' which prevailed in the Punjab and in parts of Eastern Bengal had led to the passing of the Ordinance. My Lord, that acute disorder had almost died before that Ordinance was issued; it certainly did not exist when in November 1907 the Government decided to pass the present Act. But even assuming that there were circumstances in 1907 which justified the passing of the Act, or at any rate satisfied the Members of the Government that it was necessary in the interests of good government, in the interests of the preservation of the public peace, that a strong measure like that should be continued or be placed on the Statute-book, the Hon'ble Member who has put forward the motion under consideration before the Council was bound to satisfy this Council that these circumstances or conditions similar to them exist today when he seeks to give a new life to the measure. When piloting the measure through the Council, the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson said that he had no desire to disguise the fact that the measure was one of considerable potency. He justified it however on the ground that in his opinion in the then condition of India such a measure was necessary. My Lord, what are the conditions which exist now? Do they make even the faintest approach to the conditions which existed in 1907? Sir Harvey Adamson complained at that time that the scheme of constitutional reforms which the Government had formulated had not brought about such a change in the public mind as had been expected, and that the Government felt that they had to deal with a section of irreconcilables. But we know that the scheme of reforms originally put forward has, after undergoing many important changes, been carried out since; and notwithstanding the fact that there have been some serious complaints about the regulations framed under the new Councils Act, no one can deny that the reforms as a whole have been received with a feeling of gratitude and have greatly improved the political situation. I believe that there has been a consensus of official and non-official opinion that the reforms carried out have brought about a marked change for the better in the attitude of the general public towards the Government. Is that change to count for nothing in determining whether a repressive measure should be allowed to die its natural death or should be kept alive by fresh legislation?

"We have been told that the Local Governments have asked for the Act. With due respect to the Local Governments we cannot blindly substitute the judgments of Local Governments for our own. My Lord, it is difficult for us to understand why, while all that is open and visible to the public eye indicates an absence of those conditions in the country which should justify the re-enacting of a repressive measure like the one before us, while it is undeniable that there is a world of difference between the conditions which obtain in some Provinces and those which prevail in others, all the Local Governments are unanimous in recommending that such a measure should be brought on the Statute-book for the whole of this vast Indian Empire.

"My Lord, the political situation in India was carefully summed up not long ago in the letter which the Government of India addressed on the 14th March last to the Government of Bengal and to the other Local Governments. In that letter Your Lordship in Council was pleased to recognise that nowhere in India was any considerable proportion of the population imbued with the spirit of disaffection towards the British rule; that there was a party, small in numbers, though of considerable influence, in the opinion of the Government, which was opposed to the continuance of British rule; that among this small party also there was a class which was opposed to a resort to violence; that the other class which advocated and practised the methods of terrorism consisted 'for the most part of youths who are still at school or college, and of young men who have not long passed that period of their life'. The letter went on to say that these active revolutionaries were most prominent in parts of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Bombay; that their movement had spread to the Central Provinces and Berar, and to the Punjab; but that it had made little headway in Madras and in the United Provinces; and that the Government of India had received no information of its existence in Burma and in the North-West Frontier Province. That being so, I

appeal to Your Lordship, I appeal to every Member of the Council, to judge what change has been brought about since March last which should justify the saddling of my Province, the United Provinces, or of Madras, or of Burma or the North-West Frontier Province with this repressive measure. My Lord, one event has no doubt happened, and that a very sad one too, namely, the death of our beloved King-Emperor. But the demonstrations of grief which that event called forth should have satisfied even the most sceptical mind that the heart of the people is sound; that they mourned the loss of the King-Emperor with as much sincerity as their fellow-subjects in any other part of the Empire; that they would not have done so if they did not appreciate the British connection and did not want the British rule to continue. What else, my Lord, could be the meaning of the great demonstration that took place in Calcutta, where a hundred thousand Hindus walked a long distance in a burning sun, bare-headed and bare-footed, in order to give united and public expression to their grief? My Lord, there have been manifestations of similar grief all over the country, and there are movements going on at present in all Provinces to raise suitable memorials to the revered memory of Edward the Peacemaker. With these evidences of a strengthening of the feeling of loyal allegiance to the Crown that has long existed in the minds of the people, is this the time for the Government of India and for the Local Governments to ask for a continuance of a repressive measure the life of which is to expire by efflux of time in October next? One should have thought, my Lord, that the Government would at such a time have welcomed the removal by natural death of a measure which it has seldom, if ever, found it necessary to use, but which must always be a source of irritation and complaint to the great body of the loyal and law-abiding population of the country, particularly as there is nothing special in the existing circumstances which would justify an opposite course.

"It may be said, my Lord, that the Government cannot ignore the existence of the band of terrorists and anarchists. Your Lordship was pleased, in that same letter to which I have referred, to deal also with the case of these misguided enemies of their country and of its Government. I need not repeat, what several other Members have said before me, that every sensible man who has the interests of this country at heart must deeply deplore all anarchical outrages and all unconstitutional action. But it cannot be said with any reason that the prevention of public meetings of twenty persons and more will exercise any restraining influence upon evil conspiracies, on the action of those who hatch their plots in secret, and who must, by the very nature of things, always endeavour to carry out their diabolical designs without all avoidable publicity. It is important to remember in this connection that the existence of the Act in question has not evidently hampered terrorists in their action during the last three years. This Act cannot therefore be claimed to be a remedy for that disease.

"Your Lordship's Government was pleased in the letter of March last not only to analyse the political situation but also to suggest some suitable remedies, if I may say so, with the eye of a statesman. The Government expressed its belief that the seditious movement is in the main due to ignorance and misapprehension of the natural consequences of British rule in India; that though there existed in the ranks of those who were hostile to that rule a residue of implacable hatred of all alien intrusion, 'all the information which has been placed before the Governor General in Council supports the view that the majority of the advocates of nationalism have been misled by shallow arguments and prejudiced statements'. The obvious remedy for this state of things was that the other side of the case should be put before these young men. Your Excellency therefore wisely called upon all officers of Government, and indeed all supporters of law and order, 'to do his best, each in his own sphere, to combat misrepresentation and to remove misapprehension regarding the character and results of British rule'. The officers of the Education Department were rightly asked to check the spread of seditious views among their wards by sympathetic discussion and kindly guidance; the attention of all District officers was directed to the necessity of taking leading men in each

district into their confidence, and of cultivating a courteous and considerate demeanour towards all with whom they are brought in contact. The concluding portion of the letter stated :—

'The Governor General in Council believes that there is every reason to expect success for a policy on the lines described in the foregoing paragraphs. There is much ignorance and misunderstanding on the subject of British rule in India, and thence has arisen a spirit of disaffection. That spirit has not spread far, and the wrong impressions on which it rests are capable of removal by conciliatory discussion and earnest remonstrance. Many supporters of this so-called nationalist programme have taken alarm at the development of what they regarded as a permissible political movement into the fanatical outrages of the terrorist section. The moment is favourable for detaching them from the party of disaffection and for convincing all but the most extreme of the danger to the general welfare of persistent attacks upon the foundations of the established Government. The great body of the people are entirely loyal and prepared to join with the officers of Government in this mission against disaffection.'

"I submit, my Lord, that that was a clear and statesman like pronouncement on the policy which the Government should pursue at the present time. It supplied the true remedy for the disease from which the country has in parts suffered and is unfortunately still suffering. But these methods of conciliation require that a free and public discussion of grievances and views should be encouraged rather than discouraged, cases of any serious abuse of the liberty of speech or meeting being left to be punished by the ordinary laws of the land. At any rate the policy of sympathetic guidance and conciliation which the Government of India deliberately decided upon but a few months ago will be to a large extent stultified if this fetter on the freedom of speech and action is continued, if this repressive measure is given a fresh lease of life. This being my view of the situation, I submit with great respect that the Government should not go on with the proposed legislation. I fully realise how vain it would be to hope that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will drop the motion. But, my Lord, I consider it my duty to say that it is very unfortunate that he should not be able to do so. There is nothing more important at this juncture for the good government of this country than that there should be a feeling abroad among the people that the Government are willing more than ever to listen with sympathy to the representations of Indians, to give due consideration to the wishes and opinions of representative Indians, who are quite as much anxious to uphold law and order, as being the *sine qua non* of peaceful progress, as any official member can be. Your Lordship has seen that there is a large body of unofficial opinion almost begging that the Government should not proceed with this measure. In these circumstances, unless the Hon'ble Member can lay before the Council the opinions of the Local Governments that he has received and relied on, unless he can disclose facts and circumstances which show that there is a danger that, if meetings are allowed to be held freely as they used to be held before this Act was passed, this circumstance will tend to disturb the public tranquillity or lead to some other crime which cannot be dealt with by the existing enactments, I submit, it cannot but be deplored that the Bill should be proceeded with and passed.

"I do not wish to dwell at length upon the existence of other provisions in the law which place ample power in the hands of the Government to suppress meetings which are likely to promote sedition or to lead to a disturbance of the public tranquillity. Some speakers who have spoken before me, including the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, have said that the existing law is not sufficient. My Lord, it is not necessary for me to enter into a discussion with these gentlemen as to whether that is so or otherwise. My lawyer friends have presented the correct view of the situation. Besides, an ounce of fact is better than a ton of argument. The Council has had a few such facts placed before it, facts which go to show that meetings of 50,000 persons and more in Calcutta, and other large meetings in Nagpur and Eastern Bengal, have been dispersed quietly under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It may be said that if it is a fact that both in that section and in the section relating to unlawful assemblies there is ample power given to the Executive to disperse any assembly which it considers to be objectionable, then why should we object to a measure of this character, which merely gives the same power to Government which it already

possesses under other Acts? The reason for this is this. We submit that while the powers which the Government possesses under the other Acts are amply sufficient to deal with every individual case or cases of the abuse of the right of meeting that may arise, the conferring of this general power of proclaiming an area, by which the voice of the whole population there may be silenced, is most dangerous and unjust. My Lord, what is it that may happen under such an Act? As some of my friends have pointed out, some mischievous miscreant or some misguided young man talks a little nonsense in a place, the police send up long reports of danger to the State or to the public peace, and the whole district is proclaimed. I do not say that the Lieutenant-Governors and Governors of provinces do not fully weigh the situation; but they are after all human, and therefore liable to err. They have to act upon the reports of the man on the spot, who in his turn must act upon the reports of the police or of the Criminal Investigation Department. And we have had sufficient instances of the abuse of the powers given under the Act.

"We have seen how for the faults, more imaginary than real, of a few men or a small coterie of men, the population of a whole district, the great bulk of whom, must, as the letter quoted before has told us, be regarded as undoubtedly loyal to the Government, have been deprived of the right, which they enjoy under the British Government, of free public meeting and of giving free expression to their opinions and their sentiments, to their grievances and desires in relation to public questions which affect or interest them. It cannot but be regarded as a serious public grievance that, for the misconduct of a few individuals, the whole community in a locality should be prevented from freely exercising a privilege which they have never abused.

"My Lord, not only has no necessity been shown for the measure before us, but there is also the fear, as my friend the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale has pointed out, that a repressive measure may itself, by being abused in its working, lead to promoting the evil which it was intended to cure. The Seditious Meetings Act and the Press Act have both already given illustrations of the truth of the old adage that the sight of means to do ill deeds often makes ill deeds done. Look for instance at the action of the authorities in Eastern Bengal in suppressing three district conferences and the meeting which sought to help the depressed classes. I venture to doubt if the said conferences or the said meeting would have been stopped if the Seditious Meetings Act had not been in existence. Look again at the action taken in several places under the Press Act in contravention of the pledge given by the Government when it was going through the Council, and think of the irritation which the abuse of its provisions must cause in the public mind. So long as the Government will keep these two measures on the Statute-book, I regret to say, but I feel it my duty to say it, so long will all efforts to conciliate public opinion generally be beset with unnecessary difficulties, will continue to be unnecessarily difficult of accomplishment.

"I do not wish to detain the Council any longer. But I cannot help referring in this connection to the action taken under the Press Act with regard to Mr. Mackarness' pamphlet. I know that several Local Governments have thought it wise to suppress that pamphlet. I have no doubt that they believe that they have acted rightly in the matter. But with due deference to these Governments, I venture to think that if the new Press Act had not given them the indefinitely wide powers which it has given them, not one of them would have ever thought of suppressing the pamphlet. None of them perhaps would even now think of prosecuting Mr. Mackarness for it. The pamphlet might not have done full justice to the efforts of the Government to improve the police. But what did it aim at except a suppression of the evil practice which it exposed? It has been said, my Lord, that the Government of India have been denouncing the practice of torturing accused persons with a view to extort confessions from them, at least ever since they enacted the Indian Penal Code, which has laid down that any person who would so put people to torture would be liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend to seven years. But the existence of such a provision has

not evidently proved to be a sufficient deterrent, and in view of the facts brought to light in some recent cases, it was clearly necessary in the public interests to draw public attention to the evil with a view to have special measures taken to effectually discourage it."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT: "I am afraid that I must interrupt the Hon'ble Member. Mr. Mackarness' pamphlet has got nothing whatever to do with the present discussion."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "I bow to your Lordship's ruling. I wished to point out how easily a repressive measure may be abused, and may give rise to great irritation, when the object of the Government is that cause for irritation should not be given.

"I will now conclude. I think I have said enough to show that no justification has been made for proposing an extension of the life of the Seditious Meetings Act; that the powers which the Government possess under the existing provision of the law are amply sufficient to effectively prevent as well as to punish any attempt to promote sedition or to disturb the public tranquillity which might be made by persons who are hostile to Government and whose number is small; that the great bulk of the people are loyal to the core, and are more than ever inclined to co-operate with Government in maintaining law and order; that the policy of conciliation is in these circumstances the only safe and wise policy; that it should be steadily and earnestly pursued; that unless some overpowering causes intervene, nothing should be done which is likely to interfere with the success of that policy. I believe that no such causes demand a continuation of an Act of an abnormal character, which must operate against the return of normal relations between the Government and the people. For these reasons I beg humbly to oppose the motion which is now before the Council."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB: "My Lord, it was not my intention to have spoken upon this measure, since in the capacity of Head of one of the Local Governments I had urged the continuance of the Act, at any rate until next spring. And I am very sorry indeed to trench at so late an hour upon the time of the Council. But I feel that some non-official Members have put rather a strong case for some explanation of the reasons for the continuance of the Act, and also as I shall not probably have the opportunity of explaining my own position in the matter next spring, it appeared to me that, with your permission, I might say a few words on the present occasion. We have heard that Local Governments are very stiff-necked, and there is no doubt that we are very stiff-necked when any measure or any action is put forward which we believe to be inimical to the prosperity and the tranquillity of the Provinces in which we are so much interested. I am, however, glad to recognise that two non-official Hon'ble Members have also called us human, and I hope we are most thoroughly human and most thoroughly in touch with the aspirations and the wishes of the communities which are temporarily placed under our charge.

"Now nothing would give a Local Government greater pleasure than to be able to dispense with any of these measures; but circumstances, however, frequently render the introduction and the enforcement of such measures necessary. It is perfectly true, as Hon'ble Members have said, that the condition of the Punjab at present is happily very different to what it was in the spring of 1907; and nobody recognises that fact more fully than myself. I believe that the present condition of the Punjab is largely due to the introduction by Your Excellency's Government of the reformed Councils, and generally to the policy of conciliation which has been followed for a considerable time. At any rate, it has been my own practice, and I have enjoined that practice upon all my subordinates, that they should take every opportunity of putting themselves in the closest touch with all persons who can put forward any reasonable claim to represent any important section or sub-section

of the communities with which they have to deal, and that they should ascertain the wishes and views of these people informally in every way, and should put the case of Government before them so that they may move them by logic and not by repression. That policy, I am happy to say, has in most cases been very successful; but we cannot rely upon that policy entirely. One Hon'ble Member has referred to the old legend of the Danish King in whose proceedings I may be supposed to take a certain amount of personal interest, and he has pointed out that it was impossible to suppress the billows of the sea. I do not quite think that that was exactly what King Canute attempted. I believe that all he was asked to do was to order the tide not to rise beyond a certain point, and he wished to show to his somewhat sycophantic advisers how very impossible it was to do such a thing merely by the expression of a polite wish or even by the utterance of an order to which there was no ultimate sanction. But we can do a good deal, not to suppress the billows of the sea but to regulate their action and even to control the tides. A good many ships have been saved by pouring oil upon the troubled waters. That Your Excellency's Government has done with the greatest success, by pouring the oil of conciliation upon the troubled waters of India. But other measures are sometimes necessary.

" I belong to a Province which is blessed with the possession of a great many somewhat turbulent rivers which, if allowed to pursue their own irregulated courses, would do infinite damage for want of proper training. Therefore, we construct training works founded upon experience as to the best way of carrying out such works, and the result is that these training works prevent these rivers from doing damage, widespread and serious, and divert them into more profitable courses to the great benefit of the country and all that it contains. I venture to think that the Press Act and this Bill for the Prevention of Seditious Meetings are works akin to these physical training works by which we guide the forces of our great rivers on proper lines. They operate to divert public actions and public movements from channels which can only result in widespread disaster and misfortune.

" The trouble in 1907 in the Punjab was very largely due to the perverse and pestilent teachings of a very small clique of persons some of whom did not belong to the Punjab. In fact, some came from that Province which we are called upon to admire as a perfect Eden in India—the United Provinces. These persons used their natural intelligence to operate upon the minds of the Punjab peasants and tried to make out to them that they were being badly used by a base and tyrannical Government, and by misrepresenting in the most serious way the actions and the intentions of that Government. Now, the Punjab peasant is a person with whom it is rather difficult to deal. As a rule he is prosperous, loyal and faithful, and nobody has a greater admiration for the peasant of the Punjab than I have myself. But he is liable, when worked upon in a clever way, especially when his religious feelings are approached, to sudden ebullitions of violent temper which, in the case of the Punjab, are particularly dangerous. I have pointed out on several occasions that the Punjab furnishes the whole frame of the Indian army—this means that an enormous number of soldiers upon the active list, upon the retired list, and in the reserves are scattered throughout the Punjab villages; and these men are very liable to have their feelings worked upon; and if their feelings are worked upon they form a nucleus and leaders whom the rest of the people following may often get into serious trouble. Now, happily, all that particular gang of persons who were so energetic in the beginning of 1907 in misleading the people have left the Punjab for the Punjab's good, or else have been temporarily detained in prison. That, I believe, has also very largely conduced to the present quiet of the Punjab. Unfortunately, during the winter and spring of this year it was reported to me by local officers that a similar campaign of misrepresentation, directed not only against the British Government as by law established in this country, but also against other important sections of the community, was being carried on by a similar set of men to those who had given us so much trouble in 1907. It was done very cleverly. Meetings were

got up for purely social purposes or for purely religious purposes, but those meetings were diverted to totally different objects, and a great deal of racial and religious odium was thereby being excited. At the same time it so happened that some of the Punjab soldiery whose minds had been perverted and contaminated outside the province had had to be dismissed from the Army and had returned to their homes. The presence of these men was utilised by the leaders of this agitation to get up a movement condemning, on religious and racial grounds, all service under the British Government in the Indian Army. Such a movement could only have had the most serious and disastrous results if it had spread in the Punjab, and it would have been the ruin of the peasantry, who have honourable careers open to them at present in the Army from which they derive respectable incomes.

"It is alleged that it is quite easy for the Local Government, under the provisions of the ordinary law, to stop such meetings. Of course it is perfectly easy for the District Magistrate to suppress a meeting when he knows that the conditions under which that meeting is held and the circumstances in which it is held are so electrical as to render it almost certain that the holding of the meeting will produce a breach of the peace. But that is not always the case. To have a breach of the peace you must have two sides, and at a great many of these meetings the people were practically all of the same class and were brought together for what they supposed to be a common object of their own class; and consequently it was open to the agitators to pervert and contaminate their minds without there being any immediate prospect of a breach of the peace. It is quite possible that the action which the men were taking might have led to more than a breach of the peace—to general disturbance of order; but such disturbances would not have been an immediate consequence of those meetings, and it would hardly have been possible, so my local officers have represented, for the District Magistrate to take action for the immediate suppression of those meetings. Besides, we have heard a good deal of that much-abused force, the police. It is not my business on the present occasion to take up any brief on behalf of the police; but, assuming for the sake of argument that the police-force is as black as it is painted, surely it is not a satisfactory thing that we should have the police perpetually interfering for the suppression of meetings. It appeared to me, therefore, that it was very much better to act in an open and straightforward way and to apply this Act to the Rohtak District where these meetings were most frequent, and where some very large meetings were contemplated which I was assured would probably lead to very serious disturbances between the Hindus and Muhammadans of that district as well as to active discontent and sedition towards the British Government. I ought to say at first that we had done all that we could to get hold of the persons interested in these meetings and to try to persuade them that the action they were taking was most undesirable not only in the interests of Government and the public peace but in the interests of the national cause which they professed to have at stake. We did all we could by private means and private persuasion to get them to drop the campaign which they were conducting, and it was only when all these measures failed that this final measure was taken and that we applied a firm and well-considered training work to train the minds of the people in the direction in which it was most suitable for them to go.

"Well, the result of the extension of the Act was that the meetings were all dropped. We did not in the least prohibit the meetings. We were perfectly content that they should take place provided we knew who were the persons who would attend the meetings, because a great many of these agitators were people from outside the district altogether. They came and disappeared in the course of a night, and it would have been impossible to have bound them over as has been suggested as a suitable way of dealing with such cases. Now I can only say that the result of the extension of the Act to the Rohtak District has been, according to the opinion of the local officers, satisfactory. I may say that one of these local officers is an officer who has been in the district for some six years and is intimately acquainted with every

portion of that district and is quite an expert in the particular dialect which is spoken in that district and therefore he is a man whose word may be taken in a matter of this kind as specially reliable. He was an officer who was most unwilling that these *panchayats* should be interfered with in any way, and it was only after seeing the injury which was being caused that he was forced to ask for what he termed special ultra-legal powers in order to enable him to stop what he believed to be most dangerous. Well, he and the Commissioner both tell me that nothing but good has resulted from the application of this Act. The people have quietly settled down, and all this seditious talk which was going on, abuse of their Muhammadan brethren, abuse of Government and its officers, and the kine-killing agitation has ceased, and the Rohtak District is now as happy and peaceful as it was before the agitation commenced.

"There was a special reason for operating in this district, and that was that Rohtak is a curious district. In fact, on one or two previous occasions, as I suppose is not known to many Hon'ble Members present, very serious Hindu-Muhammadan riots have occurred which have led to a great deal of bloodshed and a great deal of damage to the property and prosperity of the district. The people there are bucolic and quiet as a rule, but intensely excitable, and it is excessively dangerous to allow matters to come to such a head that there should be any danger of an outbreak of religious strife or of sedition against Government.

"My Lord, I have ventured to take up the time of the Council to this extent in order to show that Local Governments, human though they be, and stiff-necked though they are called, do not ordinarily take action in a matter of this kind, which is entirely opposed to their feelings and desires, unless they have the very strongest possible grounds for doing it. I also venture to think that it is highly desirable that Local Governments, when such circumstances arise as to render it necessary that something should be done to divert people's attention from a perverse and pestilent agitation, should have at their hand a weapon which would enable them to give immediate and instant legal effect to those measures which they think are absolutely necessary for the preservation of public order and peace."

The Hon'ble MR. EARLE: "My Lord, before I comment upon this Bill I would like to refer to a point that has been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who complained that the opinions of Local Governments had not been furnished to him. It was yesterday that he made this demand. We were only too anxious to comply with his request because we thought that it was desirable that all Members should be furnished with the opinions of Local Governments on a measure on which they were going to speak the very next day. Therefore, both the Hon'ble Home Member and myself endeavoured to arrange to give him copies of those papers. Unfortunately, the letters that have been received from Local Governments were all of a strictly confidential character. In the ordinary course of business, when a legislative measure comes up for consideration, we call for opinions from Local Governments, and in many cases the letters which we issue and receive are of a confidential nature, and in this case that was what happened. As a rule, after these confidential letters have been received, we frame a Bill, then it is introduced in Council, then the Bill is published and opinions of Local Governments are called for. These opinions of Local Governments are invariably placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members. It is only in those exceptional cases such as the present, where we have to introduce a Bill and pass it on the same day, that a difficulty arises. We quite recognise that Hon'ble Members are at a disadvantage, and we shall try and arrange that in future some means shall be adopted so that they shall have this information before them. It is quite as much to our advantage as to theirs that Hon'ble Members should be supplied with full information. In the present case we think that the opinions of the Local Governments would have decidedly strengthened our case.

"I now, with Your Excellency's permission, will make a few remarks as regards the Bill itself. The chief note struck, as far as I can see, by Hon'ble Members who have opposed the Bill is that as the political situation has improved—and this is admitted—therefore the extension of this measure is unnecessary, and an act of supererogation. I must say that I think that if Hon'ble Members who have opposed the Bill lay under the obligation, which rests upon the Home Department, of reading numerous reports and digesting a large mass of literature dealing with seditious subjects, they would speedily change their point of view and agree that it is better to nip sedition in the bud than to allow it to come to a head and then have to initiate prosecutions against offenders. My Lord, sedition is not dead; it is not even merely dormant; it is wakefully alive and it is merely waiting for its opportunity when it finds the authorities are off their guard. There is not a doubt that if they had the chance, the revolutionary party would make speedy use of the weapon of inflammatory oratory. If a speech such as my Hon'ble friend Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has made today is possible in the Imperial Legislative Council, Hon'ble Members may easily gather what the extremists and revolutionaries will do in out-of-the-way districts where there is no authority to watch them.

"It has been argued that a sparing use has been made of the Act, and that therefore its extension and its retention upon the Statute-book is unnecessary. It seems to be forgotten that the whole object of this Act is to meet exceptional circumstances of danger. As the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, the late Home Member, said in 1907 when this Bill was before the Council, this measure is designed to operate in exceptional circumstances, in exceptional places and in exceptional times of insecurity. The fact that very sparing use has been made of it seems to me to be proof that the intentions of the Act have been very faithfully carried out.

"Then it is argued that the authorities have sufficient powers under the existing laws. Now, it is undoubtedly true that under the Calcutta and Suburban Police Acts, and the Bombay City Police Act, the authorities are armed with considerable powers which enable them to deal with seditious meetings. These Acts, however, of course, are purely local in their application and they have no reference to the mufassal, and yet it is in the mufassal rather than in the town areas that the greatest harm can be done. Now, the Mufassal Police Acts are notoriously deficient, with the exception of the Bombay District Police Act, in giving the requisite powers for dealing with these meetings. No doubt use can be made of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That section enables the authorities to prohibit any individual or the public generally from taking action which is likely to cause a breach of the peace. There are, however, legal difficulties in connection with this section, into the details of which it is not necessary for me to enter, which render this section not entirely suitable, and it is not desirable that the authorities should be tied down to the use of that section only as a means of general prevention.

"As in 1907, I think there has been considerable exaggeration and misapprehension as to the scope of the Act. Even in the very few areas which are proclaimed from time to time, public meetings can be held, provided that they are not held for the furtherance and discussion of subjects likely to create a breach of the peace or any political subject or for the exhibition or discussion or distribution of written or printed matter relating to such subjects. Moreover, the notifications which are issued from time to time by the Local Governments hold good only for six months, and even during that short period of six months they can withdraw a notification if they find that the circumstances of any particular area have improved so as to render the retention of the notification unnecessary. Similarly, in regard to Provinces, should any Local Government come up to the Government of India and say that the extension of the Act which was made in January 1910 is unnecessary, I cannot imagine for one moment that the Government of India would insist upon these provisions remaining in force. It rests with the Local Governments to make representations, and in this way the view held by several Hon'ble Members that Local Governments should have some say in this matter would be met.

"Then it is said that the Seditious Meetings Act has a tendency to drive sedition underground. In regard to this matter, I thoroughly agree with what His Honour Sir Edward Baker said in 1907. His Honour said on that occasion that publicity and self-advertisement were the very breath of the nostrils of seditionists and revolutionaries, and that, if these were taken away, half the attraction of the game would go with them. There the question is put in a nutshell. Again it is said that public meetings act as a safety valve. I think that this statement certainly requires qualification. We know only too well that meetings are frequently held in this country not so much for the purpose of giving vent to discontent which actually exists as to create discontent where none previously existed. I had personal experience of this only two years ago in the Patna District. There we had a contented and peaceful peasantry, but agitators came amongst them and tried to create trouble. I am glad to say that the agitators were not successful, but that was chiefly because the peasantry would have nothing to say to them. The criminality of the agitators was not the less on that account, however, but was rather the greater. In this connection gladly do I testify, as suggested by my Hon'ble friends Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha and Mr. Mazharul Haque, to the general good character and splendid loyalty of the people of Behar. I have served in that Division as an Assistant Magistrate, as a Magistrate and Collector, and lastly as a Commissioner of a Division, and my experience of the people of Behar merely coincides with that of every other officer who has served in what is well and properly known as the 'Garden of India'.

"I notice that in 1907 the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale observed that if the Bill which was then before the Council became law, social parties would be raided upon and broken up, and that even the host and guests would be hauled up for having held political or public meetings without having given previous notice. My friend Dr. Rash Behari Ghose also said that if the Bill were passed, the police would become absolute masters of the people and that their domiciliary visits, which would not be few and far between, would be certain to create disturbances. I have had very careful inquiries made, and am glad to say that I can find no trace of any such acts of oppression. I notice that my friend Mr. Gokhale referred to trouble created by the authorities under the Press Act. It is particularly noticeable that he referred to nothing of the kind under the Seditious Meetings Act.

"Lastly, as regards the temporary extension which is now before the Council, I think that it is amply justified by the circumstances which compelled the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to proclaim three districts in March last, and more recently by the circumstances which, as pointed out by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, compelled the Punjab Government to proclaim the Rohtak District. Sober-minded and sober-speaking politicians in the few areas which are proclaimed must, I fear, suffer temporary inconvenience, but they must ascribe that temporary loss of privilege to those firebrands and those who are avowedly disloyal to the British Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins moved that the Bill be passed. He said: "Your Excellency, I am a newcomer on this Council and I must admit that my head is not sufficiently inured to the stream of oratory which has been poured upon it today, but it has at least given me a very lively idea of what Sydney Smith means by the punishment of being preached to death by wild curates. I hope, however, that in course of time I may become a hardened toper at the fountain of this eloquence. Now I hope the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the Bill will take this is an excuse for my not following them into the innermost recesses of their arguments or upon their high flights of oratory. I will endeavour as soon as possible to return to solid ground, which at this time of the afternoon is perhaps what the Council will desire.

"The question, therefore, as it appears to me, is this: is this Bill necessary? Even some of those Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the

Bill would, I think, support it if they were convinced that it was necessary. Now the argument that it is not necessary is generally based upon the opinion that the state of the country is very much improved. I am aware, and very gladly admit, that the state of the country has improved; but that is not all. We still have with us the party whom I prefer to call the Revolutionary Party, because their aim is revolutionary and nothing else, and they attempt to attain their object by plans of campaign which are very carefully laid and by every device which can be suggested by their not small ingenuity. If Hon'ble Members would wish to have a complete list of all the atrocities that have been committed, of the conspiracies that have been formed, of the secret societies that have been set on foot, of all the means which this revolutionary party has used, and is still using, to overthrow the British Government and to introduce lawlessness and disorder—if they would wish that, then I say they are very bad friends of the country. Such a list could be produced. I do not wish to produce it unless I am compelled to do so. Well, my Lord, I wish to put a very simple question to the Council. When these people use every device within their power to attain their aims, is it in the least degree probable that they will refrain from using the weapon of inflammatory oratory if it should be placed within their reach? It seems to me that upon that question the decision should depend. My Lord, I submit that it is not in the least degree probable that they would refrain from making use of that weapon, and therefore I submit that it is necessary that we should have this Bill; and those who are convinced that the Bill is necessary and that we ought to have it, should, I think, come over to our side. My Lord, I think I might be content to base my case upon that ground, but there are a few things which have been mentioned to which perhaps I should give some attention. It is said to us that it would be a most conciliatory measure to abandon this Bill. Even my friend Sir Vithaldas, I believe, said that we should conciliate the people. Let us think for a moment who the people are whom we are to conciliate. I consider that the idea that we should conciliate honest and loyal people by allowing mischief-makers a free hand is very little removed from an insane delusion. Then, as to the band of revolutionaries; why, one might as well attempt to conciliate a band of dacoits by throwing one's doors open to them. It is said also that any legislation of this kind—it is even hinted that this Bill, if it becomes law—may cause a great deal of discontent, that it may in fact produce sedition.

"At one time I was in charge of a town where there had been an outbreak of cholera, and as we do in such cases we disinfected the wells and other sources of water-supply by putting permanganate of potash into them. Some persons, who ought to have known better, went about amongst the ignorant people and told them that the permanganate of potash was the cause of the cholera. The result was that our people who were engaged in the work had a very bad time of it, as some of our officers in the districts have at present a very bad time. The parallel is exact. The permanganate of potash was the cause of the cholera, and our protective measures are the cause of sedition. Then it is said that we already have in the existing laws sufficient means for dealing with matters of this kind. The state of the case has been explained by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. Earle. Now, Sir, I have had the misfortune to deal with matters of this kind for some years past, and I have had to consider how far the ordinary law could be enforced. The Hon'ble Members who say that the ordinary law is sufficient look upon it from the outside; but I have had personal experience of it, and I can assure the Hon'ble Members that, with the utmost exercise of ingenuity, we could not make the existing law suffice. And is it probable that, if the ordinary law had been sufficient, we should go through all this trouble in order to provide ourselves with this perfectly useless weapon?

"My Lord, if anything has been said which leads to the conclusion that this Act ought to be placed permanently on the Statute-book, the fault is not mine; it is of those who have forced this discussion upon us. Some Hon'ble Members are firmly convinced that the permanency of the Act during the next cold weather is a foregone conclusion. Well, they know more than I do; but if they will have it so, let it be so, only let it be clearly understood that

the prediction is theirs and not ours. My Lord, I submit that nothing has been urged which should deter us from proceeding with the Bill. I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. G. K. GOKHALE: "My Lord, the question has been put to the meeting, but this should have been a separate motion. The speeches up to now have been on the motion that the Bill should be taken into consideration, and there is an official motion that the Bill should be passed. I wanted to say a few words as to that."

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS: "My motion was that I introduced the Bill, and I moved that it be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "I do not wish to take more than a minute, but I do think I must complain of the tone of the opening remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins. I do not think that any officer of Government has any reason to be bored to death or anything else if he wants to discharge his duties properly here, because we have also to discharge our duties here, and I do not think anything is gained by introducing such a tone into the debates in this Council. My Lord, you have done so much to introduce a new tone into this Council; you have watched over this Council with the care with which a parent watches over the interests of her child. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins is justified in introducing such a tone here."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU: "My Lord, with Your Lordship's leave I wish to make one observation. A point was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Earle that if a speech like mine could be made in this Council, it was no wonder that speeches of a very grave character might be made in the meetings which are now to be suppressed. I am very sorry, my Lord, that that observation was made, because in my speech that I made here today I studiously avoided any subject which might cause needless offence, and I hope I was strictly within the constitution in offering the few remarks that I ventured to offer to this Council."

The Hon'ble MR. JENKINS: "My Lord, may I explain that I had not the slightest intention of hurting the feelings of the Hon'ble Member, but I perceive that it is not perhaps desirable to indulge in what I considered to be a witticism."

The Hon'ble MR. EARLE: "My Lord, as regards what the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu has said, I merely meant to convey that his speech was certainly strongly worded in some respects and highly coloured perhaps, and it is perfectly legitimate to speak like that in a Legislative Council. What I meant to infer was that if that was done in a Council like this, subject to all restraint, what must we expect in out-of-the-way places; but I did not intend to convey any imputation whatever as regards the speech of the Hon'ble Member."

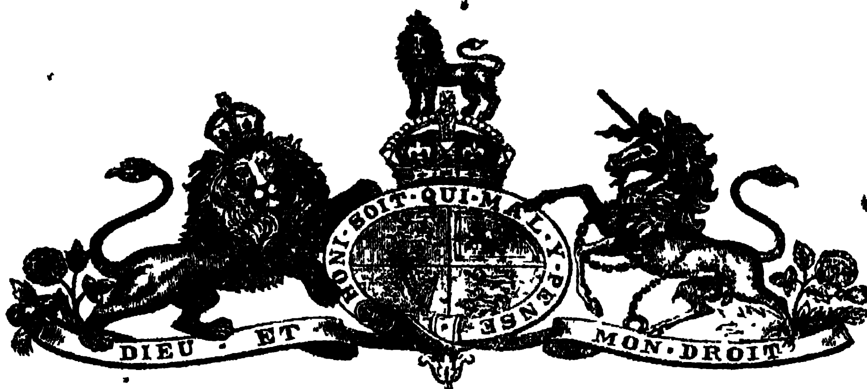
His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I will only add a very few remarks to what the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins has said to this meeting of Council and on the matter which he has so very ably put before you. I am sorry to say we cannot, none of us can, disregard the existence of a revolutionary party. No one has welcomed with greater pleasure than I have the remarks which have universally fallen from unofficial Members of this Council today, to the effect that the state of the country is infinitely better than it was and that things are improving politically. These views, expressed as they have been by the opponents of the Act, I know to be thoroughly sound and true, and they have been very welcome words to listen to. But, gentlemen, I cannot help telling you that, to myself, there is a personal factor in our proceedings today which I cannot disregard. I cannot but feel that I am at the end of my administration and I do not think it would be right, either by the repeal of the Seditious Meetings Act or by its re-enactment in perpetuity, to commit my successor to a policy of which he had not had sufficient opportunity of judging

and of which he might not approve. I feel very strongly that this Act is one of such enormous importance that it cannot be fittingly considered during a Simla session. The unofficial Members who opposed the Act have done so perfectly legitimately and have expressed their views perfectly straightforwardly and very much to the point. I do not say that I agree with all of them, but they have spoken their views fearlessly, and, I think, generally, with sound commonsense; but I believe they will agree with me that in a very important piece of legislation such as this is, it would not be satisfactory for the country, it would not be satisfactory for India, that we should embark upon a very decided line of policy at Simla and that our action can only be put in effect legitimately in full Council in Calcutta, where every detail of necessary legislation will be fully considered, and where, we may rest assured, that it will be considered carefully and with full and ample knowledge of the state of the country. I do not attempt to foreshadow what that legislation may be, but I am perfectly convinced, and I am sure we may all feel satisfied, that the Act will receive at Calcutta the consideration which it deserves and that my successor will be guided by the opinions he forms of the state of India"

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

SIMLA;
The 19th August 1910.

R. SHEEPSHANKS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 18th August 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The Arabian Sea monsoon has throughout the week given rain chiefly in Bihar, the United Provinces, the western submontane districts and the south of the peninsula, while the Bay current has been confined principally to Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

2. A low pressure area formed in Bengal and moving northwestwards gave heavy rain in south Bihar, while a succession of heavy falls occurred at Gorakhpur, where the week's rainfall amounted to over 21 inches: Dehra Dun also received heavy rain, but very little fell in the southwestern districts of the United Provinces, in the area represented by Jhansi, Agra and Mainpuri.

3. The week's rainfall has been below the average over the greater part of the country: it has been in excess in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and southeast Madras; and has been approximately normal in Lower Burma, Bengal proper, Orissa, Mysore and Malabar.

4. *Burma.*—Only a few falls of rain occurred in Upper Burma, but in Lower Burma rainfall was nearly general. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell daily in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and fairly general rain in Bengal. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded, and in Bihar day temperature was lower than usual.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall in the United Provinces was fairly general except in the area represented by Mainpuri, Agra and Jhansi; in Central India East and the Central Provinces fairly general rain fell during the first part of the week, but on the remaining days there were only a few light falls. Cloud was light in the dry area of the United Provinces and moderate to heavy elsewhere; and the maximum temperatures reported on the 12th, 13th and 14th were below the normal in Central India East, the Central Provinces and parts of the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—There were occasional falls of rain in all parts of the Punjab except the extreme southwest, and there were local showers in Kashmir, Rajputana and Gujarat. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded along the Himalayas and in the south of the division, and were generally clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was lower than usual on the 13th, 14th and 15th in the Punjab and Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was light and local in character, the Konkan being the only area where it was nearly general. Cloud was light to moderate over the greater part of the division.

5. The following gives the chief amounts of rainfall as reported at 8 hrs. each day:—

August 12th. Kyaukpyu 2·95", Akyab 6·60", Myitkyina 2·20", Jessore 3·15", Gorakhpur 2·55", Lucknow 1·60", Bareilly 3·67", Roorkee 1·92", Delhi 1·70" and Sialkot 2·98".

" 13th. Akyab 4·60", Chittagong 3·47", Jessore 2·18", Dinajpur 2·25", Sambalpur 2·37", Ranchi 3·84", Hazaribagh 2·27", Gorakhpur 2·25", Benares 1·57", Cawnpore 1·90", Bareilly 2·75", Meerut 2·34", Roorkee 3·94", Dehra Dun 5·90", Raipur 1·92", Simla 2·88", Ambala 2·40" and Sialkot 1·93".

" 14th. Cherrapunji 7·45", Patna 3·34", Gaya 5·71", Gorakhpur 2·65", Benares 3·32", Dehra Dun 3·11", Simla 2·30" and Gulmarg 2·05".

" 15th. Tavoy 6·48", Toungoo 2·82", Bhamo 1·96", Dhubri 2·10", Cherrapunji 8·02", Bogra 2·36", Jalpaiguri 4·12", Darjiling 2·70" and Mangalore 3·79".

" 16th. Lashio 3·11", Cherrapunji 8·20", Dinajpur 3·60", Patna 3·56", Gorakhpur 4·80" and Dehra Dun 3·14".

" 17th. Jalpaiguri 3·35", Patna 4·40", Gorakhpur 5·70" and Dehra Dun 5·01".

" 18th. Tezpur 5·64", Gorakhpur 3·10", Bahraich 3·20", Dehra Dun 3·60 and Negapatam 3·05".

6. The rainfall for the whole period from the 29th April to the 18th August is in defect by as much as 20 per cent only in the divisions of Central India East, Rajputana East, Baluchistan and Hyderabad South; it is 20 per cent or more in excess in Eastern Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North; and is within 20 per cent of the normal amount over the remainder of the country.

DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending on 18th August 1910.			Rainfall data from 29th April 1910 to 18th August 1910.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·4	2·9	−1·5	50·3	59·6	− 9·3	− 16	− 14
Lower Burma	8·0	7·2	+0·8	87·4	96·4	− 9·0	− 9	− 11
Upper Burma	1·3	1·9	−0·6	27·6	25·2	+ 2·4	+ 10	+ 12
Assam	4·7	3·4	+1·3	61·4	55·9	+ 5·5	+ 10	+ 8
Eastern Bengal	6·4	3·5	+2·9	65·8	53·7	+ 12·1	+ 23	+ 18
Bengal	3·3	2·9	+0·4	36·9	36·8	+ 0·1	0	− 1
Orissa	3·0	3·1	−0·1	32·4	38·1	− 5·7	− 15	− 16
Chota Nagpur	5·2	3·1	+2·1	34·4	34·1	+ 0·3	+ 1	− 6
Bihar	7·3	3·1	+4·2	35·6	31·8	+ 3·8	+ 12	− 1
United Provinces, East	7·8	2·9	+4·9	25·6	26·5	− 0·9	− 3	− 25
United Provinces, West	6·1	3·0	+3·1	24·3	29·1	− 4·8	− 16	− 32
Punjab, East and North	2·3	1·7	+0·6	13·9	15·9	− 2·0	− 13	− 18
Punjab, South-west	0·3	0·5	−0·2	4·6	6·6	− 2·0	− 30	− 31
Kashmir	0·2	0·3	−0·1	2·3	4·0	− 1·7	− 43	− 45
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·5	−0·5	5·9	4·6	+ 1·3	+ 28	+ 44
Baluchistan	0	0·1	−0·1	0·4	1·2	− 0·8	− 67	− 67
Sind	0	0·5	−0·5	8·3	4·4	+ 3·9	+ 89	+113
Rajputana, West	0	0·7	−0·7	7·5	8·1	− 0·6	− 7	+ 1
Rajputana, East	0·1	1·4	−1·3	12·0	15·0	− 3·0	− 20	− 13
Gujarat	0·4	1·3	−0·9	23·9	20·1	+ 3·8	+ 19	+ 24
Central India, West	0·3	1·5	−1·2	21·7	19·8	+ 1·9	+ 10	+ 16
Central India, East	2·5	3·2	−0·7	21·7	30·7	− 9·0	− 29	− 30
Berar	0·3	1·2	−0·9	22·4	20·5	+ 1·9	+ 9	+ 14
Central Provinces, West	0·6	2·7	−2·1	28·0	32·0	− 4·0	− 13	− 6
Central Provinces, East	1·2	2·7	−1·5	38·2	34·2	+ 4·0	+ 12	+ 18
Konkan	1·9	4·5	−2·6	66·0	75·5	− 9·5	− 13	− 10
Bombay Deccan	0·2	1·0	−0·8	16·4	15·4	+ 1·0	+ 6	+ 12
Hyderabad, North	0·3	1·7	−1·4	17·7	18·5	− 0·8	− 4	+ 4
Hyderabad, South	0·1	1·5	−1·4	12·2	16·0	− 3·8	− 24	− 17
Mysore	0·8	0·8	0	15·7	12·4	+ 3·3	+ 27	+ 28
Malabar	2·4	2·9	−0·5	63·1	69·7	− 6·6	− 9	− 9
Madras, South-east	1·1	0·8	+0·3	9·8	7·4	+ 2·4	+ 32	+ 30
Madras Deccan	0·9	1·6	−0·7	10·2	10·8	− 0·6	− 6	+ 1
Madras Coast, North	0·9	1·4	−0·5	19·1	14·2	+ 4·9	+ 35	+ 41

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 18th August 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th August 1910.

Burma.—Heavy rain fell in Arakan and Tenasserim. It was mostly light in the dry zone but no rain fell in Pakokku and Lower Chindwin. Elsewhere the rainfall was moderate. Ploughing and sowing for the main rice crop have been completed in a few places and transplanting is progressing. Sowing of millet continues generally and reaping of early sesamum has commenced in Lower Chindwin. Crop prospects have been improved by recent rains but more rain is still required in Thayetmyo, Yamethin, Pakokku, Minbu and the Ruby Mines where crops in the higher lands are suffering. Some damage has been done to rice crops caused by floods of the Irrawaddy in the Maubin and Katha districts and sowing of autumn rice in Mandalay has been impeded from the same cause. The price of unhusked rice has risen considerably in Bassein and Mergui and has fallen considerably in Toungoo. Elsewhere prices are practically stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—More rain fell during the week. The fall was heavy in the Chittagong division and in parts of Mymensingh, Bakarganj, Bogra, Pabna, Sylhet and Lakhimpur and moderate elsewhere. The heaviest fall amounted to 17 inches at Patuakhali. Plucking of tea, harvesting of jute and autumn rice and transplantation of winter rice are in progress. Prospects are generally fair. Cotton and sugarcane are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen by about one per cent. Cattle disease prevails in Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Malda, the Naga Hills, Goalpara, Darrang and Sibsagar.

Bengal.—The rainfall was general all over the Province. It was heavy in South Bihar and in Birbhum, Jessore, Saran, Darjeeling, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Palamau and Cooch Behar; light in Champaran, Monghyr, Cuttack and Balasore and generally moderate elsewhere. Transplantation of paddy is going on but more rain is wanted for that purpose in parts of Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Khulna, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas and Puri. Damage by insects to the jute crop is reported from Nadia. Considerable damage has been caused by the recent floods in parts of Darbhanga. Heavy floods are reported from Puri but the extent of damage is not yet known. Injury to autumn crops by floods has been caused also in Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack and Murshidabad. The price of common rice has risen in Nadia, Murshidabad, Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Puri and has fallen in Saran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Palamau. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—The rainfall was generally copious and satisfactory but a few districts in the Doab need rain and in a few places elsewhere more rain is wanted for transplantation of rice. Prospects are generally good except for millets which are being sown in several districts. Autumn sowings are now complete. Weeding, transplantation of rice and ploughing for spring crops are in progress. Sporadic cattle disease is reported from thirty districts but the general condition of live stock is satisfactory. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices are nearly stationary with a downward tendency.

Punjab.—Good rain has fallen in Ambala, Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkot; moderate in Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi, Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi and light elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Hissar, Rohtak and Delhi. The condition of standing crops is good to average in Shahpur and Mianwali; average in Lyallpur and Multan; poor in Delhi and parts of Shahpur and good elsewhere. Sowings of autumn crops continue. Ploughings for the next spring crops are in progress in Jullundur, Lahore and Lyallpur. The unirrigated crops are suffering for want of rain in Rohtak. Damage to crops by rats is reported from parts of Ferozepore and by floods in low-lying lands in parts of Amritsar. Prices are generally rising. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Shahpur. Complaints of a short water-supply on account of rotational closures of canals are still being received from the Samundri and Toba Tek Singh tahsils of the Lyallpur district.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain fell during the week in Peshawar and Bannu but none in Dera Ismail Khan. Autumn sowings are in progress. The condition of standing crops is average. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal has commenced. The condition of cattle is good except in one village of the Mardan tahsil. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are fluctuating. Prices are :—wheat $13\frac{1}{8}$ to $16\frac{9}{16}$, maize $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$, gram $16\frac{5}{8}$ to 23 and *bajra* 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was good. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 12 to 22 and maize from 19 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—It rained twice during the week. The rain was beneficial to autumn crops. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn crops are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was general. The maximum fall was 12 inches 47 cents in Banswara and the minimum 31 cents in Jaisalmer. Autumn sowing and weeding are in progress. Deficiency of rain in Kishangarh has affected agricultural prospects very considerably. Standing crops are good. Damage from grass-hoppers is reported from one district of Mewar. Cattle disease is still prevalent in Mewar and the Hilly Tracts but is subsiding in Banswara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Central India.—The rainfall was general and sufficient. Crops have been damaged slightly in parts of Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is good except for some disease in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—During the week light to moderate rain fell in all districts except Amraoti. In the Vindhyan districts and the Chhattisgarh division the rainfall was between 3 and 4 inches. Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Wardha and Yeotmal had from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Elsewhere the quantity registered did not exceed 70 cents. The rainfall was fairly well distributed in Chhattisgarh and has greatly benefited standing crops all over the Provinces. More rain is needed in Saugor and Nimar and a break will be welcome in Narsinghpur, Drug and Akola. Sowing of *juar* in Chanda, of rice and *til* in Jubbulpore and of *kodon*, *kutki* and *til* in Saugor, Mandla, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad continues and weeding is well forward everywhere. Thinning and transplantation are rapidly proceeding in the rice districts. The condition of crops is generally good. Ploughing of land for sowing of spring crops is in progress in Saugor, Seoni, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, Chanda and Buldana. Sugarcane is doing well in Bhandara and Betul. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle are healthy. Prices .—The price of wheat remained stationary in thirteen districts, gram and rice in eighteen and *juar* in nineteen. Wheat in Chhindwara and Drug became cheaper by 2 and 4 seers per rupee respectively. Variations are unimportant elsewhere and generally indicate a downward tendency.

Feudatory States.—Moderate to heavy rain fell during the week in ten States ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Kanker to 14 inches in Raigarh. A break would be beneficial to crops in Kawardhā and Raigarh. Sowing of autumn crops is approaching completion and thinning and transplantation of rice continue. Prospects are favourable. Pasturage and water are adequate. Prices :—The price of rice rose in Jashpur and fell in Korea by 2 and 3 seers per rupee respectively. Elsewhere they were steady.

Bombay.—Heavy rain fell during the week in Surat, the Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; good in Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch; moderate in Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, East Khandesh and Ahmednagar and slight in Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. The rainfall was general and beneficial but more is needed in parts of Kaira, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur. A break is needed in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat and West Khandesh. Autumn sowings continue in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, the Deccan, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi but have been retarded in West Khandesh

owing to excessive rain. Transplantation is progressing in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Konkan, the Deccan, Belgaum and Baroda. Cotton sowing continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur, but has been retarded in Broach owing to continuous rain. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by insects in Karachi, the Upper Sind Frontier, Belgaum and Dharwar, by rats in Karachi, by floods in Hyderabad and by excessive moisture in Ahmednagar. Crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. The fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara and is generally in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in Bijapur, have fallen in Karachi, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 20 to 41 per cent; in the Konkan 13 to 33 per cent; in the Deccan 11 to 30 per cent and in the Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent less than the normal. In Gujarat the quantity purchasable per rupee ranged from normal to 21 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall was 80 cents during the week. The rainfall was fair to light in Telingana and scanty in Mahratwara except the Parbhani and Nander districts. The heaviest fall was over 4 inches in Adilabad. Autumn sowings are proceeding in many places. Autumn crops are being weeded and are generally fair except in parts of Raichur where they are withering for want of rain. Damage by insect pests is reported in some parts of Telingana. It is, however, decreasing. Early rice sowings continue throughout Telingana. Weeding has also begun in places. Lands are being prepared for spring crops and sowings have begun in many places, especially in the Mahbubnagar district. Water scarcity is reported in two talukas of the Raichur district and cattle disease in ten. Fodder scarcity prevails in three talukas. Prices:—wheat and coarse rice 6¼ and *juar* 13¼ seers per rupee. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 12 and yellow *juar* at 13 seers. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Karimnagar and the lowest 25 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Hassan and are steady elsewhere. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 6 inches 87 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food grains are high The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Malabar and South Canara; heavy in the Vizagapatam Agency; good in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam littoral, Godavari and the Nilgiris; *nil* in Tinnevelly and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Vizagapatam have been affected by excessive rain, some in parts of Bellary have been damaged by insects and some in parts of Guntur require rain urgently. Harvests continue in parts with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient in parts of Bellary, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad. Fodder is scanty in parts of Godavari, Nellore and North Arcot. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eighteen districts; has fallen in two and has risen in four. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in seventeen districts; has fallen in three and has risen in two. *Cholam* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in seven and has risen in one. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in five and has risen in three. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is generally satisfactory and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 18th August 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 13th August 1910, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	39	29
		Ahmedabad Town		.
		Ahmedabad District	49	14
		Kaira District	32	14
		Broach Port		.
		Bulsar Port	3	2
		Surat District	26	21
		Mahi Kantha Agency		..
		Bassein Port		
		Bhiwndi Port	8	8
		Thana "		
		Utan Port	.	.
		Agashi Port		
		Bandra "	1	1
		Thana District	29	26
	Central	East Khandesh District		.
		Nasik District		
		Poona City		..
		Poona District		
		Satara "	24	16
	Southern	Kolaba District	6	4
		Dabhol Port		2
		Bankot "	1	.
		Ratnagiri District	5	9
		Belgaum "	43	20
		Hubli Town	4	8
		Dharwar District	38	21
		Savantvadi State		..
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	10	9
		Karachi District	...	
		Hyderabad Town	..	..
		Hyderabad District	...	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political Charges	Mandvi Port	..	...
		Cutch State	1	8
		Verawal Port		...
		Kathiawar Agency	14	9
		Kolhapur Town	5	3
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	11	3
		Satara Agency	43	34
		Billimora Port		...
		Baroda State	187	67
		Surat Agency	...	...
		TOTAL	574	313
Madras Presidency		Coimbatore Town		...
		Coimbatore District	29 (a)	18 (b)
		Madura District	16	12
		Salem District	2	2
		Salem Town	2	...
		North Arcot District		...
		Malabar District		...
		TOTAL	49	32
Bengal	..	Calcutta	5	4
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	.	...
	Patna	Gaya District	5	6
		Patna „	17	16
	Tirhut	Saran District	18	14
		Champaran District	18 (c)	10 (c)
		Darbhanga District	5	2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	34	24
	Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum District	.	...
		TOTAL	102	76
United Provinces.	Meerut	Meerut District	.	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	..	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	...	...

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported. (c) Includes 8 seizures and 4 deaths of previous week.

N.B.—The total of plague deaths for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending the 6th August 1910 was 304, and not 204 as printed in the statement for that week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Agra	Muttra District	...	...
		Etawah City	...	...
		Etawah District	2	2
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Etah District	1	2
		Agra District	19	18
	Rohilkhand	Budaun District	4	1
		Pilibhit District	...	...
		Bareilly "	1	1
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	...	..
		Jalaun District	2	1
		Fatehpur District	11	5
	Benares	Ballia District	...	...
		Jaunpur City	..	...
		Jaunpur District	...	...
		Ghazipur "	4	3
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	...	...
		Azamgarh District	18	8
		Basti District	48	33
		Gorakhpur District	17	21
	Lucknow	Unao District	...	1
		Rae Bareli District	...	...
		Hardoi District	2	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	1	1
		Gonda District	19	15
		Sultanpur District	7	3
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	5	4
		TOTAL	161	121
Punjab	Delhi	Gurgaon District	6	4
		Hissar "	...	...
		Delhi "	...	...
		Rohtak "	...	...
		Karnal "	...	...
		Ambala "	...	...
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Jullundur City	...	...
		Jullundur District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	1	1
		Ludhiana "	...	...
		Ferozepur "	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore City	...	...
		Lahore District	8	2
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	...	...
		Gurdaspur "	3	1
		Gujranwala "	...	...
		Sialkot "	1	1
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	..	..
		Jhelum "	1	2
		Gujrat "	..	...
		Attock "	...	...
	Multan	Jhang District	.	...
		Lyallpur District	..	.
		Montgomery District	4	3
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	...	
		Kapurthala State		...
		Maler Kotla State	...	...
		Nabha State	...	...
		Kalsia State	...	...
		Faridkot State	...	...
		Jind State	...	...
		Nalagarh State	...	...
		Bilaspur State	..	...
		TOTAL	20	15
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	22	20
		Hanthawaddy District	.	.
		Pegu District	1	..
		Prome "	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	1	2
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	5	5
		Maubin "	2	8
		Pyapon "	.	...
		Henzada "	1	1
		Myaungmya "	..	..
	Tenasserim	Thaton "	...	...
		Toungoo "	1	1
		Moulmein Town	3	3
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	1	1
	Magwe	Magwe District	...	...
		Minbu "	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	3	3
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha Town	2	2
		Myitkyina "	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo "	...	...
		Sagaing "	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BURMA ..	Meiktila	Yamethin District	7	5
		Meiktila "		1
		TOTAL	49	52
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Chittagong	Noakhali District		.
		TOTAL	..	
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur District	1	1
		Wardha District	23	11
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	2	...
	Berar	Akola District	16	12
		Buldana "	62	35
		Amraoti "	23	14
		TOTAL	125	73
MYSORE STATE	..	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	11	10
		Bangalore City	7	6
		Bangalore District	21	9
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	6	5
		Hassan "	4	.
		Kadur "	3	2
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	.	..
		Tumkur District		...
		Shimoga "	...	..
		Chitaldroog "	14	13
		TOTAL	67	46
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	220(a) (b)	195(a) (b)
		Raichur District	51 (b)	38 (b)
		Aurangabad District		...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Gulbarga District		...
		TOTAL	271	233
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	.	...
		Indore State	...	..
		Indore Residency	..	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	..	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	45 (c)	28 (c)
		Piploda State	...	...
		Jaora State	...	...
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	...	...
		Malwa State	14 (c)	10 (c)
		Rewa State	...	...
		TOTAL	59	38

(a) Increase due to inclusion of figures for the period from 18th July 1910 not reported before.
(b) Figures for the period from the 1st to 7th August 1910. | (c) Figure for the week ending 6th August 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Mewar State	31 (a)	16 (a)
		Chitor (Udaipur) State		...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	16 (a)	15 (a)
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur "	...	...
		Partabgarh City	...	..
		Kishangarh State	...	
		Alwar City	...	...
		Alwar State	18 (a)	12 (a)
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli State	...	..
		Karauli City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	..
		Ajmer District	1 (b)	...
		Deoli	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	...	.
		Sirohi State		
		TOTAL	66	43
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	.	Peshawar Cantonment		.
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	..	..
KASHMIR		Mirpur District	...	..
		Kathua "	...	...
		TOTAL	.	..
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	..	...
		Hurok	...	...
		Sibi	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	..	...
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	...	...
		TOTAL	..	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,543	1,037

(a) Figure for the week ending 12th August 1910 | (b) Figure for the week ending 13th August 1910. Probably imported.

N B —The total of plague deaths for the whole of India for the week ending the 6th August 1910 was 710, and not 610 as printed in the statement for that week.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
	During 2nd-half of 1909.	During official year 1909-10.	Mean mileage worked. 1909.	Mean mileage worked. 1910.	Total earnings for week ending 6th August 1909.	Total earnings for week ending 6th August 1910.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1909.	Earnings per mile open for week. 1910.	Total earnings from 1st July to 6th August 1909.	Total earnings from 1st July to 6th August 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to 6th August 1909.	Total earnings from 1st April to 6th August 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. 2' 6" gauge lines)	207	243	2,350	2,354	3,93,7-8	3,54 000	168	150	20,48 533	25 96,000	5,47,467	..	1,00,13 464	1,06,39,000	6,25,536	...
Bezwada Extension	268	308	21	21	5 986	5,100	285	243	26 420	31,300	4,880	...	1,10,822	1,23,000	12,178	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3' 3⅜" gauge)	749	878	504	504	3,24 713	3 04 000	644	603	17 24 981	18,06 000	81,019		83 13 9 2	83,83,000	69 008	...
Nagda-Muttra	50	55	313	339	10,336	17,000	33	50	50 507	1 03,000	52,493		1,60,728	4,32,000	2,71,272	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	390	356	1,497	1,506	4,87 181	4,58,000	326	291	23,53,661	21 89 000	.	1,64,661	80 92,819	79,82,000	..	1,10,819
East Indian	646	681	2,337	2 337	12,60,319	14,44,000	535	618	72 84 879	79,41,000	6 56 121	...	2,80 69 789	3,00,05,000	19,35,211	...
Great Indian Peninsula	603	679	1,607	1,607	6,49,328	6,88 000	404	428	34 42,487	41,06,000	6,63,513	...	1 59 00 911	1,86,42 000	27,41,089	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	243	236	126	126	20,872	26,000	166	206	1,03,324	1 23 000	16,676	...	4,68,957	5 50,000	81,043	...
Baran-Kotah	32	31	40	40	1,323	2,600	33	65	6 366	9 400	3 034		18,724	35,600	16,876	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	213	229	916	916	1,27 355	1,37 000	139	150	7,28,090	7,55 000	26,910		34,18,961	38,15,000	3,96,039	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	211	226	2,578	2 578	5,24,436	5,23,000	203	203	28,75,533	29,53 000	77,467	...	1,07 67,481	1,18,97,000	11,29,519	...
North Western (incldg. 2' 6" gauge lines)	339	368	3,670	3,718	12,02,829	15,50,000	328	417	79,03 335	83,10,000	4,06,665	...	2,70,04,490	2,49 60,000	...	20,44,490
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	213	241	1,298	1,401	2,42,777	3,12 000	187	223	13,53,937	16 80 000	3,26,063	.	60,55,530	67,58,000	7,02,470	...
Hardwar-Dehra	209	228	32	32	6,587	7,000	206	219	31,277	39,000	7,723	.	1,34 059	1,51,000	16 941	...
Assam-Bengal	123	122	771	790	76,236	83,000	99	105	4,23,110	4,62,000	38,890	..	15,67,075	16,81,000	1,13,925	...
Burma	201	247	1,527	1,527	2,51,814	2,95,000	165	193	14,64,843	15,27,000	62,157		69,54,830	68,60,000	...	94,830
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	134	135	124	124	12,782	12,700	103	102	64,833	70,100	5,267	...	2,76,626	2,87,000	10,374	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	132	153	200	210	18,549	29,400	93	140	1,25,853	1,63,000	37,147	...	6,10,194	7,01,000	90,806	...
Mysore State (including Kolar Gold-Fields 5' 6")	126	134	411	411	52,990	49,600	129	121	2,73,919	2,80,000	6,081	...	9,96,343	11,34,000	1,37,657	...
Palanpur-Deesa	49	62	17	17	566	800	33	47	4,001	3,900	...	101	22,875	21,200	...	1,675
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, 5' 6" gauge)	234	259	1,914	1,914	3,43,694	4,20,000	180	219	20,54,892	24,91,000	4,36,108	...	89,45,497	96,71,000	7,25,503	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	294	299	1,396	1,396	3,84,553	3,97,000	275	284	21,85,072	21,38,000	...	47,072	78,76,093	79,43,000	66,907	...
Travancore Branch	121	115	108	108	13,146	13,000	122	120	71,204	69,400	...	1,804	2,30,174	2,42,000	11,826	...
Tirhoot State	158	191	775	775	90,775	1,09,000	117	141	5,94,323	6,58,000	63,677	...	29,06,488	32,12,000	3,05,512	...
Jorhat	59	61	30	30	1,949	2,000	65	67	9,087	10,100	1,013	...	34,286	34,300	14	...
TOTAL	313	341	24,562	24,781	65,04,874	72,19,200	265	291	3,72,07,467	4,05,14,200	33,06,733	...	14,89,51,208	15,61,59,100	72,07,892	...

Gauge	Railway																
	All other Railways.																
	Amritsar-Patti	160	152	28	56	4,595	12,000	164	214	29,589	54,000	24,411	..	88,651	1,34,000	45,349	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	120	139	114	114	9,194	10,000	88	[illegible]	46,018	53,300	7,282	...	3,09,903	2,95,000	...	14,903
	Bina-Goona-Baran	33	40	148	148	3,759	5,300	25	36	19,549	30,500	10,951	..	1,10,657	1,28,000	17,343	...
	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	278	279	162	162	37,079	42,200	229	260	1,86,920	2,21,000	34,080	.	7,55,493	8,56,000	1,00,507	...
	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	91	103	16	16	1,115	2,000	70	125	3,999	10,000	6,001	..	28,750	34,300	5,550	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	132	144	79	79	8,406	12,000	106	152	48,174	55,000	6,826		2,50,177	3,85,000	1,34,823	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	100	141	34	34	1,571	2,500	46	74	9,053	13,400	4,347	.	94,397	78,200	...	16,197
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	260	284	334	334	63,043	69,700	159	209	3,60,204	4,43,000	82,796		16,16,510	18,13,000	1,96,490	...
	Petlad-Cambay	113	136	34	34	3,914	2,700	115	79	18,032	16,000	.	2,032	90,331	97,800	7,469	..
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	224	237	107	106	18,975	20,000	177	189	1,03,584	1,12,000	8,416	...	5,01,863	4,28,000	.	73,863
	Southern Punjab	149	157	425	424	52,029	66,000	124	156	2,73,383	3,70,000	96,617		11,15,365	14,58,000	3,42,635	...
	— "Ludhiana" Extension	101	102	155	152	16,589	19,000	107	125	96,420	1,11,000	14,580		3,03,003	3,30,000	26,997	...
	Sutlej Valley (a)	...	...	...	209	...	16,000	..	77	...	68,000	68,000	..	..	68,000	68,000	...
	Tapti Valley	121	146	155	155	9,863	8,700	64	56	52,998	51,200	.	1,798	3,06,921	3,07,000	79	..
	Tarkessur	269	321	22	22	6,468	6,600	294	300	31,969	36,000	4,031	.	1,42,748	1,51,000	8,252	...
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	61	68	34	34	1,920	1,900	56	56	10,123	14,500	4,377		46,319	55,800	9,481	...
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	93	108	55	55	4,242	4,100	77	75	22,498	25,900	3,402		1,18,238	1,20,000	1,762	...
3' 3⅜" gauge	Bengal and North-Western	113	138	1,095	1,118	1,03,471	1,10,000	94	98	6,78,647	6,68,000	..	10,647	31,06,980	32,69,000	1,62,020	...
	Bengal-Dooars	153	137	153	153	20,944	15,600	137	102	1,00,673	86,800	...	19,873	3,09,524	3,08,000	...	1,524
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	112	121	52	52	5,426	5,400	104	104	33,245	31,400		1,845	1,18,477	1,20,000	1,523	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	101	123	459	459	38,412	37,300	84	81	1,89,067	2,45,000	55,933		10,37,471	11,52,000	1,14,529	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	291	278	78	78	20,891	20,100	268	258	1,11,533	1,08,000	.	3,533	3,70,341	4,02,000	31,659	...
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	63	78	178	179	8,382	9,600	50	54	58,594	67,000	8,406	.	2,82,796	2,94,000	11,204	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	141	171	392	392	35,357	42,300	90	108	1,92,773	2,80,000	87,227	.	10,41,678	13,34,000	2,92,322	...
	Jaipur	43	43	73	73	2,815	1,000	39	22	15,315	10,600	..	4,715	45,196	57,900	12,704	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	84	713	831	43,559	52,500	61	63	2,46,996	3,18,000	71,004	.	10,60,883	13,40,000	2,79,117	...
	Kolhapur	136	160	29	29	4,080	4,800	141	165	16,723	27,200	10,477		78,676	1,07,000	28,324	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	28	25	50	50	944	1,400	19	28	3,755	8,100	4,345	.	(b) 11,474	29,600	18,126	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge	91	101	93	93	8,474	7,400	91	80	42,430	45,100	2,670		1,84,145	2,14,000	29,855	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	137	130	54	55	5,817	4,600	108	84	27,227	21,800		5,427	1,02,076	91,800	..	10,276
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	107	122	214	214	21,073	25,400	98	119	1,24,681	1,48,000	23,319		5,40,511	5,76,000	35,489	..
	Sangli	127	151	5	5	505	700	101	140	2,535	4,100	1,565		14,522	16,600	2,078	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	141	158	65	65	9,198	9,000	142	138	49,236	45,600		636	1,98,526	2,05,000	6,474	...
	Tanjore District Board	122	130	103	103	11,670	12,600	113	122	69,665	61,000		8,665	2,57,085	2,55,000	.	2,085
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	60	68	67	67	3,426	3,100	51	46	18,334	22,100	3,766		85,214	85,300	86	..
2' 6" gauge	Barsi	177	179	78	78	15,091	6,300	193	81	75,479	97,600	22,121	..	2,41,407	2,51,000	9,593	...
	Cooch Behar	111	105	34	34	2,898	2,300	85	63	15,648	10,000		5,648	57,161	59,100	1,939	.
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	108	94	94	7,389	7,000	79	74	31,728	41,400	9,072		1,98,658	2,39,000	40,342	.
	Rajpipla	34	47	37	37	1,312	1,300	35	35	6,142	7,800	1,658	...	31,496	38,700	7,204	...
2' 0" gauge	Darjeeling-Himalayan	387	377	51	51	12,731	11,000	250	216	85,278	81,000	...	4,278	3,55,460	3,72,000	16,540	...
	TOTAL	126	142	6,069	6,414	6,27,747	6,92,000	103	107	35,14,217	41,23,400	6,09,183	...	1,56,09,083	1,75,56,100	19,47,017	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	302	30,631	31,225	71,32,621	79,11,200	233	253	4,07,21,684	4,46,37,600	39,15,916	...	16,45,60,291	17,37,15,200	91,54,909	..

(a) Opened from 6th July 1910.

(b) From 2nd May 1903.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Captain, R.E.*,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Establishments.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1910.

No. 1077.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the appointments of Secretariat Superintendents in the Home Department to be gazetted appointments, with effect from the 1st December 1909, and the following officers are accordingly granted the status of gazetted officers, with effect from the said date.

Superintendents, First grade.

Mr. S. K. Murphy,

Rai Charu Chandra Sarkar Bahadur.

Superintendents, Second grade.

Mr. G. F. Winn,

Mr. R. H. Blaker.

Superintendents, Third grade.

Mr. L. J. D'Santos,

Mr. J. H. Frost,

Mr. A. Lawrence.

This cancels the Home Department notification no. 691, dated the 23rd June 1910.

No. 1085.—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. S. K. Murphy to be sub. *pro tem.* Registrar of the Home Department, with effect from the 3rd December 1909, the following promotions with effect from the same date are notified:—

Mr. G. F. Winn to be sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. L. J. D'Santos to be sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Rai Sahib Abinas Chandra Koar to be sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent, 3rd grade.

This cancels the Home Department notification no. 698, dated the 23rd June 1910.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th August, 1910.

No. 1188.—The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. R. L. Ross I.C.S., to be Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 14th April 1910, *vice* Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., who has been appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

No. 1190.—The following rule, which has been made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under section 112 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), in supersession of rule 178 of the rules published in the Home Department notification no. 44, dated the 13th January 1910, has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council under section 113 of the said Act, and is hereby published in pursuance of section 114 thereof:

Remuneration of Official Assignee

178. The Official Assignee shall be entitled to retain as remuneration for the duties to be performed by him—

(*a*) such fees and percentages as may be chargeable by him under the Act and these rules;

(*b*) a commission of 5 per cent on the principal amount or value of the assets collected by him on each estate, and a commission of 1 per cent on the value of assets taken charge of or collected by him as *interim* receiver.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the amount to be paid in pursuance of a composition or scheme of arrangement, and also any amount realised under the second schedule to the Act, shall be deemed to be assets collected by the Official Assignee.

A. EARLE,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 26th August 1910.

No. 1847—37-10.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Maxwell, F.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Civil Veterinary Department of the Presidency with effect from the afternoon of the 25th June 1910.

FORESTS.

The 26th August, 1910.

No. 1016-*F*.—133-6.—Substitute the following for the Notification of this Department No. 982-F.—245-6, dated 8th September 1909:

The services of Mr. S. A. Wood, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Burma, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Sudan Government, with effect from the 14th September 1904.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th August, 1910.

No. 1696-*I.B.*—*Erratum.* To the list of names published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1232-I.B., dated the 24th June 1910, add the name of Dhunjishaw Cooverji Pestonji of the Mhow Cantonment in Central India, and omit the same name in the notification No. 1237-I.B, of the same date.

The 26th August, 1910.

No. 1711-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, as follows:—

To section 137, sub-section (i) of the said Law, the following shall be added as clause (*l*), namely:—

"(*l*) prescribe the standard weights and measures to be used within the Municipality and make the use of such standards compulsory; and frame rules to prevent and detect the use of false or defective instruments for weighing, weights and measures in any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of any goods, drink or drug."

The existing clause (*l*) shall be renumbered as clause (*m*).

No. 1850-*G.*—The following notification, which was published at page 5545 of the "*London Gazette*" of the 11th August 1905, is republished for general information:—

AT the Court of *Saint James*, the 7th day of August 1905.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the Ottoman Porte;

And whereas it is expedient to amend "The Ottoman Order in Council, 1899" (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Order"):

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 49 of the Principal Order is hereby repealed, and the following provisions are substituted in lieu thereof, that is to say:

"Subject to Rules of Court made under this Order, the Court may, out of any moneys in its hands arising from fees of Court or other fees, or moneys received under the Principal Order, or this Order, order payment of allowances in respect of their reasonable expenses to any complainant or witnesses attending before the Court, on the trial of any criminal case with a jury or assessors (including the preliminary examination of the accused antecedent thereto), and also fees and costs to legal practitioners and allowances

to jurors, assessors, interpreters, medical practitioners, and other persons in respect of services rendered in criminal cases.

"Subject as aforesaid, where on the conclusion of a preliminary examination the accused is discharged, the Court may, for special reasons to be recorded in the Minutes, order payment of the like allowances as are above mentioned to any complainant or witnesses attending before the Court at the preliminary examination."

2. Article 136 of the Principal Order shall extend to authorize the Supreme Court by Rules of Court to prescribe a scale of allowances for the purposes of Article 1 of this Order.

3. Article 136 of the Principal Order shall further extend to authorize the Supreme Court by Rules of Court to prescribe the fees to be taken in respect of proceedings in or by any Consular Court in relation to cases in Ottoman Tribunals to which any British subject may be a party.

4. The powers of the Ambassador under Article 163 of the Principal Order shall with respect to King's Regulations, in so far as they extend to Egypt, be exercised by the Agent for Egypt.

5. The Secretary of State may from time to time appoint a competent person to act as Crown Prosecutor in Egypt, on such terms of remuneration as may be approved by the Treasury.

6.—(i) The Crown Prosecutor shall have such powers and shall perform such duties with respect to the commencement and prosecution of criminal proceedings, including preliminary examinations and trials, and also the framing and alteration (before trial) of charges, as may be prescribed by Rules of Court.

(ii.) Except so far as the Crown Prosecutor, under Rules of Court, may be required to intervene, or may exercise any discretionary power of intervention, in any criminal proceedings this Article shall not affect the duties or powers of a private prosecutor

(iii.) Subject to Rules of Court, the Crown Prosecutor shall act in accordance with any instructions of the Secretary of State.

7. Article 115 of the Principal Order is hereby repealed, and the following provisions are substituted in lieu thereof, that is to say :—

"If any person named executor in a will takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceedings respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of any fees chargeable on obtaining probate, and he shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding £100."

8. This Order may be cited as "The Ottoman Order in Council, 1905."

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary instructions herein.

A. W. Fitz Roy.

J. B. WOOD,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial.

Exemptions, etc.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1910.

No. 4415-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "except in the District of Satara where the said fees shall be reduced to one-half" shall be omitted from articles 28 and 29 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 4650, dated the 10th September 1889, as amended by Notification, No. 2844-S.R., dated the 23rd May 1902.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 23rd August, 1910.

No. 4437-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

July 1910. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	July.		To end of July.		Whole Year.	
	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1909-1910.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,78	1,78	9,79	10,01	33,40	33,80
Opium	72	47	3,83	1,97	6,98	8,30
Salt	30	30	1,59	1,63	5,09	4,94
Stamps	70	63	2,46	2,43	7,12	6,63
Excise	87	83	3,14	3,17	10,24	9,79
Provincial Rates	4	3	33	29	81	82
Customs	92	56	3,16	2,21	9,06	7,45
Assessed Taxes	19	21	58	60	2,76	2,16
Forest	20	17	52	51	2,05	2,37
Registration	7	7	26	27	68	65
Tributes from Native States	3	3	16	17	89	88
Other Civil Revenue	33	33	1,20	1,17	4,61	4,12
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	6,15	5,41	27,34	24,40	83,79	81,91
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−74	−80	−1,79	−1,75	−4,49	−4,59
Opium	−15	−8	−1,37	−1,10	−1,34	−1,66
Famine Relief	...	−2	...	−8	−75	−10
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,99	−2,95	−11,98	−12,02	−38,95	−36,58
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	−3,88	−3,85	−15,13	−14,95	−45,83	−42,93
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less than issues)	+3	+16	+28	+62	+1,84	+1,34
Marine	−6	−3	−12	−13	−40	−37
Military Receipts	+4	+8	+10	+22	+1,00	+88
Military Issues	−1,64	−1,71	−6,64	−6,77	−21,35	−20,79
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+1,12	+1,03	+2,09	+2,17	+51,70	+50,81
State Railways	+3,13	+3,07	+13,57	+14,71		
East Indian Railway	+56	+55	+2,62	+2,41		
Telegraph	+1	+2	+6	+6	+2	+24
TOTAL ...	+4,52	+4,67	+18,31	+17,35	+51,92	+51,05
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−1,01	−1,04	−1,50	−1,14	−48,35	−43,32
State Railways	−2,25	−2,42	−8,68	−9,38		
East Indian Railway	−13	−36	−1,77	−1,29		
Telegraph	−9	−10	−37	−12	−1,40	−1,32
TOTAL ...	−3,68	−1,92	−14,31	−15,23	−49,75	−44,64
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	−49	−75	−2,56	−3,94	−16,83	−12,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less than payments) ..	+1,48	+1,21	+1,98	+1,14	+1,31	+2,28
Mint Certificates and bullion Advances (Net as above)	+3	...	+9	−4	...	−15
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	...	...	+2,62	...	...	+1,50
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	...	...	...	..	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	−1		−4	...	+10
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	−1,74	−2,75	−11,00	−9,76	−23,25	−29,70
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	−27	−22	+87	+69	+1,66	+2,61
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	−50	−1,27	−6,94	−7,31	−20,28	−23,36
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	+1,28	−46	+2,90	−1,74	+85	+3,09
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	20,15	14,07	18,44	15,15	17,85	15,35
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	21,43	13,61	21,43	13,61	18,70	18,44

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 25th August 1910.

No. 4473-*A*.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 12 of the said Act Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1880 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
014179 3 % 1896-97	500	Ajab Coomary Dasi .	Dec 31, 1897	Kanai Lal Haldar, Administrator, estate Ajab Coomary Dasi.	070/D, dated 22-2-10	
034618 3½% 1842-43	500	Shib Chandra Chowdry .	Feb. 1, 1902	Hemangini Dassy .	090/D, dated 28-2-10.	
029711 3 % 1896-97	1,000	Nahar Singh . . .	Dec 31, 1897	Mohindar Singh Certificate-holder estate Nahar Singh.	1010/D, dated 4-3-10.	
097408 3½% 1865	1,000	Ram Dai Administratrix of Rambha a minor empowered under Act VII of 1889 to draw interest only.	Nov 1, 1902	Ram Bharose .	1017/D, dated 4-3-10.	
097409 " "	500					
097410 " "	100					
097411 " "	1,000					
097412 " "	2,000					
097413 " "	2,000					
009553 " 1879	1,000		Jan. 16 1903			
009554 " "	1,000					
009555 " "	1,000					
009556 " "	1,000					
009557 " "	1,000					
009558 " "	2,000					
009559 " "	3,000					
009560 " "	4,000					
009561 " "	4,000					
000151 5 % 1872 Non transferable Treasury Note	500	Vinaik Jogeshwar Ghosh Manager with Rukhmani Mandir of Nagpur.	July 16, 1900	Virayak Jogeshwar Ghui.	1080/D, dated 31-3-10.	
023780 3½% 1854-55	1,000	Bipin Kristo Roy .	June 30, 1904	Hari Lal Sanyal .	54/D, dated 19-4-10.	
035365 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemani .	June 30, 1903			
035364 " "	100					
031080 3 % 1896 97	100	Prosad Das Boral and Brothers.	June 30, 1904			
044202 " "	100	Hari Lal Sanyal .				
048611 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Dec. 31, 1904			
027018 3½% 1900-01	1,000	P. G. and W. [illegible] .	June 30, 1905	Nritya Lal Basak .	64/D, dated 21-4-10.	
027954 " "	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Brothers				
027955 " "	1,000					
012817 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazarah .		Poorn Soondari Dasi		
170768 " 1865	100	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1905 .	Bigala Sundari Dassy.	262/D, dated 28 6-10.	
014666 " 1900-01	500	Abinash Chandra Ghosh	June 30, 1903	Surendra Nath Roy Administrator, estate Abinash Chandra Ghosh.	264/D, dated 28-6-10.	
135625 " 1865	500		May 1, 1903			
135626 " "	1,000					
021832 " 1893-94 Non-transferable Treasury Note. *	1,000	Madhorao, Manager for the temple Lukmee Narain Swamy at Titooraghat in District of Raipur.	Sept. 1, 1896 .	Madho Rao, Manager of the temple Luchmee Narain Swamy at Titurghat, Raipur District.	274/D, dated 30-6-10.	
51 3 % 1896-97	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1900	Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu.	276/D, dated 30-6-10.	

B

000710 4% 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
025521 " "	2,000	Ram Zani Begum . .	April 1, 1890	Shaik Tufil Ahmed and Bismilla Begum, certificate-holders to the estate of Ram Zani Begum.	449/D, dated 21-7-03 . .	Feb. 12, 1904.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
051414 4% 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose	13, dated 19 3 87 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
163788 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul . .	986/D, dated 16-11-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482/D, dated 10-8-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
156814 " "	100	Raj Kristo Addy . .	Feb. 1, 1890	Butta Kristo Addy and Bolye Chand Addy Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy	342/D, dated 22-7-07 . .	Feb. 22, 1908.
156815 " "	100					
156816 " "	100					
156214 " "	100					
163626 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal .				
053524 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1879	Yeshwant Moraba Waradkar.	910/D, dated 11-2-08 . .	Aug. 15, 1908.
B002927 3½% "	500	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher	Feb. 1, 1897	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher	1170/D, dated 14-1-04 . .	Aug. 20, 1904.
B002928 " "	500					
B002929 " "	500					
B002930 " "	500					
B002031 " "	1,000					
B4601 " "	500	C. P. D'Cunha, B. X. Furtado and J. X. Fernandes	Aug. 1, 1895	L. M. Furtado, Bombay	126/D, dated 4-5-04 . .	Ditto.
B4602 " "	100					
B4603 " "	100					
B4605 " "	200	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.				
B4606 " "	500					
B4607 " "	500					
B260 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Aug. 1, 1891			
B261 " "	100		Aug. 1, 1895			
031678 " "	1,000	Govindrao N. Kelkar .	Feb. 1, 1901	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	321/D, dated 9-6-04 . .	Ditto.
041306 " "	100					
041307 " "	100					
041308 " "	100	Gov'nd Narayan Kelkar				
041309 " "	100					
041310 " "	100					
041311 " "	100					
041312 " "	500	Govindrao N. Kelkar .				
041314 " "	500	Govind Narayan Kelkar				
041[illegible] " "	500					
041[illegible] " "	500					
041[illegible]7 " "	500					
041818 " "	500					
045037 " " Non-transferable Try. Note.	500	Faiz Mahomed Shah Trustee for the Dargah Sylimshah.	Feb. 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate-holder, estate Faiz Mahomed Shah	264/D, dated 31-5-04 . .	Ditto.
041305 " "	1,000	Rukhmabai Kelkar .	Feb. 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar .	321/D, dated 9-6-04 . .	Ditto.
041320 " "	1,000					
041322 " "	1,000	Rukhmabai . .				
041313 " "	500					
041319 " "	500					
041287 " "	500					
041321 " "	1,000	Lakhmibai . . .				
015359 " "	600	Kamal Kamini Dasi certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 31, 1899 .	Kamal Kamini Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	1007/D, dated 6-12-04 . .	Feb. 18, 1905.
015360 " "	600					
015361 " "	600					
015362 " "	500					
015363 " "	500					
015364 " "	500					
015365 " "	500					
015366 " "	500					
015367 " "	500					
015368 " "	500					
015369 " "	500					
015370 " "	500					
015371 " "	500					
015372 " "	500					
015373 " "	500					
003796 " "	500					
031438 " "	500					
017645 " "	2,500	Nibaran Chunder Ghose .	Aug. 1, 1809	Nibaran Chunder Ghose.	756/D, dated 15-9-04 . .	Ditto.
066127 " "	500	M. Robinson . . .	Feb. 1, 1902	M. Robinson . .	1140/D, dated 20-1-05 . .	Aug. 26, 1905.
057854 " "	5,000	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	Aug. 1, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai.	756/D, dated 8-11-05 . .	Feb. 24, 1906.
057855 " "	25,000					
080638 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Ditto .	Kumar Banwari Mukunda Deb.	704/D, dated 16-11-05 . .	Ditto.
B011399 " "	500	Bank of Bombay . .	Feb. 1, 1902	G. M. D'Sylva .	924/D, dated 2-12-05 . .	Ditto.
062419 " "	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.	Aug. 1, 1902	Jhoomack Lal . .	164/D, dated 5-5-05 . .	Aug. 11, 1906.
B017192 " "	100	P. Merwanjee . .	Feb. 1, 1903	P. M. Dastoor . .	232/D, dated 21-5-06 . .	Ditto.
B009020 " "	100	Hurmusjee Rustomjee Kanga.	Aug. 1, 1902	Dorabjee Edaljee Antia.	726/D, dated 13-9-06 . .	Feb. 16, 1907.
003798 " "	500	Jadu Pati Banerjee . .	Feb. 1, 1904	Jadu Pati Banerjee .	804/D, dated 11-10-06 . .	Ditto.
B001993 " "	1,000	The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Ld.	Feb. 1, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchad .	841/D, dated 23-10-06 . .	Ditto.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
085194 3½% 184[illegible]-43	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug 1, 1902	Officer Commanding Divisional Supply III Lahore Division on behalf of Hafiz Abdul Karim.	927/D, dated 17-11-06.	Feb. 16, 1907.
085195 " "	100					
085196 " "	100					
085197 " "	100					
085198 " "	100					
085199 " "	100					
085200 " "	100					
085201 " "	100					
085202 " "	100					
040106 " "	1,000	Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmud Ali (minor)	Aug. 1, 1902	Shaik Kasim Ali, Administrator of Mahmud Ali and Omaid Ali (minors)	1275/D, dated 21-2-07.	Aug. 17, 1907.
040109 " "	1,000					
040107 " "	1,000	Kasim Ali Administrator of Omaid Ali (minor)				
040108 " "	1,000					
026553 " "	1,000	Woopendra Nath Mook-erjee.	Aug. 1, 1894	Nolin Kumari Debi	-243/D, dated 15-6-07.	Ditto.
054385 " "	500	Hari Das Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Nakham Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy minors	-539/D, dated 26-9-07.	Feb. 22, 1908.
B016493 " "	100	Sapoorjee Sorabjee	Feb. 1, 1902	Ranchhoddas Jiwan-ji	-747/D, dated 14-12-07.	Ditto.
078147 " "	500	Bromhomoyee Dasi	Feb. 1, 1905	Brumhomoyee Dasi	975/D, dated 22-1-09.	Aug. 14, 1909.
077732 " "	2,000	Denomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1906	Denomoyee Dabee	-23/D, dated 6-4-09.	Ditto.
012450 " "	500	Bhuban Mohini Dasi Administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose.	Aug. 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose, Administrator of the estate of Romesh Chander Ghose	-1‹6/D, dated 2-6-09.	Ditto.
B007336 " "	100	Bhauji Raghunathji Inlokekar.	Feb. 1, 1906	J. F. Fonseca.	-685/D, dated 18-11-09.	Feb. 5, 1910.
B007337 " "	100					
B007338 " "	100					
039035 4% 1854-55	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Pan'o padhya and Shama Pado Bando-padhya	-105/D, dated 24-9-92.	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 " "	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S Appu Row.	1169/D, dated 13-3-94.	Ditto.
055896 " "	1,100					
051998 " "	500					
033952 " "	500	Kedar Nath	June 30, 1876	Ram Dulary Bibi	570/D, dated 22-7-04.	Feb. 18, 1905.
033953 " "	500					
0332[illegible] " "	500					
041806 " "	500	Kaikhosro K. Punthakey	Dec. 31, 1858	Fr mjee us erwanje Pothuwa	552/D, dated 30-7-06	Feb 16, 1907.
032913 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1883	Nana Hiwaji Administrator of Shiwpi N 100	-211/D, dated 3-6-07.	Aug. 17, 1907.
028261 3½% "	1,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1893	Kissen Doyal Dutt	185/D, dated 20-5-03.	Aug. 15, 1903.
028262 " "	1,000					
002171 " "	1,000	Brija	Dec 31, 1898	Binode Behary Shome administrator estate Brija Behary Shome	1141/D, dated 26-2-04.	Aug. 20, 1904.
049140 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Pari Mohan Bhatta-charjee.	1100/D, dated 10-3-04.	Ditto.
040755 " "	5,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ld	June 30 1900	Nawab Takaiya Begum	1471/D, dated 30-3-04.	Ditto.
B2637 " "	100	B X Furtado, C. P D Cunha and J X Fernandes	June 30, 1895	L M Furtado Bombay.	-16/D, dated 4-5-04.	Ditto.
B000645 " "	500	J L Menzes.	June 30, 1896	Romnal odo Rozario Pereira.	217/D, dated 21-5-04.	Ditto.
005683 " "	2,000	Dhonemoney Dabi Administratrix of Shama Churn Bhatta-charjee.	June 30, 1901.	Dhonemoney Dabi Administratrix of Shama Churn Bhattacharjee.	-219/D, dated 11-6-04.	Ditto.
005884 " "	1,000					
045082 " "	1,000	Shamapado Sreemany.	Dec. 31, 1900	Nitto Money Dassi.	406/D, dated 29-6-04.	Ditto.
025033 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Surgeon Lieut Col D. N. Parakh Administrator to the Estate of J D Parakh	-[illegible]/D, dated 31-8-04.	Feb. 13, 190
B0038‹7 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay				
B012018 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec 31, 1900	Jeevanjee Merwanjee Cooper	1387/D, dated 25-3-05.	Aug. 26, 190
048741 " " Non-transferable Try. Note.	500	Shamapado Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1898	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	-324/D, dated 13-7-05.	Feb. 24, 190
017225 " "	900	Krishnabai, Manager for the temple of Sree Datta-traya at Chanda.	June 30, 1896	Yadeo Sambsheo Guru Pujari of the Temple of Dattatraya, Chanda, C P.	-553/D, dated 4-9-05.	Ditto.
032169 " "	500	Bank of Bombay.	June 30, 1901	Dr. Nagindass Tranji vandass Mehta.	-7[illegible]8/D, dated 8-11-05.	Ditto.
047417 " "	500	Shama Pada Sreemany	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall.	164/D, dated 5-5-06.	Aug. 28, 19
047418 " "	500					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
054952 3½% 1854-55	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Bagola Sundari Debi	230/D, dated 21-5-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
054953 " "	1,000					
054954 " "	1,000					
054955 " "	1,000					
054956 " "	1,000					
054957 " "	1,000					
B006153 " "	1,000	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1902	Bank of Bombay, Bombay.	389/D, dated 27-6-06	Ditto.
B002198 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1899	Meherjee Dhunjeebhoy Kharas.	901/D, dated 12-11-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
B007173 " "	1,000					
B007392 " "	1,000					
B007462 " "	500					
053560 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1899	Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Jamsetjee's sons.	927/D, dated 17-11-06	Ditto.
037622 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1902	The Hony. Secy. Gujrat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.	930/D, dated 17-11-06	Ditto.
037623 " "	1,000					
061703 " "	500	Sarat Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1903	Moty Lall Mitter	93/D, dated 1-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
041366 " "	100	Benoy Krista Hazra				
038092 " "	1,000	Ellisetti Seshiah Setty	June 30, 1903	D. Guru Bheema Row.	598/D, dated 28-10-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
B002837 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1896	Alibai Emchshah Karanjavala.	717/D, dated 4-12-07	Ditto.
B009751 " "	500					
033347 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1904	Soorojini Dasi, Administratrix to the estate of Doorga Churun Kassoby.	1051/D, dated 21-3-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
033348 " "	500					
070005 " "	500	Hari Dass Sreemany				
054706 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Sham Lal Sen, Guardian of Kumodini Dasi (minor).	190/D, dated 21-5-08	Ditto.
053385 " "	2,000	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1903	Kamini Kumar Das.	192/D, dated 21-5-08	Ditto.
04388[illegible] " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1902	Aukhoy Kumar Das	353/D, dated 4-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
020[illegible] " "	1,000		June 30, 1903			
079[illegible] " "	1,000					
054708 " "	1,000	Akhoy Kumar Das				
040691 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
080181 " "	5,000					
096995 " "	500	Tabitha Forrester	June 30, 1895	Tabitha Forrester	367/D, dated 13-7-08	Ditto.
B021751 " "	500	Jehangir Muncherji Patell	June 30, 1904	Shavakshaw Pestonji Acharwala.	447/D, dated 30-7-08	Ditto.
B027392 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai	1121/D, dated 11-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
B027399 " "	1,000					
B027400 " "	1,000					
B027401 " "	1,000					
B027402 " "	1,000					
036840 " "	500	Shama Pado Sreemany	June 30, 1903	Kadumbini Ganguli	138/D, dated 12-5-09	Ditto.
015455 " "	1,000	Bhagwan Dass	Dec. 31, 1901	Bhagwan Das	551/D, dated 18-9-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
B001189 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1905	Khando Yeshavant Dole.	644/D, dated 8-11-09	Ditto.
085804 " "	10,000	Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., and Revd. J. B. M. de. Souza, survivors of M. A. Fonseca.	Dec. 31, 1905	J. I. Fonseca	685/D, dated 18-11-09	Ditto.
B023234 " "	1,000	Theodore Dalhoff	June 30, 1905			
103146 4% 1865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886			
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673/D, dated 7-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
234661 " "	1,000	Bama Sundari Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422/D, dated 27-7-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579/D, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
336070 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993/D, dated 29-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
311060 " "	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1199/D, dated 30-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.

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	R					
035763 4% 1865	500	G. H. Blaquire, Exr. of S. Blaquire	May 1, 1893	Braja Bala Dabi *alias* Brojo Kumari Dabi, certificate-holder in the estate of Srinath Mukerjee.	376/D, dated 6-7-03 . .	Feb. 13, 1904.
037855 " "	500	Doyal Chunder Sabooyee				
245921 " "	500	Bank of Bombay . .	Nov. 1, 1893	Ramchandra Balwant Ambedkar, certificate-holder to the estate of Balwant Abaji Ambedkar.	631/D, dated 24-8-03 . .	Ditto.
060874 " "	500	Moltan Chand . .	Nov. 1, 1876	Ramdullary Bibi .	520/D, dated 22-7-04 . .	Feb. 18, 1905.
060875 " "	500					
156422 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1882	Ghanashyam Nilkanth Nadkarni.	793/D, dated 10-10-06 . .	Feb. 16, 1907.
187065 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1884	Russick Lal Mullick	224/D, dated 5-2-07 . .	Aug. 17, 1907.
234054 " "	100	Bhicajee Nowrosji . Pallonjee Dadabhoy . Eduljee Kanga . .	Nov. 1, 1892	Sowchand Premjee and Nemchand Vasso, Survivors of Labhjee Chaturbhoj, Liladhar Devchand, Premjee Soonderjee and Maneckchand Devchand by their constituted attorney Nanalal Parvuram.	1297/D, dated 4-3-07 . .	Ditto.
B001159 " "	100					
B001161 " "	100					
B001162 " "	100					
B001163 " "	100					
114607 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1884	Nana Shiwaji, Administrator of Shiwapa Nursoo.	214/D, dated 3-6-07 . .	Ditto.
114608 " "	500					
153624 " "	500	Grace Thompson, Executrix of Fredrick Thompson.				
208728 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose .	Nov. 1, 1889	Butta Kristo Addy and Balye Chand Addy, Administrators to the estate of Raj Kristo Addy.	342/D, dated 22-7-07 . .	Feb. 22, 1908.
318745 " "	2,000	Bhagirathibai Bhosekar .	Nov. 1, 1891	Govind Anant Bhosekar certificate-holder estate Bhagirathibai	607/D, dated 30-10-07 . .	Ditto.
212466 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General .	Nov 1, 1889	Syed Ali Zamin .	817/D, dated 27-11-08 . .	Feb 13, 1909.
338987 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1, 1893	Chutkojee . .	1155/D, dated 18-3-09 . .	Aug. 14, 1909.
338988 " "	500					
B008539 " "	500					
B008545 " "	500					
B008546 " "	500					
024223 3½% "	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee .	Nov 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	68/D, dated 26-4-00 . .	Aug 11, 1900.
100424 " "	1,000	Shama Pada Sreemany .	May 1, 1899	Kissen Doyal Dutt .	185/D, dated 20-5-03 . .	Aug. 15, 1903.
100425 " "	1,000					
100426 " "	1,000					
100427 " "	1,000					
025784 " "	1,000	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.				
025786 " "	1,000					
025700 " "	1,000					
069306 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazra				
006575 " "	500					
102014 " "	500	Kissen Doyal Dutt .				
023467 " "	500					
021317 " "	500	Coonaparazu Seshadri Row.	May 1, 1900	C. Seshadri Row .	1322/D, dated 19-3-03 .	Ditto.
Bom. 5603 " "	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher	May 1, 1897	Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher	1170/D, dated 14-1-04 . .	Aug. 20, 1904.
" 5604 " "	500					
" 5605 " "	500					
B005497 " "	1,000					
B005504 " "	1,000					
B005505 " "	1,000					
Bom. 5399 " "	1,000	Ditto . .	May 1, 1896			
" 3103 " "	1,000	J. E. Dawer . . .	May, 1, 1897			
" 3108 " "	1,000					
B004926 " "	1,000	Devkaran Nanjee . .				
102607 " "	5,000	The Allahabad Bank, Ld.	May 1, 1900	Nawab Takaiya Begum.	1471/D, dated 30-3-04 . .	Ditto.
120515 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Ditto .			
120788 " "	1,000					Ditto.
063723 " "	500	Ganoda Dabi . . .	May 1, 1895	Ganoda Dabi . .	84/D, dated 26-4-04 . .	
B928 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1, 1895	L. M. Furtado, Bombay.	186/D, dated 4-5-04 . .	Ditto.
B929 " "	500					
B930 " "	500					
B9783 " "	500	B. X. Furtado, C. P. D'Cunha and J. X. Fernandes.				
B9784 " "	100					Ditto.
067413 " "	1,000	Soudamini Chowdhurani .	May 1, 1897	Saudamini Chaudhurani.	258/D, dated 30-5-04 . .	

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	R					
057863 3½% 1865	100	Rukhmabai Kelkar	May 1, 1901	Rukhmabai Kelkar	$\frac{321}{D}$, dated 9-6-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
057864 „ „	100					
057865 „ „	100					
057866 „ „	100					
057867 „ „	100					
057868 „ „	100					
057869 „ „	100					
057870 „ „	100					
057871 „ „	100					
057872 „ „	100					
057874 „ „	1,000					
057875 „ „	1,000					
057676 „ „	1,000					
057677 „ „	1,000					
057873 „ „	500					
125663 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1900	Alice Duhan	$\frac{991}{D}$, dated 1-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
049951 „ „	500	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chandra Chatterjee.	Nov. 1, 1899	Raj Lakshmi Debi, Executrix of Ishan Chunder Chatterjee	$\frac{740}{D}$, dated 13-9-04	Ditto.
049931 „ „	1,000					
080329 „ „	500	Benoy Kristo Hazra	May 1, 1899	Lucky Moni Dassi	$\frac{833}{D}$, dated 7-10-04	Ditto.
079908 „ „	100	Shama Pado Sreemany				
109232 „ „	1,000	Annapoornabai Wakenkar	Nov. 1, 1899	Annapoornabai Wakenkar.	$\frac{1064}{D}$, dated 21-12-04	Ditto.
109233 „ „	1,000					
097090 „ „	200	M. Robinson	May 1, 1902	M. Robinson	$\frac{1149}{D}$, dated 20-1-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
113507 „ „	300					
045008 „ „	7,500	Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani.	May 1, 1894	Surendra Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Administrator, estate, Kailaseswari Debi Chowdhurani.	$\frac{1345}{D}$, dated 13-3-05	Ditto.
100334 „ „	1,000	Shamapada Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1897	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Kar.	$\frac{324}{D}$, dated 13-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
094839 „ „	500		May 1, 1897			
025259 „ „	500	Mahendra Nath Sreemany.	May 1, 1896	Kedar Nath Ghosh	$\frac{340}{D}$, dated 15-7-05	Ditto.
068053 „ „	1,000	Sashadhar Mukerjee				
073122 „ „	500	Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1900	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow, on behalf of Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram	$\frac{358}{D}$, dated 22-7-05	Ditto.
095240 „ „	500	Sarjoo Pershad and Dhani Ram.				
080[illegible] „ „	500	Hurry Singh				
055[illegible] „ „	500	Annapurna Dassee and Gosto Lall Sen.	Nov. 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sain, Administrator, estate Gosto Lal Sen.	$\frac{582}{D}$, dated 12-9-05	Ditto.
B001454 „ „	100	Deepchund Nalchund	Nov. 1, 1895	Rastomjee Shapurji Bhownagary.	$\frac{1109}{D}$, dated 22-2-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
146457 „ „	500	Bepin Behary Mookerjee	Nov. 1, 1902	Bepin Behary Mookerjee.	$\frac{87}{D}$, dated 23-4-06	Ditto.
143032 „ „	500	Jadu Pati Banerjee	May 1, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	$\frac{804}{D}$, dated 11-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
043735 „ „	500					
043430 „ „	500					
000797 „ „	500					
119107 „ „	500					
070311 „ „	1,000	V. Venkatroya	May 1, 1903	Pragji Kapoorchand.	$\frac{841}{D}$, dated 23-10-06	Ditto.
M006344 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
096820 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901	Rajobala Debi, certificate-holder in the estate of Surendra Nath Ganguli	$\frac{1029}{D}$, dated 7-12-06	Ditto.
096821 „ „	500					
096817 „ „	500					
096531 „ „	100					
043982 „ „	500	Ram Kristo Mookerjee	May 1, 1903	Moty Lal Mitter	$\frac{93}{D}$, dated 1-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
002603 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Nolin Kumari Debi	$\frac{243}{D}$, dated 15-6-07	Ditto.
002608 „ „	500					
047659 „ „	500	Sir S. Ramasamy Moodelier, C.I.E.	May 1, 1901	B. Muneswamy Pillay	$\frac{270}{D}$, dated 29-6-07	Ditto.
077742 „ „	500	Troylucko Nath Roy	Nov. 1, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makham Lal Roy and Nanilal Roy, minors.	$\frac{538}{D}$, dated 26-9-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
130584 „ „	1,000	Nistarini Debi	May 1, 1903	Nistarini Debi	$\frac{604}{D}$, dated 29-10-07	Ditto.
B011613 „ „	100	Sorabjee Framjee	May 1, 1902	Ranchhoddas Jiwandas.	$\frac{747}{D}$, dated 14-12-07	Ditto.
B024210 „ „	100	Hargovandas Poonumchand.				
031352 „ „	5,000	Tincurry Devi	May 1, 1896	Poorna Chunder Ganguli, Administrator to the estate of Tincurry Devi.	$\frac{890}{D}$, dated 4-2-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
031059 „ „	1,000					
116021 „ „	100	Janhoba Monee Dassi	Nov. 1, 1902	Soudamini Dassi, certificate-holder, estate Janboba Moni Dassee.	$\frac{5}{D}$, dated 1-4-08	Ditto.
116022 „ „	100					
116025 „ „	100					
B,025956 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1900	Mancherjee Meherwanji Mulla Firoze, Executor of Meherwanji Shapoorji Mulla Firoze.	$\frac{341}{D}$, dated 3-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
B,025958 „ „	1,000					

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	R					
092132 3½% 1865 092133 " " 098695 " "	1,000 1,000 500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov 1, 1903	Akhoy Kumar Das	$\frac{353}{D}$, dated 4-7-08	Feb 13, 1909.
167810 " " 167811 " "	500 500	Thomas Richard Lardner	Nov 1, 1904	Thomas Richard Lardner.	$\frac{468}{D}$, dated 5-8-08	Ditto.
B041365 " "	1,000	Chugondas and Co	May 1, 1905	Currimbhoy Jeevajee	$\frac{692}{D}$, dated 16-10-08	Ditto.
056600 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1900	Rabi Sahai	$\frac{712}{D}$, dated 22-10-08	Ditto
Bom 11527 " "	500	Bai Ruttonbai J Chenai	Nov. 1, 1902	Ruttonbai Jehangirji Chinoy	$\frac{955}{D}$, dated 16-1-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
045822 " " 046150 " " 045753 " " 045755 " " 045758 " "	8,500 8,500 5,000 1,400 2,000	The Receiver, High Court Bengal.	May 1, 1904	Lal Behary Dutt	$\frac{135}{D}$, dated 12-5-09	Ditto.
142527 " "	500	[illegible]nanendra Nath Mukherji	May 1, 1903	Kadumbini Ganguli	$\frac{138}{D}$, dated 19-5-09	Ditto.
005490 " " 005401 " "	1,000 500	Bhuban Mohini Dasi Administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose.	May 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose Administrator to the estate of Romesh Chunder Ghose	$\frac{196}{D}$, dated 2-6-09	Ditto.
B010610 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1902	Shapurji Byramji Katrak.	$\frac{522}{D}$, dated 14-9-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
109883 " "	5,000	Rajoballa Dabee	Nov. 1, 1904	Rishi Kesh Chatterjee	$\frac{646}{D}$, dated 8-11-09	Ditto.
008776 R 4% 1879	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 8-2-82	Jan 28, 1888.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan 16 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29 dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowji Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	$\frac{434}{D}$, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
085202 " "	500	Comptroller General	Sep 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram Bhagwan Das Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat	$\frac{26}{D}$, dated 6-4-00	Aug 11, 1900.
A034917 "	5,000	Maharaja Soor Chandra Sing	July 16, 1890	Maharani Premamaye.	$\frac{1368}{D}$, dated 22-3-05	Aug 26, 1905.
008422 3½% " 008423 " "	5,000 5,000	Khetsi Lalji	July 16, 1896	Narandas Ranchordas certificate holder to the estate of Khetsi Lalji.	$\frac{542}{D}$, dated 11-8-03	Feb 13 1904.
002544 " " 002694 " "	500 500	Kamal Kamini Dasi certificate-holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	July 16, 1899	Kamal Kamini Dasi certificate holder to the estate of Baroda Kant Mazumdar.	$\frac{1007}{D}$, dated 6-12-04	Feb. 18, 1905
009040 " "	1,200	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Vadilal Lalubhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai	July 16, 1901	Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai	$\frac{756}{D}$, dated 8-11-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
Bom. 2174 " "	800	Mankarbai	Jan 16 1903	Pragji Kapoorchand	$\frac{941}{D}$, dated 23-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
M002577 " " M002474 " " M002646 " "	1,000 1,000 1,000	The Bank of Madras				
B006969 " " B006970 " " B006971 " "	100 100 100	Purshotamdas Karsundas Malji and Ramkore, his wife or either				
012289 " " 012290 " " 012291 " " 012292 " " 012403 " " 012404 " " 012405 " " 012406 " " 012915 " " 012681 " "	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 500 400	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1901	B. Mnoeswamy Pillay.	$\frac{279}{D}$, dated 29-6-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
M003379 " " M003380 " "	500 500	The Bank of Madras				
B002674 " " B002675 " "	100 100	The Bank of Bombay	July 16, 1897	Narayan Pootoba, Administrator of Luxmibai.	$\frac{715}{D}$, dated 3-12-07	Feb. 29, 1908.
011900 " 1893-94 011907 " " 011912 " " 011917 " "	500 500 100 100	Durga Monee Dabee	Dec. 31, 1896	Ram Charan Mitter, Manmatha Nath Mitter and Gopee Nath Ghosh, Executors to the estate of Durga Monee Dabee.	$\frac{406}{D}$, dated 10-7-03	Feb 13, 1904.
017356 " " 017357 " "	500 500	Behari Lal Chuckerbutty	Dec 31, 1895	Kader Nath Ghosh	$\frac{240}{D}$, dated 15-7-05	Feb. 24, 1906
014743 " "	100	Sham Sagor Mookerjee	Dec. 31, 1894	Sam Sagor Mookerjee	$\frac{31}{D}$, dated 10-4-07	Aug. 17, 1907

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
021141 3½ % 1900-01	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1903	Jadu Pati Banerjee	$\frac{804}{D}$, dated 11-10-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
021142 " "	1,000					
021143 " "	1,000					
021144 " "	1,000					
021145 " "	1,000					
021146 " "	1,000					
021147 " "	1,000					
021148 " "	1,000					
022294 " "	500					
013454 " "	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah	Dec. 31, 1902	Sukhoda Dasi	$\frac{885}{D}$, dated 7-11-06	Ditto.
018328 " "	500	The Bank of Calcutta, Ld.	Dec. 31, 1902	Sarat Bala Debi, certificate-holder, estate Upendra Nath Roy.	$\frac{1140}{D}$, dated 12-1-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
015917 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
012622 " "	500	Benoy Krishna Hazra				
008511 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
031199 " "	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1903	Khiroda Sundari Dassi.	$\frac{90}{D}$, dated 24-4-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
043507 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Dec. 31, 1904	Akhoy Kumar Das	$\frac{351}{D}$, dated 4-7-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
032584 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1904			
038943 " "	500	Pasad Das Boral and Brother.	Dec. 31, 1904			
038944 " "	500					
014173 3% 1896-97	500	Prasanna Kumar Mitra	Dec. 31, 1898	Prasanna Kumar Mitra.	$\frac{1130}{D}$, dated 4-2-03	Aug. 15, 1903.
038022 " "	1,000	Govind Narayan Kelkar	Dec. 31, 1900	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	$\frac{321}{D}$, dated 9-6-04	Aug. 20, 1904.
031871 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1900	Govind Narayan Kelkar.	Ditto	Ditto.
031873 " "	1,000					
B000499 " "	1,000	Jewanji Jamasji Mistry & Co.				
031872 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1900	Rukhmabai Kelkar	Ditto	Ditto.
029194 " "	500	Ditto	June 30, 1900	Ganeshi Lall	$\frac{642}{D}$, dated 20-8-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
036005 " "	1,000	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1899	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lucknow, on behalf of Ram Sarup.	$\frac{1270}{D}$, dated 23-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
030[illegible] " "	300					
023478 " "	2,000	The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Madras.	June 30, 1902	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	$\frac{28}{D}$, dated 7-4-05	Ditto.
032661 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1901	Brindaban Chandra Dutta.	$\frac{295}{D}$, dated 30-6-05	Ditto.
031804 " "	100					
034847 " "	500					
035109 " "	100					
035068 " "	100					
035902 " "	500					
036174 " "	100					
036197 " "	200					
037996 " "	500					
038403 " "	100					
037932 " "	200					
032724 " "	100	The Comptroller General				
040968 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1902	Bepin Behary Mukerjee.	$\frac{87}{D}$, dated 23-4-06	Aug. 11, 1906.
020041 " "	1,000	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	Dec. 31, 1899	Kekhashroo Temooljee Moody.	$\frac{728}{D}$, dated 13-9-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
025899 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1901	Sarat Kumar Das	$\frac{875}{D}$, dated 5-11-06	Ditto.
025900 " "	1,000					
025902 " "	1,000					
025903 " "	1,000					
025904 " "	1,000					
030671 " "	500					
030672 " "	500					
030673 " "	500					
030674 " "	500					
022512 " "	500	Maheshari Debi, Administratrix of Mati Lal Banerji.	June 30, 1902	Panchanand Banerjee	$\frac{968}{D}$, dated 26-11-06	Ditto.
022698 " "	500					
007251 " "	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	June 30, 1900	Giridhari Lal Roy	$\frac{1126}{D}$, dated 10-1-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
028824 " "	1,000	Kassy Deen Singh	June 30, 1904	Debee Charan Sing	$\frac{163}{D}$, dated 22-5 07	Ditto.
008311 " "	500	Koorja Lall Addy	Dec. 31, 1899	Nogendra Bala Debee	$\frac{173}{D}$, da.ed 23-5-07	Ditto.
008312 " "	500					
008314 " "	500					
022248 " "	500	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh	Dec. 31, 1902	Ardesir Jehangir Parukh.	$\frac{447}{D}$, dated 24-8-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
022266 " "	500					
[illegible] " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ld.	Dec. 31, 1902	Abinash Chandra Roy and Amrita Lal Roy for self and as guardian of Makhan Lal Roy and Nani Lal Roy, minors	$\frac{538}{D}$, dated 26-9-07	Ditto.

No of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
005636 3% 1896-97	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1902	Nistarini Debi	604/D, dated 24-10-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
026150 " "	500					
042233 " "	500	Hari Dass Sreemany	Dec 31, 1903	Rakhal Das Mukherjee	142/D, dated 8-5-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
025435 " "	5,000	Shiv Sinhji	Dec 31, 1899	Manek Lal Ghellabhoj	82/D, dated 24-4-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
025436 " "	5,000					
030582 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1902	The Divisional Supply Officer, III Lahore Division on behalf of Labha Mull	515/D, dated 13-9-09	
000256 4% Cawnpore Farruckabad Railway Debenture	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore	760/D, dated 18-8-94	Feb 23, 1895.
†106868 4% 1842-43	5,000	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1892	Baijnath Ram Goenka	1210/D, dated 6-2-05	Aug. 26, 1905.
*166427 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1886	Rai Narsingha Dutt Bahadur.	452/D, dated 11-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
*168034 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1887	Nara Sinha Dutt	74/D, dated 23-4-07	Aug 17, 1907.
*168035 " "	1,000					
*036512 3½% "	1,000	Surja Prasad Misra	Aug 1, 1900	Surja Prasad Misra	616/D, dated 12-8-04	Feb. 18 1905.
†B002904 " "	500	E W Proctor Sims	Aug. 1, 1899	E W Proctor Sims	16/D, dated 11-5-04	Aug 20, 1904.
†B002905 " "	500					
†Bom 8791 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Aug. 1, 1897	Nensee Anand	743/D, dated 14-9-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
†095844 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank Ld., Calcutta	993/D dated 30-11-06	Ditto.
†072728 " "	100	Brindaban Chunder Dutt				
†065655 " "	100	Shama Podo Sreemany				
†031813 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1903	Opium Agent Behar Agency on behalf of Ramlochan Prasad	415/D, dated 4-8-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
†081354 " 1854-55	500	Devendra Nath Bhattacharya	Dec. 31, 1903	Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Ajmer	165/D, dated 22-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
†B010468 " 1865	10,000	Beatrice Berger	May 1, 1902	Beatrice Berger	418/D, dated 22-7-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†B002277 " "	5,000	J N Fairbairn and Agnes Rowland				
†117685 " "	500	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1899	Charter Singh	1302/D, dated 6-3-05	Aug 26, 1905.
†135275 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany	May 1, 1901	The Chief Supply and Transport Officer 3rd Lahore Division, Mian Mir	153/D, dated 12-5-05	Ditto.
†140223 " "	1,000	Port Commissioners Calcutta	May 1, 1905	The Allahabad Bank, Ld., Calcutta	993/D, dated 30-11-06	Feb. 16, 1907.
†139450 " "	1,000	Gopal Chandra Chakravutty.				
†137661 " "	100	Hari Das Sreemany				
†136721 " "	100					
†134676 " "	100					
†155116 " "	100					
†155117 " "	100					
†121112 " "	5,000	Ashu Tosh Majumdar certificate-holder, estate Mohima Chandra Majumdar	May 1, 1903	Ashu Tosh Mazumdar	1015/D, dated 4-12-06	Ditto.
†B020908 " "	1,000	George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead	May 1, 1902	Bai Jarbai	132/D, dated 12-5-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
†157483 " "	10,000	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1907	Bepin Behari Samaddar.	690/D, dated 19-11-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
†011[illegible]5 " 1879	500	The Delhi and London Bank, Ld	July 16, 1902	Feroze Pestonji Saklatwallah.	684/D, dated 16-10-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
†072962 " 1900-01	500	Sha Gordhandas Ranchordas.	Dec 31, 1906	Chotalal Narotum Das	648/D, dated 8-11-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
†030822 3% 1896-97	100	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld	Dec. 31, 1901	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Mian Mir.	912/D, dated 9-11-04	Feb. 18, 1905.
†030823 " "	100					
†043931 " "	500	The Comptroller General.	Dec. 31, 1904	Mahadeo Prasad	204/D, dated 30-5-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
†043932 " "	500					
†043933 " "	500					
†022532 " "	500	Executive Engineer, 2nd District, Jamrao Canal	June 30, 1904	Khubchand Raimal	315/D, dated 25-6-08	Aug. 15, 1908.
†042253. " "	500	The Bengal of Bengal	June 30, 1905	The Corporation of Calcutta.	860/D, dated 11-12-08	Feb. 13, 1909.

* Multilated notes—Duplicates have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Finance Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th August, 1910.

No 1384-*Accts*—The following reversion of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made, with effect from the date specified:

From the 17th August 1910, the date of Mr. F. I. L. Clarke's return from privilege leave

Mr. B C. Lichmore, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to Superintendent.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 27th August, 1910.

No. 6094—46—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that from Rule 95 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, the words "for submission to Government" shall be omitted.

POST OFFICE.

The 27th August, 1910.

No. 6125—164—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 (2) (*a*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following proviso shall be added to Rule 45 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7397—225, dated the 5th August 1908, namely

"Provided, also, that no postal article containing gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 300 shall be insured".

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 27th August, 1910.

No 5945—111.—Mr. A. L H. Palmer, Director of Telegraphs, 1st class, is permitted to retire from the service of the Government, with effect from the 5th August 1910.

EXPLOSIVES.

The 27th August, 1910.

No 6056—9—In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following amendments which His Excellency in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the said Act, proposes to make in the rules regulating (1) the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and (2) the transport and importation of explosives, published with the Notifications in this Department Nos. 9045-8 (Explosives) and 4555—4 (Explosives), dated the 29th November 1906 and the 31st May 1907, respectively.

The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the expiration of two months from the date of publication of this Notification in the Gazette of India:

Draft Amendments.

I. In the rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives issued with this Department's Notification No. 9045—8, dated the 29th November 1906, the following amendments shall be made, namely:

(a) In rule 28 clause (1) for the words and figures "Form VI-B", "Form VII-B" and "rule 11" the words and figures "Form XIII", "Form XIV" and "rule 24" respectively, shall be substituted.

(b) In rule 32 clause (2) after the words "not below that of Inspector" in each of the two places in which these words occur, the following shall be inserted, namely:

"or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector."

(c) In column 1 of the table in rule 35 after the word and figure "rule 14" the word and figure "rule 14-A" shall be inserted.

(d) To rule 36 the following shall be added, namely:

"and also by the Local Government, if the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable."

(e) In the forms in the Schedule to the rules the following alterations shall be made, namely:

(1) In condition 17 of Form A for the words and figures "rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)" the following shall be substituted, namely:

"condition 4 (1) endorsed on Form XI or XIII of Schedule VII annexed to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909."

(2) In condition 18 and 12 of Forms A and B respectively, for the words and figures "Form VIII or IX" the words and figures "Form XVI or XIX" shall be substituted.

(3) In condition 11 of Form B for the words "rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)" the words "condition 4 (1) endorsed on Form XII or XIV of Schedule VII annexed to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909" shall be substituted.

(4) In condition 8 of Form D for the words "rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)" the words "condition 4 (1) endorsed on Form XI or XII of Schedule VII annexed to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909" shall be substituted.

(5) For clause (2) of condition 2 of Form F the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:

"(2) The doors of the building shall open outwards and shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick. They shall be closed by means of a lock or bolt on the inner side, of such make or design as shall be approved by the licensing authority and so placed that it shall be inaccessible from the outside except by means of its own key. The lock or bolt shall be made of some metal other than iron or steel.

(3) All windows in the building shall be closed by shutters which open outwards but which cannot be opened from outside. The shutters shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick."

(6) To condition 6 of Form J the following shall be added, namely:

"and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place within the magazine."

II. In the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives issued with this Department's Notification No. 4555—4, dated the 31st May 1907, the following amendments shall be made, namely:

(a) In the preamble for the words and figures "Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889)" the words and figures "Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908)" shall be substituted.

(b) In rule 13-XVIII, sub-clause (b), for the words "Nilgiri Railway" the words "Nilgiri and Karaikkal-Peralam Railways" shall be substituted.

(c) In rule 30, clause (2) after the words "not below that of Inspector" in each of the two places in which these words occur the following shall be inserted, namely:

"or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector."

(d) To rule 31 the following shall be added, namely:

"and also by the Local Government, if the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable."

W. MAXWELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th August 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 713.—The services of Captain F. S Lindesay, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 714.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated 5th August 1910, pages 5669, 5671, 5675, 5676 and 5677.*

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War Office, Whitehall,

August 5, 1910.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Native Officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement :—

Risaldar Major Ali Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). Dated 1st June 1910.

Subadar Major Madho Sing Rana, Sardar Bahadur, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 10th June 1910.

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India Office,

August 5, 1910.

The KING has approved of the following promotions of Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Civil Veterinary Department —

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 12th May 1910.

Alexander Harry Dennys, Commandant, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 18th June 1910.

Henry Percival Keelan, 107th Pioneers.

Charles Fairlie Dobbs, 95th Russell's Infantry.

Maxwell Edward Dopping-Hepenstal, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Norman Baskervyle Glegg Strong, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

Charles Hodgkinson, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Hugh Mitchell Turton, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Harry Trevor Naylor, 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

John Hodgkinson, 5th Cavalry.

George Dodd, 27th Punjabis.

George Chrystie, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 8th May 1910.

Gerald Richards Hughes, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Albemarle Dare Connor, 42nd Deoli Regiment.

Dated 22nd June 1910.

Basil de Lisle Brock, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 22nd May 1909.

George Adrien Pim, 130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Dated 11th March 1910.

Herbert Edward Hosking, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Dated 22nd May 1910.

Francis John Deighton, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Oswald Campbell Radford, 31st Punjabis.

William Michael Kington Dickinson, 20th Deccan Horse.

Kenrick Prescot Walker, 27th Light Cavalry.

The provisional promotion of Major P. N. Leslie, 30th Lancers, to that rank, notified in the London Gazette of 2nd February 1909, is confirmed.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel.

George William Patrick Dennys Dated 16th June 1910

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel

John Farmer, F.R.C.V.S Dated 28th February 1910.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain to be Commissary, with honorary rank of Captain.

Thomas Beck. Dated 8th May 1910.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant to be Deputy Commissary, with honorary rank of Captain.

David Upson. Dated 8th May 1910.

Conductor to be Assistant Commissary, with honorary rank of Lieutenant.

George Farrington. Dated 8th May 1910.

The KING has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Army —

To be Captain.

Captain Albert John Orchard, from the Cheshire Regiment, by exchange. Dated 22nd July 1910.

Captain Orchard's rank as Lieutenant is post dated to 5th April 1903, and his rank as Captain to 5th January 1910.

Second Lieutenants on the Unattached List to be Second Lieutenants.

To rank from 22nd February 1907.

George Adrien Pim. Dated 2nd April 1910.

To rank from 22nd February 1908.

Francis John Deighton Dated 31st March 1910.
Oswald Campbell Radford. Dated 5th April 1910.
William Michael Kington Dickinson. Dated 1st April 1910.
Kenrick Prescot Walker. Dated 29th March 1910.

To rank from 9th September 1908.

Alexander Kilgour Macpherson. Dated 13th February 1910.

To rank from 11th December 1907.

Herbert Edward Hosking Dated 11th February 1910.

To rank from 20th January 1909.

William Henry Goldney Baker. Dated 29th March 1910.

Colin Forbes Mackenzie. Dated 11th March 1910.
Geoffrey Lawrence Betham. Dated 11th March 1910.
Ilay Ferrier. Dated 11th March 1910.
George Ferdinand Hay Faithfull. Dated 9th March 1910.
John Perfect Gulland. Dated 12th March 1910.
Robert Noel Girling Scott. Dated 6th May 1910.
Colin Andrew Proudfoot. Dated 11th March 1910.
Charles Henry Matthew Churchill. Dated 12th March 1910.
William Frank Heyland. Dated 1st April 1910.
Harry Jackson Cummins. Dated 11th March 1910.
Wilfrid Templeman Windeler. Dated 16th March 1910.
Eric Wingrove Spurgin. Dated 11th March 1910.
Leonard Francis Cremen. Dated 30th March 1910.
Owen Tudor Boyd. Dated 11th March 1910.
Denholm De Montalte Stuart Fraser. Dated 28th March 1910.
John Fagan Henslowe Nugent Dated 28th March 1910.
Duncan Stuart Ross Macpherson. Dated 11th March 1910.
Edward Birkbeck. Dated 28th February 1910.
John William Sydney Hobson. Dated 27th March 1910.
Archibald Wilfrid Tisdal Webb. Dated 26th March 1910.
Francis Robert Elliott Grant. Dated 11th March 1910.
Neville Scott Taylor. Dated 12th March 1910
Robert George Hamilton Murray. Dated 17th March 1910.
Frederick Legh Richmond Munn. Dated 13th March 1910.
Harry Chester Wentworth Dillon. Dated 11th March 1910.
John Colin MacDougall Stewart. Dated 12th March 1910.
George Thomas Johnson. Dated 12th March 1910.
Barclay North Young. Dated 26th March 1910.
Charles William Maxwell. Dated 1st April 1910.
James Geoffrey Powys Drummond. Dated 29th March 1910.
Norman Macdonald Martin. Dated 30th March 1910.
Vivian Clemons Cassidy. Dated 28th March 1910.
John Charles St. George Welchman. Dated 12th March 1910.
Adrian Leonard Eccles Nixon. Dated 10th March 1910.

The KING has approved of the following transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the Indian Army —

Colonel Vesey Mangles Stockley. Dated 16th July 1910.

The KING has approved of the following retirements of Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments —

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Herbert Sidney George Hall Dated 1st July 1910.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Donald Charters Pond. Dated 1st November 1907.
Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edward Brett. Dated 1st March 1908.
Major George Tracey Robinson. Dated 24th July 1910

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Albert Robert Goddard Rodrigues. Dated 4th May 1910.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Honorary Captain Daniel Alfred Mellor. Dated 5th May 1910.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Stephen O'Grady. Dated 11th July 1910.

The KING has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army to the Retired List on Permanent Half-pay :—

Captain Robert Napier Steuart Gordon. Dated 8th July 1910.

The KING has approved of the restoration of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Army from the Temporary Half-pay List to the Active List:—

Major Edward Cottingham Creagh. Dated 10th June 1910.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No 715.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

9th August 1910.

Wilfred Ironside Ryder, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

23rd August 1910.

Allen McConaghey, Supernumerary List

Ernest Montague Jackson, 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Richmond Trevor Crichton, C I E., Supernumerary List.

George deSymons Barrow, 4th Cavalry.

Hon'ble Henry Dundas Napier, C M G., 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.

Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Donald John Campbell Macnabb, Supernumerary List.

Frank Popham Young, C.I E., Supernumerary List.

Herbert Lane Goodenough, 92nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant to be Captain

29th June 1910.

Oliver St John, 88th Carnatic Infantry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 716.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st April 1910 —

No. 1341, B. V. Sārangapāni Pillai.

Bombay Establishment.

No 717.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 18th April 1910 —

No 293, Bindeu Pandhari-nath Godbale.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 718.—Sub-Conductor Ernest Fox, supernumerary to the establishment, to be absorbed, *vice* Sub-Conductor Frederick Harry Stephens, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded*, with effect from the 23rd May 1910.

No. 719.—Sub-Conductor Joseph Henry Wood to be Conductor and Store-Sergeant Alfred Charles Tinkler to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Alfred Stephen Booth, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1910.

No. 720.—Conductor George Harry Green to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Richard James Griffiths to be Conductor and

Store-Sergeant Arthur Thomas Bardens to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Stephen O'Grady, superannuated; with effect from the 11th July 1910.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 721.—Conductor Simon Brown to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor William James Skehan to be Conductor and

Sergeant Alfred Edward Huskissen to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Bishop, retired, with effect from the 12th July 1910.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES, INDIA

No. 722—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Lennie Lee, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Scott, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Railway, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor George Frederick John Caldecourt, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Burma Public Works Department, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

Sub-Conductor William Henry Tivey, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, United Provinces Public Works Department, to be Conductor,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Beck, retired; with effect from the 4th July 1910

No. 723—Sergeants Richard Rees and John Gower Harton, Supervisors, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, and Bengal Public Works Department, respectively, to be Sub-Conductors, in consequence of augmentation of establishment; with effect from the 16th July 1910.

No. 724.—Sergeant Fredrick Munford Hewson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Alfred Vines, retired, with effect from the 18th July 1910.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 725.—The following promotions are made —

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Havildar Mehgo Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Beni Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th July 1910.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Havildar Mul Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1910.

72nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Kishun Singh to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Sobha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th July 1910.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Subadar Buland Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gulab Khan to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Shaikh Mahomed Usman to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Budhan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 9th April 1910.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 726.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps:—

To be Ressaidars.

Chaudhri Nihal Singh of the Bijnor District.

T. Sher Singh of the Bulandshahr District.

Thakur Kundan Singh of the Aligarh District.

Dilbagh Singh of the Bulandshahr District.

Syed Muzaffar Ali Shah of the Meerut District.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS

No. 727.—The undermentioned warrant officers are transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Sub-Conductor William Giltinan, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, with effect from the 9th August 1909.

Conductor Lewis White, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle; with effect from the 3rd September 1909.

Conductor Michael Hayes, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, with effect from the 19th October 1909.

Conductor Richard Buckley Walker, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle; with effect from the 12th January 1910.

Sub-Conductor Simon Mackintosh, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle; with effect from the 22nd January 1910.

Conductor Thomas Clarke, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, with effect from the 5th September 1910.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 728.—Second Lieutenant John Colin MacDougall Stewart, 79th Carnatic Infantry, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 27th August 1910.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 729.—Major Harry Prevost England Parker, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 29th August 1910.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 730.—The undermentioned officers are granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 27th July 1910:—

Captain Frederick Froom.

Captain Thomas Henry Ward.

Captain Bernard Heaton.

Captain Graham Peddie.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 731.—Major Arthur Cecil Chapman, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 15th June 1910.

Cecil Henry Tresham to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st August 1910.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 732.—Geoffrey William Dawson to be Captain, *vice* W. R. Macdonald, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 25th July 1910.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 733.—Second Lieutenant Cecil Kirkban Hilton to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. A. Dobson, promoted. Dated 2nd July 1909.

Second Lieutenant Philip Fielder Holland to be Lieutenant, *vice* S. T. Rollo, promoted. Dated 2nd November 1909.

Second Lieutenant Harry Graham Haig to be Lieutenant, *vice* H L Scott, promoted. Dated 1st February 1910.

Frederick Armine Wodehouse to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st July 1910

Arthur Fitzgerald Shute to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated 20th July 1910.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 734.—Captain Herbert Cecil Vincent Sage, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated 23rd January 1910.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 735.—Lieutenant Stephen Maynard Jenour Williams resigns his commission. Dated 11th June 1910

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 736.—John Hatton Robinson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. W. Fremlin, promoted. Dated 6th March 1910.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 737.—Lieutenant Thomas Benson to be Captain, *vice* W. Sargeaunt, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th July 1910.

Arthur Ivan Jackson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* L. C. Hobson, promoted. Dated 10th December 1909 (*Army Department Notification No. 187, dated the 4th March 1910, so far as it relates to the former officer, is cancelled.*)

John Haughton Peebles to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. H. S. Saunders, promoted Dated 1st January 1910. (*Army Department Notification No. 517, dated the 17th June 1910, so far as it relates to the former officer, is cancelled.*)

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 738.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John Knighton Chase.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Captain Russell Austin Pymm.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Arthur Henry Morgan.

Captain Edward Gabbett.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 739—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely:—

1. In section 256, for the words "Cantonment Magistrate" the words "Cantonment Authority" shall be substituted.

2. For section 258 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"258. (1) Every application made under section 256 shall, if the procedure prescribed by that section and section 257 has been duly observed, be referred by the Cantonment Authority to the Executive Engineer:—

(*a*) for verification of the plan referred to in section 257, clause (*a*); and

(*b*) for report as to whether the land is in the vicinity of a fortified place; whether the land is, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, likely to be required for any public purpose; and whether there is any departmental objection to the application being sanctioned.

(2) On receipt of such verification and report as aforesaid, the application shall be submitted to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

(3) If the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would not be objectionable, either as regards the health or comfort of the troops or in any other respect, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the Officer Commanding the Division for sanction;

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) Where the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is not the Officer Commanding the Division, the application shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division through the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any:

(*b*) The Cantonment Authority, the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment, the Officer Commanding the Brigade, or the Officer Commanding the Division, as the case may be, may reject the application:

(*c*) If the land is in the vicinity of a fortified place or is applied for by a railway company, the application shall not be sanctioned without the express orders of the Governor-General in Council, obtained through such channel as the Governor-General in Council may direct:

(*d*) If the land is applied for for purposes of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, or if it is intended to set apart for occupation by civil officers the house to be erected on the land, the application shall not be sanctioned without the concurrence of the Local Government."

3. In section 259 (4), for the words "Cantonment Magistrate" the words "Cantonment Authority" shall be substituted.

4. In section 260, for the words "Cantonment Magistrate" the words "Cantonment Authority" shall be substituted.

5. In section 260, clause (3), for the words "in his office" the words "in its office" shall be substituted.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th August 1910.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 17th and 23rd August 1910 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
7th Hariana Lancers...	Colonel Henry Arthur Merewether.	11th July 1910 ...	Gulmarg (Kashmir)	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 17th and 23rd August 1910.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
James David Stirling, D.S.O.*	Captain ...	57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	11th March 1910.	Intestate ...	2,500 9 8	25th October 1910.

* *Next-of-kin.—Mother.*—Mrs. Stirling of Torcleef.
Address.—Polmont Station, Scotland.
Brothers.—(1) S. D. Stirling, Esq.
Address —C/o Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons, Ludgate Circus, London.
(2) Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Stirling, Commandant, 86th Carnatic Infantry, Secunderabad.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th August 1910.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 76.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 52, dated the 3rd June 1910, Lieutenant R. B. S. Sewell, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India ; with effect from the 24th September 1910.

R. I. SCALLON, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1910.

No. 212.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the Baroda Darbar of an extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Kalol-Kadi Railway on the metre gauge from Kadi to Dewusna—a distance of 5·79 miles.

2. The project will be known as the Kadi-Dewusna extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Kaloi-Kadi Railway.

The 23rd August, 1910.

No. 213.—Captain E. Barnardiston, R.E., Executive Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for three months in extension of the leave notified in Railway Board notification No. 134, dated the 17th May 1910.

The 24th August, 1910.

No. 214.—Mr. E. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer and Assistant Manager, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that railway, with effect from the 28th July 1910, during the absence of Mr. F. Furnivall on privilege leave.

The 26th August, 1910.

No. 215.—Mr D. B. Trevor, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is permanently promoted to Class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1910.

F. A. HADOW,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

RESULT OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Nos. 4736—4749.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th August 1910.

RESOLUTION.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals in 1908, which had exceeded the total of the preceding four years, rose still further in 1909 to 2,607. The increase is specially noticeable in the number of deaths attributed to tigers in Madras, where the figures rose from 170 in 1908 to 291. In the districts of Coimbatore and Vizagapatam the ravages of tigers were particularly noticeable, and the Collectors of those districts have been asked to report whether any special steps can be taken to deal with the matter. In the same Presidency the number of deaths due to leopards rose from 45 in 1908 to 91, while unclassified wild animals accounted for 80 deaths as compared with 4 in 1908. In Bengal the number of deaths caused by tigers fell from 455 in 908 to 383. The Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions show a very high rate of mortality under this head, though it is satisfactory to note that in the former division the number has decreased. There was also a decrease in Hazaribagh, mainly due to the payment in 1908 of special rewards of Rs. 500 for every tiger killed within certain specified areas. In the same province the number of deaths caused by leopards rose from 94 in 1908 to 135 In Gaya there was an increase under this head from 24 in 1908 to 45 The number of deaths caused by wolves in Bengal fell from 184 in 1908 to 167. But the deaths in Hazaribagh from this cause rose from 75 in 1908 to 95, notwithstanding that a special reward of Rs 20 was sanctioned for every wolf killed within the jurisdiction of certain thanas in that district. The reward has now been raised to Rs. 50.

In the United Provinces the total number of deaths caused by wild animals rose from 194 in 1908 to 237. The increase is almost entirely due to one man-eating leopard in the Almora district and another in the Bahraich district. The former has now been living on human beings for several years. Many attempts have been made to kill it, but it has so far escaped. A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered for its destruction. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the local authorities will result in the removal of this animal. The Bahraich leopard established a reign of terror amongst the villages bordering on the Sohelwa forest for more than three months It carried off watchers from *machans* and sheds, entered villages and attacked the inhabitants. The people eventually refused to trust themselves abroad after nightfall. The leopard was fortunately shot last October.

In Eastern Bengal and Assam there was a regrettable increase in the number of deaths, which rose from 331 in 1908 to 546. In the Rajshahi division tigers and leopards claimed 88 victims as against 37 in 1908; while in the districts of Rajshahi and Bakarganj no less than 54 and 33 persons, respectively, are said to have been killed by wild pig. Crocodiles were responsible for nearly one-third of the casualties in the province, and were especially deadly in the creeks and rivers of Faridpur and Bakarganj. The variations in other provinces are not great. Though jackals are not shown separately in the return, the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam reports that these animals devoured no less than 54 infants in two districts alone.

2. The total mortality amongst human beings caused by snake-bite rose from 19,738 in 1908 to 21,363. All provinces, except Bengal and the United Provinces, contributed to the increase. A number of alleged cures of snake-bite by the use of the Brunton lancet are reported. In view, however, of the impracticability

of sifting the evidence as to the species of snake whose bite was said to have been cured and as to the way in which the lancet was used, it is impossible to regard each case reported as an actual cure. In the Bombay Presidency the lancet was tried in the Northern Division in 16 cases, in 13 of which it proved successful, the snakes being identified as poisonous in 7 cases only in the Ahmedabad district. With a view to bringing the remedy within easy reach of the villagers and popularising the use of the lancet, the Collector of Thana has issued 20 lancets to selected patils in the Umbergaon Peta, where mortality from snake-bite is the highest in the district. In the Central Division the lancet was successfully used in 14 cases, but in 7 of these only were the snakes identified as venomous. In Sind the lancet proved successful in 20 cases out of the 23 in which it was tried, but the evidence is rendered valueless owing to the fact that the number of cases in which the snakes were identified as venomous is not accurately reported. In Burma the distribution of the lancet has been continued throughout the province, and in this province and the Central Provinces a large number of cases are reported in which it is said to have been used with success, but here also the statistics are of little scientific value for the same reason.

3. The number of cattle killed by wild animals was 94,196 against 87,607 in 1908. In Madras the total number destroyed fell from 12,427 in 1908 to 11,369. In Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma and Coorg there was some increase. The greatest destruction was caused by leopards, the number of victims falling to them being 43,485 against a total of 94,196 animals destroyed by all other kinds of wild beasts. Tigers accounted for 30,616; wolves for 12,638; hyenas for 3,535; and other animals for 3,606. The damage done by tigers was greatest in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam where they accounted for 7,050 and 9,646 animals, respectively. Leopards were most destructive in Madras, Bengal, and the United Provinces, in each of which provinces they killed over 8,000 animals. Wolves accounted for 6,301 and 4,311 animals in Bombay and Bengal, respectively: and hyenas for 3,006 animals in Bengal. The distribution of the figures under the various heads however cannot be accepted as absolutely reliable for, as the Government of the United Provinces reports, there is no systematized method of reporting or of checking reports while in a considerable proportion of cases the identity of the animal causing death must necessarily be conjectural; nor indeed would any more elaborate system of reporting or checking reports be feasible without an amount of trouble to officials and inconvenience (if not annoyance) to the people, which would be altogether incommensurate with the value of the information to be obtained. The number of cattle killed by snake-bite is reported to be 10,641 against 10,700 in 1908.

4. The number of wild animals destroyed was 17,449 or about 500 less than the number reported in 1908. Nearly 5,000 leopards, and 1,473 tigers, 2,850 wolves, and over 2,000 bears were killed in the course of the year and nearly a lakh and a half of rupees was paid as rewards for the destruction of animals. The sum paid in 1908 was Rs. 1,55,188. The total number of snakes killed rose from 70,732 in 1908 to 88,503: and the rewards paid for their destruction rose from Rs. 2,271 to Rs. 2,499.

5. The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in forms VIII and XI, is shown as 61,804 against 27,609 in 1908. The great discrepancy in the figures is due to the fact that one local Government erroneously included under the heading of licenses issued during the year, the number of previously existing licenses which had been renewed. The total number of licenses in force during the year 1909 was 190,934 against 197,641 in 1908.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations* and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

* Including the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioners of the North-West Frontier Province and Ajmer-Merwara and the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

A. EARLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED IN EACH PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA BY WILD ANIMALS (SPECIFYING THE PRINCIPAL KINDS) AND SNAKES IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR FROM 1905 TO 1909.

No. 1.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS (specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES in each calendar year from 1905 to 1909.

Province.	Year	By wild animals. Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	By snakes.	Grand Total.
Madras	1905	4	155	80	9	8	2	41	299	1,896	2,195
	1906	6	167	68	22	1	2	13	279	1,527	1,806
	1907	6	201	53	9	4	...	22	295	1,677	1,972
	1908	5	170	45	10	2	...	4	236	1,586	1,822
	1909	3	291	91	13	2	...	80	480	1,683	2,163
Bombay	1905	...	4	7	...	...	...	19	30	1,111	1,141
	1906	...	10	13	...	20	2	13	58	1,143	1,201
	1907	1	9	27	...	8	1	20	66	1,171	1,237
	1908	...	8	5	2	1	2	14	32	1,248	1,280
	1909	4	8	11	...	5	1	7	36	1,345	1,381
Bengal	1905	9	390	104	28	56	15	203	805	8,245	9,050
	1906	18	295	112	36	67	7	221	756	8,862	9,618
	1907	16	355	77	26	185	12	169	840	8,276	9,116
	1908	17	455	94	25	184	29	230	1,034	7,402	8,436
	1909	8	383	135	31	167	50	230	1,004	7,202	8,206
United Provinces ...	1905	2	14	21	9	76	1	50	173	4,967	5,140
	1906	2	24	14	17	178	6	39	280	5,188	5,468
	1907	...	42	16	5	60	2	34	159	5,080	5,239
	1908	1	38	39	6	71	1	38	194	4,816	5,010
	1909	5	30	81	11	70	3	37	237	4,814	5,051
Punjab	1905	...	...	2	3	3	...	9	17	923	940
	1906	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	8	1,060	1,068
	1907	...	...	3	2	4	2	8	19	903	922
	1908	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	8	925	933
	1909	...	1	3	1	5	1	...	11	1,149	1,160
North-West Frontier Province	1905	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	21	[illegible]
	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	37	39
	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33
	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	30	42
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
Burma	1905	7	43	5	3	...	...	6	64	960	1,024
	1906	8	59	7	5	...	...	9	88	1,149	1,237
	1907	1	43	9	11	...	...	12	76	1,348	1,424
	1908	4	54	7	4	...	...	10	79	1,085	1,164
	1909	7	41	10	4	...	...	11	73	1,251	1,324
Central Provinces and Berar ...	1905	...	105	126	18	9	4	31	293	1,280	1,573
	1906	...	65	106	15	1	...	32	219	1,146	1,365
	1907	...	86	34	14	6	2	32	174	996	1,170
	1908	...	101	64	31	9	4	29	238	989	1,227
	1909	1	102	60	20	5	1	31	220	1,383	1,603
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1905	26	75	57	18	1	1	191	369	2,363	2,732
	1906	26	78	58	14	...	...	176	352	2,730	3,082
	1907	20	57	73	18	10	2	146	335	1,900	2,235
	1908	26	82	47	22	1	...	153	331	1,643	1,974
	1909	35	78	84	16	2	1	330	546	2,436	2,982
Coorg	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1908	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
	1906	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	14	15
	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	34	36
	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	15
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	69
Bangalore	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1905	48	786	402	88	153	24	550	2,051	21,797	23,848
	1906	60	698	378	110	273	19	505	2,043	22,853	24,900
	1907	53	793	292	85	277	21	445	1,960	21,419	23,385
	1908	53	909	302	100	269	37	496	2,166	19,738	21,904
	1909	63	934	475	96	256	57	726	2,607	21,363	23,970

No. 2.

NUMBER of CATTLE KILLED in each PROVINCE of BRITISH INDIA by WILD ANIMALS (specifying the principal kinds) and SNAKES, in each calendar year from 1905 to 1909.

PROVINCE.		By wild animals.								By snakes.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.		
Madras	1905	3	3,204	9,983	...	63	27	63	13,343	2,048	15,391
	1906	2	3,046	10,619	5	61	44	41	13,816	1,765	15,583
	1907	4	3,448	9,687	1	12	63	7	13,222	1,998	15,220
	1908	...	3,219	9,100	1	26	31	50	12,427	1,794	14,221
	1909	...	2,679	8,253	6	27	18	386	11,369	1,599	12,968
Bombay	1905	...	709	748	...	4,542	112	95	6,206	145	6,351
	1906	1	477	759	...	6,019	230	267	7,753	198	7,951
	1907	...	353	1,043	2	5,234	94	325	7,051	231	7,282
	1908	...	301	1,170	1	5,536	82	423	7,513	319	7,832
	1909	16	468	1,470	1	6,301	46	270	8,572	532	9,104
Bengal	1905	63	6,196	7,391	9	1,538	1,926	1,304	18,427	316	18,743
	1906	1	5,828	6,856	51	1,678	1,601	1,008	17,023	256	17,279
	1907	8	6,088	6,776	19	1,740	1,508	827	16,966	350	17,316
	1908	9	6,059	6,141	26	2,890	2,258	889	18,272	849	19,121
	1909	1	7,050	8,176	64	4,311	3,006	1,016	23,624	330	23,954
United Provinces	1905	...	952	5,375	1,066	669	57	146	8,275	246	8,521
	1906	...	1,495	3,241	672	474	28	62	5,972	465	6,437
	1907	1	1,240	6,787	276	822	154	26	9,306	682	9,988
	1908	...	1,052	8,518	57	627	109	106	10,469	614	11,083
	1909	3	1,460	8,457	109	559	198	312	11,098	665	11,763
Punjab	1905	...	1	1,429	...	296	53	...	1,779	6	1,785
	1906	..	3	1,308	...	425	39	...	1,775	8	1,783
	1907	...	...	1,963	...	788	55	2	2,808	23	2,831
	1908	...	...	988	1	519	101	...	1,609	34	1,643
	1909	...	...	1,863	...	391	1	...	2,255	13	2,268
North-West Frontier Province ...	1905	...	29	28	...	154	3	36	250	...	250
	1906	...	...	...	...	125	26	...	151	2	153
	1907	...	...	12	...	92	10	...	114	1	115
	1908	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	15	1	16
	1909	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	26	...	26
Burma	1905	...	4,101	1,866	27	8	2	293	6,297	4,406	10,703
	1906	...	4,482	2,262	17	12	9	343	7,125	4,499	11,624
	1907	1	3,938	2,110	24	24	17	122	6,236	5,461	11,697
	1908	...	4,354	2,854	1	2	7	100	7,318	6,201	13,519
	1909	1	4,571	3,232	41	10	75	235	8,165	6,812	14,977
Central Provinces and Berar ...	1905	...	5,382	9,274	5	1,828	239	975	17,703	571	18,274
	1906	...	4,024	7,366	12	1,022	144	553	13,721	570	14,291
	1907	...	5,240	7,470	13	925	151	632	14,431	765	15,196
	1908	...	4,570	6,982	20	532	142	584	12,830	603	13,433
	1909	...	4,124	6,992	12	419	144	368	12,059	433	12,492
Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1905	10	9,473	8,668	18	128	3	917	19,217	355	19,572
	1906	19	7,920	8,961	17	26	39	911	17,893	424	18,317
	1907	20	8,926	7,757	35	27	32	851	17,648	324	17,972
	1908	1	8,193	7,490	41	21	37	673	16,456	284	16,740
	1909	14	9,646	4,816	48	592	47	984	16,147	255	16,402
Coorg	1905	...	644	542	...	...	...	5	1,191	6	1,197
	1906	...	838	390	...	...	...	1	1,229	...	1,229
	1907	...	670	367	...	...	...	10	1,047	4	1,051
	1908	...	510	176	...	...	...	4	690	1	691
	1909	...	618	179	..	4	...	19	820	2	822
Ajmer-Merwara	1905	...	...	15	...	6	...	...	21	...	21
	1906	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	1907	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	6	...	6
	1908	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	1909	...	...	47	...	...	...	14	61	...	61
TOTAL ...	1905	76	30,701	45,319	1,125	9,232	2,422	3,834	92,709	8,099	100,808
	1906	23	28,714	41,768	774	9,842	2,160	3,186	86,467	8,187	94,654
	1907	34	29,903	43,977	370	9,604	2,085	2,802	88,835	9,839	98,674
	1908	10	28,258	43,427	148	10,163	2,767	2,834	87,607	10,700	98,307
	1909	35	30,616	43,485	281	12,638	3,535	3,606	94,196	10,641	104,837

No.

NUMBER of WILD ANIMALS and SNAKES DESTROYED and AMOUNT of REWARDS (in

Province.	Year	Particulars of animals destroyed. Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals destroyed.	Total number of animals destroyed.	Snakes.
Madras	1905	..	92	666	50	...	...	1	809	...
	1906	...	83	724	78	.	1	20	906	...
	1907	...	69	646	56	.	...	26	797	...
	1908	...	83	595	41	...	...	39	761	...
	1909	...	100	665	67	1	1	278	1,112	...
Bombay	1905	...	74	191	8	166	13	414	866	11,787
	1906	.	39	206	6	152	13	328	744	14,090
	1907	...	59	189	10	135	13	415	821	13,698
	1908		44	198	7	167	12	400	828	20,788
	1909	1	34	192	3	189	38	1,116	1,573	33,770
Bengal	1905		117	367	158	31	345	500	1,518	22,751
	1906	1	125	415	185	123	223	449	1,521	19,182
	1907	1	115	438	128	101	203	618	1,604	20,499
	1908	1	108	414	173	301	200	486	1,683	18,608
	1909	2	116	311	163	160	223	452	1,427	21,908
United Provinces ..	1905	..	121	468	234	727	192	92	1,834	6,555
	1906		78	533	109	1,254	323	199	2,586	7,372
	1907	...	105	577	357	1,702	142	58	2,971	8,880
	1908	..	96	620	435	1,946	287	112	3,502	1,049
	1909	1	56	189	204	1,223	188	178	2,339	10,044
Punjab	1905	...	..	70	161	611	...	...	842	5,982
	1906	...	1	70	177	821	4	[illegible]	1,080	5,071
	1907			128	221	463	1	14	827	3,937
	1908		1	119	224	882	2	...	1,228	4,228
	1909	...	2	211	187	1,000	1	...	1,401	4,089
North-West Frontier Province ...	1905	...	..	21	7	122	2	...	152	1,395
	1906			11	..	70	..	...	81	1,213
	1907	.	...	25	..	36	..	...	61	788
	1908	...	..	8	7	44	...	...	59	1,030
	1909	..	...	12	4	33	...	...	49	636
Burma	1905	9	203	1,002	830	...	...	108	2,242	7,460
	1906	4	356	960	745	...	2	202	2,269	8,403
	1907	13	344	1,136	815	...	1	82	2,391	8,871
	1908	6	351	1,311	782	...	1	84	2,535	10,021
	1909	15	421	1,273	867	...	1	351	2,928	12,179
Central Provinces and Berar ...	1905	...	196	925	169	351	...	891	2,532	177
	1906	..	193	752	105	152	...	376	1,668	212
	1907	.	186	804	203	345	...	333	1,871	644
	1908	1	253	1,013	317	267	1	910	2,762	918
	1909	...	199	858	265	235	...	355	1,912	1,551
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	1905	3	449	1,061	619	8	...	3,633	5,773	7,580
	1906	3	471	914	396	5	...	2,953	4,742	6,134
	1907	7	406	911	333	6	8	2,317	3,988	4,260
	1908	14	503	939	347	8	1	2,536	4,348	3,793
	1909	11	538	930	356	9	2	2,664	4,510	4,050
Coorg	1905	...	12	38	...	..	...	208	258	13
	1906	...	11	25	1	...	...	212	249	3
	1907	4	10	37	...	...	...	317	368	5
	1908	1	10	33	...	..	...	160	204	...
	1909	2	7	35	...	...	...	147	191	20
Ajmer-Merwara ...	1905	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	3	19
	1906	...	..	4	...	...	5	...	9	14
	1907	...	..	3	...	...	9	...	12	16
	1908	...	...	3		...	13	...	16	14
	1909	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	7	25
Bangalore	1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398
	1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
	1907	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	136
	1908	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	238
	1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Total ...	1905	12	1,355	4,811	2,236	2,016	554	5,847	16,835	64,117
	1906	8	1,357	4,620	1,982	2,577	571	4,740	15,855	61,830
	1907	25	1,204	4,394	2,153	2,788	377	4,180	15,711	61,734
	1908	23	1,449	5,259	2,330	3,615	517	4,727	17,026	70,732
	1909	32	1,473	4,979	2,116	2,860	458	5,541	17,449	88,503

3.

rupees) paid for their DESTRUCTION in each calendar year from 1905 to 1909.

Rewards paid for destruction of									Grand Total.
Elephants.	Tigers	Leopards.	Bears	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total	Snakes	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
...	3,537	10,316	227	...	...	10	14,140	..	14,140
...	3,462	10,807	348	...		214	14,831	..	14,831
...	2,920	10,306	232	.		240	13,698	...	13,698
...	3,424	9,045	192	...	..	380	13,041	.	13,041
...	4,076	11,007	300	10	10	851	16,254	..	16,254
...	1,149	1,871	87	470	1	2	3,580	130	3,710
...	690	2,019	72	356	1		3,138	128	3,266
...	822	1,773	78	308		...	2,981	139	3,120
..	948	1,851	37	433	...	...	3,269	125	3,394
...	730	1,843	36	452	8	450	3,519	69	3,588
...	3,852	1,497	313	90	309	112	6,173	302	6,475
...	3,263	1,619	379	308	391	206	6,166	306	6,472
300	3,285	1,781	200	340	336	271	6,513	206	6,719
100	5,633	1,746	341	1,483	351	372	10,026	161	10,187
200	5,710	1,663	283	1,044	410	323	9,632	171	9,803
...	846	1,928	984	1,814	521	65	6,158	36	6,194
...	856	2,834	603	3,199	344	674	8,510	112	8,622
...	...	4,254	714	7,932	520	338	13,758	115	14,203
..	200	4,374	1,475	12,885	255	376	19,565	928	20,493
...	111	5,072	1,857	14,226	508	394	22,168	656	22,824
...	175	3,878	889	7,228	315	335	13,020	488	13,508
..	...	494	971	1,923	..		3,388	925	4,313
	16	514	1,356	2,283		5	4,174	821	4,995
	..	990	1,575	1,475	..		4,040	629	4,669
	15	856	1,617	2,797	..		5,285	599	5,884
...	23	1,346	1,366	3,115	2	...	5,852	708	6,560
...	...	157	18	542	...	...	717	185	902
...	..	86	.	328	...	.	414	213	627
..	.	110		166	..		276	150	426
...	...	55	35	200			290	172	462
...	...	67	18	161	..	...	246	136	382
100	10,890	15,636	7,175		...	60	33,861	32	33,893
...	12,890	15,053	6,092		10	90	34,135	29	34,164
100	12,710	19,077	7,257	...	5	135	39,284	..	39,284
100	12,965	21,720	7,122	...	5	375	42,287	..	42,287
180	15,870	20,739	7,856	...	10	653	45,308	...	45,308
...	9,635	12,683	826	1,894	..	12,980	38,018	81	38,099
...	9,700	10,247	934	767	...	4,828	26,476	93	26,569
...	8,710	11,327	1,075	1,379	..	4,685	27,176	282	27,458
150	11,570	15,160	1,668	1,203	5	12,209	41,965	370	42,335
...	8,855	12,580	1,375	1,237	...	4,324	28,371	679	29,050
100	7,452	5,880	4,060		.	319	17,811	816	18,627
200	8,380	5,412	3,075	...	...	481	17,548	590	18,138
150	6,735	5,792	2,707	..	12	632	16,028	291	16,319
250	7,233	4,528	2,892	2	3	689	15,597	131	15,728
300	10,030	6,205	1,892	5	.	429	18,861	183	19,044
...	580	829	...	...	...	20	1,429	.	1,429
...	280	547	...	...	...	...	827	1	828
...	500	855		...	...	5	1,360	...	1,360
...	500	696	. .	...	.	10	1,206	...	1,206
...	296	806	..		...	35	1,137	1	1,138
...	7	10	...	...	6	...	23	2	25
...	..	18	...	...	13	...	31	2	33
...	...	15	...	...	27	...	42	3	45
...	...	15	...	...	39	...	54	2	56
...	...	13	...	...	12	...	25	3	28
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	64	64
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	91	91
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	41	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61
209	38,008	52,007	14,882	8,118	662	14,177	1,27,650	2,676	1,30,326
200	38,681	50,606	12,970	11,974	935	6,162	1,21,598	2,639	1,24,167
550	35,882	56,400	14,509	16,583	635	6,344	1,30,963	2,670	1,33,633
600	44,399	60,744	15,761	20,344	911	14,429	1,55,188	2,271	1,57,459
680	46,765	60,147	14,015	13,252	767	7,599	1,42,225	2,499	1,44,724

No. 4.

NUMBER of LICENSES ISSUED in Form VIII (for purposes of sport, protection or display) and Form XI (for purposes of destruction of wild animals or protection of crops) under the INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, in each calendar year from 1905 to 1909.

Province.	Year	Number of licenses granted in the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force in the year.
Madras	1905	541	1,636	2,177
	1906	723	1,703	2,426
	1907	440	1,857	2,297
	1908	4,302	55,160	59,462
	1909	41,362	13,219	54,581
Bombay	1905	1,088	4,422	5,510
	1906	647	5,113	5,760
	1907	1,141	5,138	6,279
	1908	4,626	10,989	15,615
	1909	3,093	12,848	15,941
Bengal	1905	209	2,005	2,214
	1906	236	1,987	2,223
	1907	285	1,528	1,813
	1908	4,200	29,312	33,512
	1909	3,512	27,982	31,494
United Provinces	1905	815	5,977	6,792
	1906	554	5,813	6,367
	1907	436	5,696	6,132
	1908	2,932	18,766	21,698
	1909	2,781	19,356	22,137
Punjab	1905	840	4,418	5,258
	1906	477	4,026	4,503
	1907	695	3,633	4,328
	1908	1,253	11,089	12,342
	1909	1,373	8,759	10,142
North-West Frontier Province	1905	94	422	516
	1906	3	461	464
	1907	70	463	533
	1908	1,353	3,029	4,382
	1909	2,122	3,388	5,510
Burma	1905	408	467	850 (*a*)
	1906	453	499	952
	1907	463	571	1,034
	1908	468	711	1,179
	1909	474	825	1,299
Central Provinces and Berar	1905	3,844	8,848	12,692
	1906	3,854	9,342	13,196
	1907	4,004	9,330	13,334
	1908	6,222	10,083	16,305
	1909	6,414	9,025	15,439
Eastern Bengal and Assam	1905	1,002	370	1,372
	1906	2,299 (*b*)	990	3,289
	1907	3,982 (*b*)	3,087	7,069
	1908	2,100	30,109	32,209
	1909	633	32,875	33,508
Coorg	1905	60	392	452
	1906	111	415	526
	1907	278	484	762
	1908	136	717	853
	1909	21	790	811
Ajmer-Merwara (None)		...	...	...
Bangalore	1909	19	53	72
TOTAL	1905	8,901	28,957	37,833
	1906	9,357	30,349	39,706
	1907	11,796	31,787	43,583
	1908	27,699	170,032	1,97,641
	1909	61,804	1,29,130	1,90,934

(*a*) Excludes 22 licenses withdrawn and 3 destroyed.

(*b*) Increase is due to the conversion of licenses in Form VIII to those in Form XI.

NOTE.—Figures for the years previous to 1908 represent the number of licenses issued for destruction of wild animals or protection of crops in Form XI only except in Burma where licenses in Form VIII were shewn. For 1908 licenses issued for sport, protection or display in Form VIII have been included and combined totals shown.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 25th August 1910.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 20th August 1910, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	24	22
		Ahmedabad Town	1	...
		Ahmedabad District	11	2
		Kaira District	49	25
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat District	30	19
		Mahi Kantha Agency	1	1
		Bhiwndi Port	...	1
		Bandra "	6	6
		Thana District	14	10
	Central	East Khandesh District	38	14
		Satara District	39	20
	Southern	Kolaba District	21	21
		Dabhol Port	1	1
		Bankot "	1	1
		Ratnagiri District	9	2
		Belgaum "	43	25
		Hubli Town	8	2
		Dharwar District	25	16
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	9	9
		Karachi District	...	...
	Political Charges	Mandvi Port	...	...
		Cutch State	2	1
		Verawal Port	1	1
		Kathiawar Agency	49	32
		Kolhapur Town	28	25
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	11	9
		Billimora Port	...	...
		Baroda State	109	51
		Surat Agency	49	34
		TOTAL	574	350

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Coimbatore Town	1 (a)	...
		Coimbatore District	43 (b)	31 (c)
		Madura District	16	15
		Salem District	5	3
		Salem Town	26	28
		North Arcot District	...	...
		Malabar District	...	...
		Nilgiris "	3	...
		TOTAL	94	77
BENGAL	...	Calcutta	12	12
	Burdwan	Howrah Town	1	1
	Patna	Gaya District	...	...
		Patna "	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	10	6
		Champaran District	6	4
		Darbhanga "	7	5
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr District	33	28
	Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum "	...	...
		TOTAL	69	56
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Meerut District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	...	...
		Bulandshahr "	...	...

(a) Imported. (b) Six imported. (c) Nine imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Agra	Muttra District	...	...
		Etawah City	...	...
		Etawah District	...	...
		Fatehgarh	...	...
		Furrukhabad District	...	...
		Mainpuri District	...	...
		Etah District	4	1
		Agra "	2	2
	Rohilkhand	Budaun District	...	...
		Pilibhit "	27 (a)	27 (a)
		Bareilly "	...	...
	Allahabad	Allahabad District	...	...
		Jalaun District	4	1
		Fatehpur District	3	1
	Benares	Ballia District	...	...
		Jaunpur City	...	...
		Jaunpur District	...	...
		Ghazipur "	11	11
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	...	...
		Azamgarh District	6	7
		Basti District	23	17
		Gorakhpur District	15	10
	Lucknow	Unao District	...	...
		Rae Bareli District	6	2
		Hardoi District	5	3
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	1	1
		Fyzabad District	2	2
		Gonda District	9	6
		Sultanpur District	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	...	...
		Bara Banki District	1	2
		TOTAL	119	93
PUNJAB	Delhi	Gurgaon District	5	3
		Hissar "	...	...
		Delhi "	1	...
		Rohtak "	...	...
		Karnal "	2	2
		Ambala "	2	2
	Jullundur	Kangra District	8	4
		Hoshiarpur "	15	15
		Ludhiana "	4	1
		Ferozepur "	1	1

(a) Including 18 seizures and 18 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns* of 30,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Lahore	Lahore District	...	...
		Amritsar District	1	1
		Gurdaspur "	10	7
		Gujranwala "	...	...
		Sialkot "	6	6
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Jhelum "	8	2
		TOTAL	58	44
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	19	19
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome "	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	3	2
	Irrawaddy	Bassein District	2	2
		Maubin "	...	...
		Pyapon "	...	...
		Henzada "	2	2
		Myaungmya "	1	1
	Tenasserim	Thaton "	...	...
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	1	1
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	...	...
	Magwe	Magwe District	1	1
		Minbu "	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	4	2
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha Town	...	...
		Myitkyina "	1	1
	Sagaing	Shwebo "	...	...
		Sagaing "	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Yamethin District	4	4
		Meiktila "	...	...
		TOTAL	38	35
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur District	...	...
		Wardha District	11	8
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District	12	10
	Nerbudda	Nimar District	1 (a)	...
	Berar	Akola District	20	7
		Buldana "	157	68
		Amraoti "	28	21
		TOTAL	229	114

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	16	13
		Bangalore City	8	7
		Bangalore District	15	13
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	17	11
		Hassan "	34	30
		Kadur "	15	7
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	27	18
		TOTAL	132	99
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	16 } (b)	15 } (b)
		Raichur District	41 } (b)	42 } (b)
		Aurangabad District	...	...
		Nizamabad "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	...	...
		TOTAL	57	57
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	7 (c)	2 (c)
		Indore Residency	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain District	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	...	...
		Dewas (Senior Branch) Town	...	...
		Dewas State (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dewas State (Junior Branch)	...	...
		Neemuch Cantonment	28 } (c)	20 } (c)
		Piploda State	... } (c)	... } (c)
		Jaora State	14 } (c)	8 } (c)
		Dhar State	...	...
		Manpur	...	...
		Malwa State	...	...
		Rewa State	...	...
		TOTAL	49	30

(b) Figures for the period from the 8th to 14th August 1910. | (c) Figure for the week ending 13th August 1910.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA	...	Mewar State	48 (a)	39 (a)
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur) State	68 (a)	43 (a)
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Dholpur "	...	...
		Partabgarh City	...	...
		Kishangarh State	...	...
		Alwar City	...	...
		Alwar State	8 (a)	9 (a)
		Beawar	...	...
		Karauli State	...	...
		Karauli City	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Ajmer District	...	...
		Deoli	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	...	...
		Sirohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	124	91
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar Cantonment	...	...
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Mirpur District	...	...
		Kathua "	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BALUCHISTAN	...	Sonmiani	...	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Sibi	...	...
		Fort Sandeman	...	...
		Ormara (Las Bela State)	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,548	1,046

(a) Figure for the week ending 19th August 1910.

A. EARLE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 25th August 1910, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. During the first two days of the week the rainfall given by both monsoon currents was restricted chiefly to Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the sub-Himalayas and the south of the peninsula. On the 21st a shallow depression which had formed in the Bay moved into the south Deccan and carried rainfall into the north of the peninsula. Pressure changed with extreme rapidity during the next 48 hours, and the Arabian Sea monsoon at the same time became more active, with the result that rainfall increased considerably and at the close of the week was occurring in all parts of the country.

2. An important feature in the week's rainfall was the unusually heavy rain received in the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Deccan; an excess was also shown in Upper Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana West, Mysore and Madras Southeast. Less rain than usual occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind, Gujarat and on the west coast of the peninsula.

3. *Burma.*—Very little rain was reported from Lower Burma on the 20th, 21st and 22nd; and in Upper Burma the 23rd was the only day when rainfall was nearly general. Skies were moderately clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa—Rainfall was on the whole light and local; it was most widespread in Eastern Bengal and Assam on the 19th, 20th and 21st, and in Bengal on the 24th and 25th. Cloud varied considerably from day to day and was heaviest on the 24th; the maximum temperature recorded on the 23rd was generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall occurred at nearly every station during the week; it was on most days very sparse, but became more general on the 23rd, 24th and 25th. Cloud was only light to moderate during the first part of the week; and day temperature was higher than usual in the Central Provinces and Central India

Northwest India—Fairly general rain was reported from the east and north Punjab on the 22nd, 24th and 25th, the southwest Punjab on the 25th and the North-West Frontier Province on the 20th, 23rd and 25th; a few falls occurred in Rajputana and Gujarat almost daily. Cloud was light to moderate except on the 24th and 25th when skies were heavily overcast in the extreme north, the east Punjab, south Rajputana and Gujarat; while temperature was higher than usual during the first few days in Kashmir and lower for the rest of the week in the extreme north.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was generally light and local; it was most widespread on the 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th. Cloud was at first light to moderate, but on the 24th it became heavier; maximum temperatures considerably below the normal were reported from southeast Madras and Mysore on the 20th and 21st.

4. The following are the chief amounts of rainfall as reported at 8 hrs. of each day:—

August 19th. Dinajpur 2·00".

„ 20th. Mandalay 2·29", Monywa 3·00", Dibrugarh 2·41", Mymensingh 3·81" and Dehra Dun 2·84".

„ 21st. Madura 4·42".

„ 22nd. Silchar 2·87", Dehra Dun 2·14", Murree 4·02", Rawalpindi 2·55" and Kodaikanal 2·62".

23rd. Yamethin 2·28", Chittagong 7·28", Jubbulpore 2·14", Madura 2·15" and Trichinopoly 2·00".

24th. Akyab 4·45", Calcutta 2·22", Balasore 2·55", Darbhanga 2·18", Bareilly 3·75", Simla 2·90", Sialkot 2·18", Gulbarga 3·95", Hyderabad (Deccan) 4·39", Mangalore 2·85" and Kurnool 2·05".

25th. Agra 2·26", Ludhiana 3·04", Sialkot 4·44", Bikaner 3·00", Jaipur 2·30", Jubbulpore 2·82", Bangalore 2·01" and Cuddapah 6·93".

5. The rainfall of the whole period from the 29th April to the 25th August is only in defect by as much as 20 per cent in the divisions of Central India East, Rajputana East and Baluchistan. It is within 20 per cent of the normal amount in all the remaining divisions, except in the following where it is more than 20 per cent in excess; Eastern Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Mysore, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North.

DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 25TH AUGUST 1910.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH APRIL 1910 TO 25TH AUGUST 1910.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall of season to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL This week.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·3	2·9	−2·6	50·5	62·5	−12·0	−19	−16
Lower Burma	2·4	6·2	−3·8	90·1	102·6	−12·5	−12	−9
Upper Burma	3·0	2·1	+0·9	30·5	27·3	+3·2	+12	+10
Assam	3·1	3·6	−0·5	64·5	59·5	+5·0	+8	+10
Eastern Bengal	3·7	3·3	+0·4	69·5	57·0	+12·5	+22	+23
Bengal	2·3	2·9	−0·6	39·3	39·8	−0·5	−1	0
Orissa	1·6	3·3	−1·7	33·9	41·3	−7·4	−18	−15
Chota Nagpur	1·0	2·6	−1·6	35·4	36·7	−1·3	−4	+1
Bihar	1·7	3·4	−1·7	37·3	35·2	+2·1	+6	+12
United Provinces, East	1·8	3·3	−1·5	27·4	29·7	−2·3	−8	−3
United Provinces, West	3·5	2·5	+1·0	27·8	31·6	−3·8	−12	−16
Punjab, East and North	3·0	1·6	+1·4	16·9	17·5	−0·6	−3	−13
Punjab, South-west	2·0	0·6	+1·4	6·6	7·2	−0·6	−8	−30
Kashmir	0·2	0·2	0	2·5	4·2	−1·7	−40	−43
N.-W. Frontier Province	2·0	0·3	+1·7	7·9	4·8	+3·1	+65	+28
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0·4	1·3	−0·9	−69	−67
Sind	0	0·3	−0·3	8·3	4·7	+3·6	+7[illegible]	+89
Rajputana, West	1·8	1·0	+0·8	9·3	9·1	+0·2	+2	−7
Rajputana, East	1·4	1·7	−0·3	13·4	16·7	−3·3	−20	−20
Gujarat	0·5	1·0	−0·5	24·4	21·1	+3·3	+16	+19
Central India, West	0·3	2·1	−1·8	22·0	21·9	+0·1	0	+10
Central India, East	0·6	2·4	−1·8	22·3	33·1	−10·8	−33	−29
Berar	2·4	1·2	+1·2	24·8	21·8	+3·0	+14	+9
Central Provinces, West	2·8	2·6	+0·2	30·8	34·5	−3·7	−11	−13
Central Provinces, East	1·7	2·9	−1·2	39·9	37·0	+2·9	+8	+12
Konkan	1·8	3·1	−1·3	67·8	78·7	−10·9	−14	−13
Bombay Deccan	1·7	0·7	+1·0	18·0	16·1	+1·9	+12	+6
Hyderabad, North	2·1	1·8	+0·3	19·9	20·3	−0·4	−2	−4
Hyderabad, South	3·5	1·4	+2·1	15·7	17·4	−1·7	−10	−24
Mysore	2·7	0·9	+1·8	18·3	13·3	+5·0	+38	+27
Malabar	1·9	2·8	−0·9	65·0	72·6	−7·6	−10	−9
Madras, South-east	2·3	0·9	+1·4	12·1	8·3	+3·8	+46	+32
Madras Deccan	4·8	0·9	+3·9	15·0	11·8	+3·2	+27	−6
Madras Coast, North	1·3	1·5	−0·2	20·3	15·7	+4·6	+29	+35

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 25th August 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th August 1910.

Burma.—The rainfall was heavy or moderate in the districts round the sea coast. Scanty showers fell in the inland districts. Sowing of winter crops has been retarded and young plants have been affected in some districts of the central region for want of rain. Pakokku for the third week in succession reports no rain. Inundation of the Irrawaddy is higher than the normal and some damage by floods is reported from Tharrawaddy and Maubin. Sowing and planting of winter crops are proceeding normally except where they have been retarded by drought or flood. The price of unhusked rice has risen slightly in Pakokku but is only slightly above the normal. In other districts prices are practically stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather was seasonable. The rainfall has been general, being heavy in parts of the Assam, Chittagong and Rajshahi divisions and moderate elsewhere. Plucking of tea, transplanting of winter rice and harvesting of jute and summer rice are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair. The average price of common rice has risen by one per cent. Cattle disease is reported in Mymensingh, Chittagong, Malda, the Naga Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar.

Bengal.—During the week the rainfall was general over the Province, the fall being heavy in Birbhum, Patna, Saran, Champaran, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar and in parts of Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas; moderate in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore and generally light elsewhere. Transplantation of paddy continues. More rain is wanted in parts of Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Purnea and Singhbhum. Floods have caused considerable damage in parts of Puri and some injury to standing crops in Nadia, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Cuttack. Sugarcane is generally doing well. The price of common rice has risen in Midnapore, Hooghly, Jessore, Khulna, Patna, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Darjeeling and has fallen in Nadia, Gaya, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts and scarcity of fodder from parts of Darbhanga only. The supply of water is sufficient throughout the Province.

United Provinces.—The rainfall was ample except in the Upper Doab, parts of the Central Doab and the Jhansi district. In some of the eastern districts, especially in Gorakhpur, floods have caused some damage and a break in the rains is needed. Weeding, transplantation of rice and ploughing for spring crops are in full swing and in some districts harvesting of early crops has begun. Prospects are now good except in areas of short rainfall. The general condition of live stock is satisfactory but disease is reported from thirty-three districts. Fodder and supplies are ample. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Generally speaking light to moderate rain has fallen throughout the Province except in Lahore. The rainfall was unevenly distributed and the heaviest falls, in inches, were :—in Naraingarh in Ambala district 2·49, in Sialkot Sadr 2·67, in Bhera in Shahpur 2·23 and in Rawalpindi Sadr 5·79. The south-eastern and south-western districts received the least rainfall ranging from ·07 to ·45 in the Delhi division and ·08 to 1·27 in the Multan division. More rain is badly needed in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi and Mianwali. Sowings of autumn crops and ploughings for the next spring crops

continue. The condition of standing crops is good in Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Rawalpindi; good to average in Hissar and Shahpur; average in Lyallpur and Multan and poor in Rohtak, Delhi and parts of Shahpur. Crops are withering for want of rain in Gurgaon. *Taramira* is being sown in parts of Ambala. Damage to crops by rats is reported in parts of Ferozepur and by floods in parts of Amritsar and Mianwali. Prices have risen slightly in some districts. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Shahpur. Complaints of a short canal water-supply are still being received from the Toba Tek Singh and Samundri tahsils in the Lyallpur district. The water-supply is short in the western parts of the Shahpur district.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall during the week was good in the Peshawar district and light in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and was beneficial to standing crops. Autumn sowings are in progress. The condition of standing crops is average. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal is satisfactory. The condition of cattle is good. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are fluctuating. Prices are:—wheat 13⅛ to 17¼, maize 13¼ to 23⅛; gram 16½ to 25 and *bajra* 15 to 18 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was good. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 12 to 22 and maize from 18 to 32 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair except in the Kishtwar tahsil. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in some parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Slight rain fell during the week and was beneficial to autumn crops. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Autumn crops are in good condition. Prices are stationary.

Rajputana.—Rain fell in Bikaner, Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh varying from 251 to 68 cents. The Hilly Tracts of Mewar and the Merwara district report 33 and 40 cents respectively. Light showers fell in Kishangarh, Karauli, Bharatpur and Ajmer. More rain is needed in Jaisalmer, Kishangarh, Alwar and Bharatpur. Standing crops are withering in some parts of Bharatpur but are in fair to good condition in other States and in Ajmer-Merwara. Cattle disease is prevalent in Banswara and Merwara. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen in Merwara, Banswara, Bundi, Kotah and Jhalawar by 1 to 4 seers but have risen in Shahpura, Dholpur and Ajmer by 1 to 1½ seers.

Central India.—The rainfall was general and sufficient. Crops have been damaged slightly by excessive rain in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar but the recent break was favourable to growth. Agricultural stock is good except for some disease in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices are fluctuating in Indore, are falling in Bhopawar and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—Betul had 4 inches of rain during the week and the rainfall in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nimar, Nagpur, Wardha, Amraoti and Yeotmal was between 1 and 2 inches. Elsewhere it did not exceed 77 cents. More rain is required in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Mandla. Sowing of *til* and rice in Damoh and Jubbulpore, of *til* and *kutki* in Saugor, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul and Buldana and of *juar* in Chanda is still in progress. Weeding of autumn crops and transplanting and thinning in the rice districts are going on. More rain is required in Chanda to facilitate transplantation of rice. Slight damage to crops occurred in parts of Nimar, Akola and Buldana by insect pests. The condition of crops is satisfactory. Preparation of land for sowing of spring crops continues in eleven districts. Pasturage and water are adequate and cattle are doing well. Prices:—The prices of staple food grains were very steady.

Feudatory States.—Sirguja, Jashpur and Korea received 17, 6 and 5 inches of rain respectively. Light rain was also received in other States. Sowing of autumn crops, weeding, transplantation and thinning of rice and ploughing of land for sowing of spring crops are in progress. Prospects are good. Prices :—Rice rose in Bastar by 4 seers per rupee. There were no marked fluctuations elsewhere.

Bombay.—Heavy rain fell during the week in Kanara, Savantvadi and Kolhapur; good in Colaba, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha; moderate in Surat, Thana, Nasik, Belgaum, Dharwar and Rewa Kantha and slight elsewhere except in Sind. The rainfall was general and beneficial but more is needed in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Autumn sowings continue in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, the Gujarat Native States and Savantvadi, Transplantation is progressing in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Belgaum. Cotton sowing continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. Standing crops have been damaged slightly by insects in Karachi, the Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dharwar. Crops are generally in good condition elsewhere. The fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara and is generally in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation is generally adequate. Grain stocks are sufficient. Prices have risen in the Upper Sind Frontier and Kaira; have fallen in Larkana, the Panch Mahals, West Khandesh and Dharwar and are stationary elsewhere. The quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 26 to 41 per cent; in the Konkan 13 to 33 per cent; in the Deccan 11 to 30 per cent and in the Karnatak 26 to 35 per cent less than the normal. In Gujarat the quantity purchasable per rupee ranged from normal to 26 per cent less than the normal.

Hyderabad.—The average rainfall for the Dominions was 7 cents. The rainfall was scanty averaging in different districts between 2 to 20 cents. The autumn crop is fair except in Raichur and Gulbarga, is withering in some parts of Telingana especially in parts of Medak, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal for want of rain and has been damaged by insects in parts of Nalgonda and Parbhani. Weeding of the early rice crop has begun in parts. Water scarcity prevails in two talukas and cattle disease in fourteen. Fodder scarcity is reported in four talukas. Prices :—wheat 6¾, coarse rice 6½ and *juar* 13½ seers per rupee showing a fall of one-fourth seer in the price of wheat and *juar*. White *juar* is selling in Hyderabad City at 12 and yellow *juar* at 13 seers. The highest price in districts is 8 seers in Karimnagar and the lowest 25 seers in Bidar.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga and slight elsewhere. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 3 inches 54 cents. Transplanting of rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in South Canara; heavy in Madras and Tanjore; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Malabar and the Nilgiris and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Tanjore, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris and insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Vizagapatam have been affected by excessive rain and some in parts of

Bellary have been damaged by locusts. Harvests continue in parts with outturn fair to normal. Pasture is insufficient in parts of Bellary, Coimbatore and Ramnad. Fodder is scanty in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot and Tinnevelly. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eighteen districts; has fallen in three and has risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in six and has risen in five. *Cholam* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in six and has risen in two. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in six and has risen in two. The public health is generally good. Prospects are generally fair. The condition of the labouring classes is generally satisfactory and employment is readily available. Grain stocks are generally sufficient.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1909.	During official year 1909-10.	1909.	1910.	13th August 1909.	13th August 1910.	1909.	1910.	13th August 1909.	13th August 1910.			13th August 1909.	13th August 1910.		
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. 2' 6" gauge lines)	207	243	2,350	2,354	3,99,494	3,67,000	170	156	24,48,027	29,63,000	5,14,973	...	1,04,12,958	1,10,06,000	5,93,042	...
Bezwada Extension	268	308	21	21	4,971	5,400	235	257	31,391	36,700	5,309	...	1,15,793	1,30,000	14,207	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (incldg. Viramgam-Wadhwan Section, 3' 3⅜" gauge)	749	878	504	504	3,33,343	3,19,000	661	633	20,58,324	21,25,000	66,676	...	86,47,335	87,02,000	54,665	...
Nagda-Muttra	50	55	313	339	8,578	23,000	27	68	59,085	1,26,000	66,915	...	1,6[illegible],306	4,55,000	2,85,694	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	390	356	1,497	1,506	4,95,803	4,78,000	331	317	28,49,464	26,67,000	...	1,82,464	85,88,622	84,60,000	...	1,28,622
East Indian	646	681	2,337	2,337	13,57,839	14,38,000	581	615	86,42,718	93,79,000	7,36,282	...	2,94,27,628	3,14,43,000	20,15,372	...
Great Indian Peninsula	603	679	1,607	1,607	6,83,276	6,04,000	425	376	41,25,763	47,11,000	5,85,237	...	1,65,84,187	1,92,47,000	26,62,813	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	243	236	126	126	23,689	28,400	188	225	1,30,013	1,52,000	21,987	...	4,92,646	5,78,000	85,354	...
Baran-Kotah	32	31	40	40	1,010	1,700	25	42	7,376	11,100	3,724	...	19,734	37,[illegible]00	17,5[illegible]6	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	213	229	916	916	1,37,052	1,42,000	150	155	8,65,142	8,96,000	30,858	...	35,56,0[illegible]3	39,56,000	3,99,987	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	211	226	2,578	2,578	5,18,781	5,43,000	201	211	33,94,314	34,96,000	1,01,686	...	1,12,86,262	1,24,39,000	11,52,738	...
North Western (incldg. 2' 6" gauge lines)	339	368	3,670	3,718	10,72,267	15,00,000	292	403	89,75,602	98,10,000	8,34,398	...	2,80,76,757	2,64,60,000	...	16,16,757
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	213	241	1,298	1,401	2,49,249	3,03,000	192	216	16,03,186	19,92,000	3,88,814	...	63,04,779	70,61,000	7,56,221	...
Hardwar-Dehra	209	228	32	32	6,563	6,100	205	191	37,840	45,100	7,260	...	1,40,622	1,57,000	16,3[illegible]8	...
Assam-Bengal	123	122	771	790	75,451	91,000	98	115	4,98,561	5,53,000	54,439	...	16,42,526	17,72,000	1,29,474	...
Burma	201	247	1,527	1,527	2,28,354	2,65,000	150	174	16,93,197	17,92,000	98,803	...	71,83,[illegible]84	71,3[illegible],000	...	45,184
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	134	135	124	124	12,888	12,800	104	103	77,721	82,900	5,179	...	2,89,514	3,03,000	10,486	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	132	153	200	210	18,811	24,400	94	116	1,44,664	1,88,000	43,336	...	6,29,005	7,25,000	95,995	...
Mysore State (including Kolar Gold-Fields 5' 6")	126	134	411	411	52,422	51,700	128	126	3,26,341	3,33,000	6,6[illegible]9	...	10,48,765	11,86,000	1,37,235	...
Palanpur-Deesa	49	62	17	17	560	900	33	53	4,561	4,800	239	...	23,435	22,100	...	1,335
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda, 5' 6" gauge)	234	259	1,914	1,914	3,58,074	4,34,000	187	227	24,12,966	29,25,000	5,12,034	...	93,03,571	1,01,05,000	8,01,429	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	294	299	1,396	1,396	3,85,487	4,01,000	276	287	25,70,559	25,39,000	...	31,559	82,61,580	83,44,000	82,420	...
Travancore Branch	121	115	108	108	13,465	13,000	125	120	84,669	82,400	...	2,269	2,43,639	2,55,000	11,361	...
Tirhoot State	158	191	775	776	88,160	1,20,000	114	155	6,82,483	7,78,000	95,517	...	29,95,010	33,32,000	3,36,990	...
Jorhat	59	61	30	31	1,649	2,200	55	71	10,736	12,300	1,564	...	35,960	36,500	540	...
TOTAL	313	341	24,562	24,783	65,27,236	71,74,600	266	28[illegible]	4,37,34,703	4,77,00,300	39,65,597	...	15,54,78,8[illegible]	16,33,46,900	78,68,069	...

All other Railways.																
Amritsar-Patti	160	152	28	56	4,361	9,000	156	161	33,950	63,000	29,050	...	93,012	1,43,000	49,988	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	120	139	114	114	12,224	11,200	107	98	58,242	64,500	6,258	...	3,22,127	3,06,000	...	16,127
Bina-Goona-Baran	33	40	148	148	4,112	5,500	28	37	23,661	36,000	12,339	...	1,14,769	1,33,000	18,231	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	278	279	162	162	36,895	39,600	228	244	2,23,815	2,60,000	36,185	...	7,92,388	8,96,000	1,03,612	...
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	91	103	16	16	1,140	2,000	71	125	5,139	12,000	6,861	...	29,890	36,300	6,410	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	132	144	79	79	7,990	11,000	101	139	56,164	66,000	9,836	...	2,58,167	3,96,000	1,37,833	...
Nagda-Ujjain	100	141	34	34	2,884	2,600	85	76	11,937	16,000	4,063	...	97,281	80,800	...	16,481
Nizam's Guaranteed State	260	284	334	334	64,071	77,500	192	232	4,24,275	5,20,000	95,725	...	16,80,581	19,04,000	2,23,419	...
Petlad-Cambay	113	136	34	34	3,803	3,000	112	88	21,835	19,000	...	2,835	94,134	1,01,000	6,866	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	224	237	107	106	19,774	18,000	185	170	1,23,358	1,30,000	6,642	...	5,21,537	4,46,000	...	75,637
Southern Punjab	149	157	425	424	47,469	70,000	112	165	3,20,852	4,40,000	1,19,148	...	11,62,814	15,28,000	3,65,166	...
" —"Ludhiana" Extension	101	102	155	152	15,708	20,000	101	132	1,12,128	1,31,000	18,872	...	3,18,711	3,50,000	31,289	...
Sutlej Valley (a)	...	...	...	209	...	15,000	...	72	...	83,000	83,000	...	...	83,000	83,000	...
Tapti Valley	121	146	155	155	10,590	9,800	68	63	63,588	61,000	...	2,588	3,17,511	3,17,000	...	511
Tarkessur	269	321	22	22	5,331	5,700	242	259	37,300	41,600	4,300	...	1,48,079	1,56,000	7,921	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	61	68	34	34	1,176	1,600	35	47	11,299	16,100	4,801	...	47,495	57,400	9,905	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	93	108	55	55	5,066	4,700	92	85	27,564	30,600	3,036	...	1,23,404	1,25,000	1,696	...
Bengal and North-Western	113	138	1,095	1,119	1,00,188	1,23,000	91	110	7,78,835	7,91,000	12,165	...	32,09,775	33,92,000	1,82,225	...
Bengal-Dooars	153	137	153	153	19,563	20,900	128	137	1,26,236	1,08,000	...	18,236	3,29,087	3,29,000	...	87
Bezwada-Masulipatam	112	121	52	52	5,365	5,700	103	110	38,610	37,100	...	1,510	1,23,842	1,26,000	2,158	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	101	123	459	459	41,128	40,800	90	89	2,30,195	2,86,000	55,805	...	10,78,599	11,93,000	1,14,401	...
Dibru-Sadiya	291	278	78	78	22,378	22,400	287	287	1,33,911	1,30,000	...	3,911	3,92,719	4,24,000	31,?81	...
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	63	78	179	179	9,910	10,700	55	60	68,504	77,800	9,296	...	2,92,706	3,05,000	12,294	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	141	171	392	392	39,286	45,100	100	115	2,32,059	3,25,000	92,941	...	10,80,964	13,63,000	2,82,036	...
Jaipur	43	43	73	73	2,926	2,000		27	18,241	12,600	...	5,641	48,122	59,900	11,778	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	84	713	831	42,906	49,200	60	59	2,89,902	3,67,000	77,098	...	11,03,789	13,89,000	2,85,211	...
Kolhapur	136	160	29	29	4,047	5,000	140	?2	20,770	32,300	11,530	...	82,723	1,12,000	29,277	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo	28	25	50	50	992	1,500	20	30	4,747	9,600	4,853	...	(b) 12,466	31,100	18,634	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	91	101	93	93	8,566	7,200	92	77	50,996	52,300	1,304	...	1,92,711	2,21,000	28,289	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	137	130	54	55	5,978	6,400	111	116	33,205	28,200	...	5,005	1,08,054	98,200	...	9,854
Rohilkund and Kumaon	107	122	214	214	21,174	23,100	99	108	1,45,555	1,71,000	25,145	...	5,61,685	5,99,000	37,315	...
Sangli	127	151	5	5	512	700	102	140	3,047	4,900	1,853	...	15,034	17,300	2,266	...
Shoranur-Cochin	141	158	65	65	9,303	9,100	143	140	58,539	57,700	...	839	2,07,839	2,15,000	7,171	...
Tanjore District Board	122	130	103	103	11,615	12,500	113	121	81,280	79,500	...	1,780	2,68,700	2,67,000	...	1,700
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	60	68	67	67	3,775	3,500	56	52	22,109	25,600	3,491	...	88,989	88,800	...	189
2' 6" gauge. Barsi	177	179	78	78	14,855	4,700	190	60	90,334	1,02,000	11,666	...	2,56,262	2,56,000	...	262
Cooch Behar	111	105	34	34	2,877	2,700	85	79	18,525	13,600	...	4,925	60,038	61,800	1,762	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	108	94	94	7,953	6,400	85	68	39,631	47,700	8,019	...	2,06,611	2,46,000	39,389	...
Rajpipla	34	47	37	37	1,337	1,200	36	32	7,479	8,900	1,421	...	32,833	39,900	7,067	...
2' 0" gauge. Darjeeling-Himalayan	387	377	51	51	14,747	17,000	289	333	1,00,025	98,000	...	2,025	3,70,207	3,89,000	18,793	...
TOTAL	126	142	6,070	6,445	6,33,975	7,27,000	104	113	41,48,192	48,55,600	7,07,408	...	1,62,45,665	1,82,81,500	20,35,835	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	302	30,632	31,228	71,61,211	79,01,600	234	253	4,78,82,895	5,25,55,900	46,73,005	...	17,17,24,496	18,16,28,400	99,03,904	...

(a) Opened from 6th July 1910.

(b) From 2nd May 1909.

C. F. ANDERSON, *Captain, R.E.*,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 24th March 1910.

From the 9th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 2nd April all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1714.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first three months of 1910-1911 as compared with the corresponding period of 1909-1910.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JUNE.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JUNE.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
						Revenue.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	33,80,45,000	33,40,26,000	8,25,90,000	8,01,04,000	...	24,86,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	8,30,20,000	6,97,59,000	1,50,08,000	3,10,94,000	1,60,86,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	4,93,74,000	5,09,25,000	1,32,41,000	1,28,61,000	...	3,80,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	6,63 22,000	7,12,48,000	1,79,24,000	1,76,22,000	...	3,02,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	9,80,21,000	10,24,[illegible]0,000	2,34,97,000	2,57,14,000	22,17,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	7,44,75,000	9,05,74,000	1,65,20,000	2,24,20,000	59,00,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	7,04,57,000	7,46,[illegible]0,000	1,37,83,000	1,35,98,000	...	1,85,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	77,97,14,000	79,36,31,000	18,15,69,000	20,34,19,000	2,05,50,000	...
167,700	109,400	38,900	101,000	62,100	...	Interest	1,43 61,000	1,50,89,000	30,73,000	32,09,000	1,36,000	...
4,200	5,500	1,200	1,200	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	5, 5,60,000	4,59,04,000	97,33,000	1,05,42,000	8,09,000	...
2,600	1,700	100	200	100	...	Receipts by Civil Department	1,68,86,000	1,77,55,000	35,13,000	35,60,000	47,000	...
80,200	82,300	18,600	17,800	...	800	Miscellaneous	68,39,000	81,40,000	1[illegible],14,000	12,67,000	53,000	...
43,800	22,700	100	100	...	...	Railway	43,27,55,000	44,79,10,000	10,89,65,000	11,63,08,000	73,43,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,79,82,000	3,71,29,000	66,49,000	54,62,000	...	11,87,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	39,65,000	45,31,000	7,25,000	8,01,000	76,000	...
412,700	419,900	112,700	129,800	17,100	...	Military Receipts	98,54,000	1,09,13,000	17,91,000	19,91,000	2,00,000	...
711,200	641,400	171,600	250,100	78,500	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,35,59,16,000	1,38,10,02,000	31,82,32,000	34,65,59,000	2,83,27,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railway	10,00,000	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Profits on Rupee coinage appropriated to Railway construction	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	6,39,000	6,39,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	10,00,000	...	...	6,39,000	6,39,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
8,890,200	3,425,800	2,699,600	609,800	...	2,089,800	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,27,73,000	1,30,74,000	...	...	...	...
...	2,250,000	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	53,89,000	1,67,86,000	26,67,000	17,61,000	...	9,06,000
2,437,200	...	241,400	...	...	241,400	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,77,23,000	30,58,000	91,03,000	3,53,45,000	2,62,42,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	45,02,000	32,21,000	24,85,000	19,83,000	...	5,03,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,56,02,000	1,82,51,000	84,07,000	66,29,000	...	17,78,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	91,000	95,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,164,100	...	...	1,164,100	Remittances (net)	...	59,41,000	...	...	...	...
18,006,600	15,500,000	4,388,300	5,579,500	1,191,200	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	23,40,000	...	...	...	...	...
29,334,000	21,175,800	8,493,400	6,189,300	...	2,304,100	TOTAL	8,84,80,000	6,04,26,000	2,26,63,000	4,57,18,000	2,30,55,000	...
30,045,200	21,817,200	8,665,000	6,439,400	...	2,225,600	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,44,53,96,000	1,44,14,28,000	34,08,95,000	39,29,16,000	5,[illegible]0,21,000	...
8,453,700	14,802,400	8,453,600	15,809,400	7,355,800	...	Opening Balance	15,35,37,000	17,85,36,000	15,35,44,000	18,44,31,000	3,08,87,000	...
38,498,900	36,619,600	17,118,600	22,248,800	5,[illegible]0,200	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,59,89,33 000	1,61,9[illegible],04,000	49,44,39,000	57,73,47,000	8,29,08,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JUNE.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JUNE.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1909-1910.	Budget, 1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
111,100	84,000	31,400	22,300	...	9,100	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,04,22,000	13,12,96,000	3,92,26,000	4,00,56,000	8,30,000	...
2,101,100	2,278,800	624,200	692,700	68,500	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,77,19,000	5,32,83,000	96,10,000	1,05,73,000	9,63,000	...
180,000	213,700	45,800	44,700	...	1,100	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,02,79,000	4,37,33,000	92,55,000	1,00,97,000	8,42,000	...
387,300	418,600	117,700	74,900	...	42,800	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	20,70,82,000	22,00,04,000	4,88,62,000	5,01,93,000	13,31,000	...
2,619,500	2,619,700	608,400	622,400	14,000	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,46,52,000	3,44,15,000	97,61,000	79,32,000	...	18,29,000
12,500	2,400	500	4,000	3,500	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	77,01,000	1,49,64,000	24,95,000	13,53,000	...	11,42,000
8,582,200	8,780,200	1,769,600	1,802,000	32,400	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	25,39,46,000	26,77,78,000	5,83,22,000	5,90,91,000	7,69,000	...
108,600	111,700	28,000	27,900	...	100	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,97,67,000	2,99,08,000	74,29,000	75,45,000	1,16,000	...
78,500	79,300	17,400	16,800	...	600	Other Public Works	6,05,46,000	6,71,99,000	1,20,69,000	1,20,61,000	...	3,000
4,942,000	5,107,500	1,197,000	1,147,900	...	49,100	Military Services	22,90,01,000	23,61,96,000	5,53,79,000	5,38,82,000	...	14,97,000
19,123,700	19,695,400	4,440,000	4,455,600	15,600	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,04,11,15,000	1,09,88,76,000	25,24,08,000	25,27,88,000	3,80,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	−93,32,000	...	...	...	...
19,123,700	19,695,900	4,440,000	4,455,600	15,600	—	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,04,11,15,000	1,08,95,44,000	25,24,08,000	25,27,88,000	3,80,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,133,200	1,928,300	1,027,600	249,600	...	778,000	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	4,03,64,000	7,68,91,000	−25,44,000	97,22,000	1,22,66,000	...
...	5,904,100	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,422,400	1,385,100	357,900	149,100	...	208,800	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,08,59,000	1,44,15,000	19,57,000	...	...	19,57,000
3,555,600	9,217,500	1,385,500	398,700	...	980,800	TOTAL	5,12,23,000	9,13,06,000	−5,87,000	97,22,000	1,03,09,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	7,73,000	10,20,000	2,47,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	731,300	...	1,647,800	1,647,800	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	22,77,000	42,24,000	3,38,000	31,000	...	3,07,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,57,65,000	1,53,03,000	69,11,000	27,30,000	...	41,81,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,200	387,000	...	185,100	185,100	...	Remittances (net)	81,33,000	...	2,55,81,000	81,50,000	...	1,74,31,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	29,69,47,000	23,25,58,000	6,80,76,000	10,16,16,000	3,35,40,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	do. do. do. exchange	−9,70,000	−16,000	2,85,000	−2,00,000	...	4,85,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,200	1,118,300	...	1,832,900	1,832,900	...	TOTAL	32,21,52,000	25,20,75,000	10,19,64,000	11,[illegible],47,000	1,13,83,000	...
22,689,500	30,031,700	5,825,5[illegible]0	6,6[illegible]7,200	861,700	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,41,44,90,000	1,43,29,25,000	3[illegible],37,85,000	37,58,57,00	2,20,71,000	...
15,809,400	6,587,900	11,293,100	1[illegible],561,600	4,268,500	...	Closing Balance	18,44,43,000	18,70,19,000	14,06,54,000	20,14,90,000	6,08,36,000	...
38,498,900	36,619,600	7,118,600	2[illegible],248,800	5,130,200	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,59,89,33,000	1,61,99,64,000	49,44,39,000	57,73,47,000	8,29,08,000	...

The 26th August 1910.

R. W. GILLAN,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1778-P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd August 1910:—

No. 437 of 1910.—Arthur Alfred Plank, mechanical engineer, of Mount and Carcoar Streets, Blayney, New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements relating to tires.*

No. 438 of 1910.—Thomas Aneurin Evans, mechanical engineer, of Firs Cottage, Landour, Mussoorie, British India. *Improvements in hand looms and the like.*

No. 439 of 1910.—Frank Barnes Gladman, gentleman, of 281 Collins Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved copyist's indicator apparatus.*

No. 440 of 1910.—Bertram Vernan Radley, engineer, of 4 Queen's Road, Allahabad, and Walter Louis Allen, locomotive foreman, East Indian Railway, of 74 Loco Quarters, Allahabad. *Improvements in token or tablet exchange apparatus for use on railways.*

No. 441 of 1910.—Dossabhoy Maneckji Wadia, cotton mill manager, residing at No. 17 A Altmount Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in cotton ring spinning frames.*

No. 442 of 1910 —Llewellyn Wynn Williams, B Sc., Owen Richard Williams, B.Sc., and David Denis Williams, engineers, all of the Railway Appliances Works, Cathcart, in the county of Renfrew, Scotland. *Improvements in and relating to facing point bars on railways.*

No. 443 of 1910.—B. A. Baldwin, Prospector, Maymyo, Burma. *A water sail motor.*

No. 444 of 1910.—James Stuart Cameron Beaton, engineer, Empire Buildings, Bombay. *Improvements in air carburetting apparatus.*

No. 445 of 1910.—Ernst Neir and Johann Michael Max Ehmer, manufacturers, both of 26f Grunhainerlandstrasse, Beierfeld, Saxony, Germany. *Improvements in and relating to talking machines.*

No. 1779-P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily and Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 13 of 1910.—Carl Jost, engineer, of Standard Building, Hornby road, Bombay, British India. *Improvements in apparatus for cooling or moistening air.* (Specification filed 10 August 1910.)

No. 180 of 1910.—Charles Herendeen, gentleman, residing at 1019 Royal Insurance Buildings, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in flour.* (Specification filed 29 July 1910.)

No. 213 of 1910.—The Butters Patent Vacuum Filter Company, Incorporated, manufacturers, a corporation of the State of Nevada, United States of America, having offices and doing business at Virginia City, Nevada, United States of America. *Improvements in filters for metallurgical and other uses.* (Specification filed 9 August 1910.)

No. 247 of 1910.—Georg Wilhelm Franz Koopmann, engineer, of Weida Thuringen, Germany. *A lever pump.* (Specification filed 12 August 1910.)

No. 323 of 1910.—Thomas Mylius Savage English, gentleman, of "The Rookery," Hawley, Dartford, in the county of Kent, England. *Method and means for automatically destroying the larvæ of mosquitos, gnats or the like.* (Specification filed 9 August 1910.)

No. 349 of 1910.—The Gas Economising and Improved Light Syndicate, Limited, lighting engineers, of 138 Leadenhall street, London, E.C., John Wilkie, engineer, of 24 Bayham Place, Camden Town, N. W., in the county of London, and Oliver Prescott Macfarlane, manager, of 138 Leadenhall street, in the city of London. *Improvements in or relating to oil-vapour burners, such as used for incandescent lamps.* (Specification filed 11 August 1910.)

No. 350 of 1910.—Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, explosives and chemical manufacturers, of Nobel House, 195 West George street, Glasgow, Scotland, and William Tuxford Evans, engineer, of 93 Hope street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Improvements in electric igniting apparatus for fuses and the like.* (Specification filed 11 August 1910.)

No. 1780-P.—The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each :—

No. 153 of 1903.—Arthur Bernard Gill. *Improvements in apparatus for electrically lighting railway trains.* (From 18 November 1910 to 18 November 1911.)

No. 88 of 1904.—The Luce Compress and Cotton Company. *Improvements in cotton presses.* (From 4 October 1910 to 4 October 1911.)

No. 90 of 1904.—Robert Chamberlin Hislop. *Economising solder used for soldering tin cans by means of an improved form of solder bath.* (From 30 September 1910 to 30 September 1911.)

No. 217 of 1905.—James Francis Herbert, Collet. *Apparatus for recording the movements of locomotive vehicles or machinery.* (From 22 November 1910 to 22 November 1911.)

No. 181 of 1906.—Alfred Smallwood. *Improvements in the mode of and means for generating and diffusing heat in connection with steam boilers of the Lancashire, Cornish, water tube or other similar type.* (From 14 June 1910 to 14 June 1911.)

No. 233 of 1905.—The S. O. & C. Co. *Improvements in machines for setting grommets and similar articles.* (From 27 November 1910 to 27 November 1911.)

No. 1781-P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 461 of 1905.—Bastiaan Carel August Vorster. *An apparatus for damping and affixing adhesive stamps.* (Specification filed 19 May 1906.)

No. 474 of 1905.—John Thomas Innes. *Improvements in water feeding and liquid raising devices for steam boilers and other purposes.* (Specification filed 19 May 1906.)

No. 50 of 1906.—Reuben Entwistle. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for ginning or similar treating cotton, wool or other fibrous substances.* (Specification filed 18 May 1906.)

No. 87 of 1906.—Charles Henry Von Mylius and Thomas Probin Von Mylius. *Improvements in smoke consuming furnaces.* (Specification filed 18 May 1906.)

No. 189 of 1906.—Cyrus Crooks Shigley. *Improvements in magazine phonographs.* (Specification filed 16 May 1906.)

No. 195 of 1906.—The Bifurcated Rivet Company, Limited. *Improvements in rivets.* (Specification filed 18 May 1906.)

No. 197 of 1906.—The Bifurcated Rivet Company, Limited. *Improvements in rivets.* (Specification filed 18 May 1906.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 455 of 1904.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. *Improvements in transmitting instruments for wireless telegraphy* (Specification filed 19 May 1905.)

No. 137 of 1905.—George James Coles. *Improvements in automatic couplings for railway and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 16 May 1905.)

No. 173 of 1905.—James Robert Coe. *Improvements in spinning rings.* (Specification filed 16 May 1905.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 120 of 1903.—William Griffiths and Benjamin Harry Bedell. *A new or improved collector for use on electrically propelled or lighted vehicles.* (Specification filed 19 May 1903.)

No. 121 of 1903.—William Griffiths and Benjamin Harry Bedell. *Improvements in preventing leakage of current to studs in surface contact systems of electric traction.* (Specification filed 19 May 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 [illegible] above invention.

No. 380 of 1898.—N. Futehally & Co. *Cleansing and dressing aloe fibre plant leaves.* (Specification filed 13 May 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the eleventh year and before the expiration of the twelfth year from that date.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

2, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room open, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*.).

2. *Fees* payable under the fourth and sixth schedules must be received in full and in cash at the office within the times allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of cash on cheques. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to commission. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable at Calcutta to the Patents Secretary.

3. *Trade marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Inventions and Designs Act.

4. *Applications* made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 10 days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing has been notified.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified as filed in the *Gazette of India* may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at —

Calcutta—Patent Office, 2, Bankshall Street.

Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.

Bombay—Record Office.

Rangoon—Record Room of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.

Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office :—

	Price. R	a.
(*a*) Act Manual, comprising the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of parties applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1	0
(*b*) Bill to amend the Inventions and Designs Act	1	0
(*c*) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual subscription with postage	3	0
(*d*) Inventions and Designs for the year 1905		0
" " " " 1906		0
" " " " 1907		0
" " " " 1908		0
" " " " 1909		0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject-matter index, 1900—1908, and chronological list, 1900—1904)	2	0

J. W. MEARES,
Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian ; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

"Dewan-i-Andalib," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency in Persian, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R4 per copy.

Glossary to Ar-Rauzatuz-Zakiyah, the new text-book for the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy, is also obtainable from this office.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the new text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu, is obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i Ibrahim Beg," one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examination in Persian, is obtainable from the office of the Board of Examiners 20, Park Street, Calcutta, price R5 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Colone
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1910 are :—

	Wholesale rate For 6 lbs. or more in one *delivery.* R a. p.	*Retail rate* For any quantity below *6 lbs. in one delivery.* R a. p.
16-oz. tins	5 0 0	6 0 0
8 " "	2 8 0	3 0 0
4 " "	1 4 0	1 8 0

Carriage or postage extra. Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal Druggists in Calcutta.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 40 OF 1910.

In the matter of Abdul Ghani of No. 79, 40th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Ghani, at present unemployed, of No. 79, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of August 1910, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of August 1910, against the said Abdul Ghani.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

RANGOON:
The 12th day of August 1910.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 41 OF 1910.

In the matter of A. Shaik Khader, general trader and cultivator residing at Bohi Line, Cantonment, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. Shaik Khader, general trader and cultivator residing at Bohi Line, Cantonment, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of August 1910, an order of adjudica-tion of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 4th day of August 1910 against the said A. Shaik Khader.

RANGOON;
The 13th day of August 1910.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th August 1910.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd August 1910.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	5,49,10,500	19,46,11,945	24,95,22,445	12,43,50,487	*16,06,140	7,86,970	6,36,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	31,04,18,543	a, Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore	..	2,85,99,700	2,85,99,700	5,49,74,149	37,17,150	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5,86,91,299	b Nominal value—R2,24,24,292.
Lahore	...	3,52,05,345	3,52,05,345	2,94,19,563	1,00,31,805	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,94,51,368	
Bombay	2,32,49,785	13,97,32,330	16,29,82,115	4,87,66,861	2,36,20,019	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	7,23,86,880	
Karachi	..	1,19,58,790	1,19,58,790	21,01,050	15,70,860	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	36,71,910	
Madras	64,90,670	5,66,49,200	6,31,39,870	2,70,48,130	28,16,490	...	.	...	...	..	.	..	2,98,64,620	
Rangoon		2,82,96,285	2,82,96,285	6,03,89,240	39,03,015	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	6,42,92,255	
	8,46,50,955	49,50,53,595	57,97,04,550	34,70,49,480	4,72,65,479	7,86,970	6,36,75,000	...	.	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	57,87,76,875	

Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue — 9,27,675

TOTAL CIRCULATION R — 57,87,76,875

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another — Nil.

TOTAL RESERVE R — 57,87,76,875

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd August 1910.

† The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd August 1910 to 380 lakhs in coined rupees.

R. W. GILLAN,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND AUGUST 1910.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coins coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	180	11	19	10	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	...	14	10	225	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. H. WILLIS, Captain, R.E.,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 25th August 1910.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd August 1910.

LIABILITIES.

	R a. p (details)	R	a	p.
Capital paid up . . .		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund .		1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	83,46,314 9 9			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,00,68,217 3 11	1,84,14,531	13	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .		18,33,03,635	12	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.		18,57,470	11	7
Sundries . .		12,89,308	1	1
RUPEES		24,21,64,946	7	0

ASSETS.

	R a. p. (details)	R	a.	p.
Government Securities		2,78,57,335	0	0
Other authorized Investments		79,49,739		
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		3,56,38,409	7	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . .		3,34,71,907	3	6
Bills discounted and purchased		2,92,10,818	5	1
Balances with other Banks .		50,33,344	15	3
Bullion		..		
Dead Stock		21,86,421	15	4
Stamps		12,502	0	2
Sundries . . .		3,15,130	13	1
		14,16,75,608	11	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	* 5,52,48,272 11 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	† 4,52,41,064 15 8	10,04,89,337	11	4
RUPEES .		24,21,64,946	7	0

* Includes Sovs & ½ Sovs., value	R10,16,790	0	0
† Do. do do.	R5,62,493	8	0
	R15,79,283	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 25th August 1910.

N. H. MATHESON.
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 49·05

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates for both drugs from 1st April 1910 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8-8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11-8 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	8 per lb.
For any less quantity than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 „

Quinine is sold in 1 oz., ½ lb., ¼ lb., 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is sold in ½ lb., ¼ lb. and 1 lb. tins.

Carriage or postage is in addition to the above prices in every case.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for March 1910, Final, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate for 1909-10.	Receipts in March 1910, Final.	Receipts from 1st April 1909 to 31st March 1910, Final.
	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	23,00,000	1,23,242	23,30,699
II.—Opium	17,000	2,100	22,916
IV.—Stamps	5,10,000	62,977	5,20,724
V.—Excise	3,20,000	18,602	3,18,583
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,000	...	2,214
VII.—Customs	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,35,000	5,505	1,32,068
IX.—Forest	2,72,000	37,842	1,73,305
X.—Registration	40,000	3,964	39,311
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	13,000	4,977	11,[illegible]
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	97,000	12,926	1,02,507
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	21,000	1,796	17,67[illegible]
XVII.—Police	71,000	7,207	82,031
XIX.—Education	1,000	46	681
XX.—Medical	1,000	110	660
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	77
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	18,000	1,213	12,018
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	814	9,511
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,27,000	39,963	1,20,055
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	1,07,000	9,213	1,04,756
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	40,64,000	3,32,497	40,01,563
Add—Debt Accounts	...	64,26,648	5,62,30,772
TOTAL	...	67,59,145	6,02,32,335
Opening Cash Balance	...	13,91,128	9,41,485
GRAND TOTAL	...	81,50,273	6,11,73,820

(*a*) On the 31st March 1910. (*b*) From 1st April 1909.

C. D'A. CROFTON,
Offg. Accountant General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
August 1910.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for March 1910, Final, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1909-10.	Disbursements in March 1910, Final.	Disbursements from 1st April 1909 to 31st March 1910, Final.
	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	31,000	4,326	39,694
2.—Assignments and Compensations	20,000	222	19,561
3.—Land Revenue	5,80,000	51,506	5,87,366
6.—Stamps	18,000	7,258	19,684
7.—Excise	9,000	823	8,280
8.—Provincial Rates	..	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	144	991
11.—Forest	1,20,000	18,803	77,391
12.—Registration	10,000	913	9,949
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...
[illegible]4.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...
[illegible]—Post Office	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	3,20,000	36,428	3,13,473
19A.—Law and Justice Courts of Law	5,34,000	50,929	5,52,645
B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,32,000	11,290	1,25,034
20.—Police	16,40,000	1,38,641	15,42,871
22.—Education	[illegible]	34,584	86,316
23.—Ecclesiastical	37,000	2,581	36,932
24.—Medical	2,00,000	25,755	1,82,322
25.—Political	31,20,000	4,04,601	30,53,937
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	9,370	39,279
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	3,829	61,665
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,19,000	10,455	1,19,415
30.—Stationery and Printing	77,000	24,249	71,456
32.—Miscellaneous	35,000	—17,631	27,296
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	40,000	24,037	33,938
45.—Civil Works	1,18,000	69,755	99,824
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	73,95,000	9,12,868	71,09,319
Add—Debt Accounts	...	60,05,934	5,28,33,030
TOTAL	...	69,18,802	5,99,42,349
Balance on 31st March 1910	...	12,31,471	12,31,471
GRAND TOTAL	...	81,50,273	6,11,73,820

C. D'A. CROFTON,
Offg. Accountant General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
August 1 10.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for June 1910, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1910-11.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate for 1910-11.	Receipts in June 1910.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1910.
	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	23,19,000	96,928	1,21,406
II.—Opium	22,000	1,352	5,083
IV.—Stamps	5,47,000	43,061	1,17,648
V.—Excise	3,00,000	18,782	64,096
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,000	75	295
VII.—Customs	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,38,000	6,027	14,261
IX.—Forest	2,00,000	15,911	26,175
X.—Registration	43,000	2,343	8,121
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	12,000	12	[illegible]
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	6,713	31,416
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	21,000	2,750	6,503
XVII.—Police	75,000	5,313	20,689
XIX.—Education	1,000	41	132
XX.—Medical	1,000	23	102
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	10	15
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	11,000	1,214	3,922
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	2,770	4,658
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,29,000	5,335	16,615
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	1,07,000	6,847	27,321
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	40,40,000	2,15,507	4,67,926
Add—Debt Accounts	...	39,68,055	1,42,71,252
TOTAL	...	41,83,562	1,47,39,178
Opening Cash Balance	...	16,23,121 (a)	12,31,471 (b)
GRAND TOTAL	...	58,06,683	1,59,70,649

(a) On the 1st June 1910. (b) On 1st April 1910.

C. D'A. CROFTON,
Offg. Accountant General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF ACCT. GENL., PUNJAB.,
LAHORE;
August 1910.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for June 1910, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1910-11.

EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1910-11.	Disbursements in June 1910.	Disbursements from 1st April to 30th June 1910.
	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	32,000	1,789	7,088
2.—Assignments and Compensations	19,000	7,948	8,450
3.—Land Revenue	6,07,000	44,900	1,48,300
6.—Stamps	21,000	1,270	3,326
7.—Excise	18,000	976	2,234
8.—Provincial Rates	...	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	82	206
11.—Forest	97,000	5,191	12,712
12.—Registration	10,000	785	2,404
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	3,38,000	23,709	64,104
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,68,000	51,717	1,40,244
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	[illegible]	9,263	26,112
20.—Police	16,80,[illegible]	1,21,257	4,16,551
22.—Education	1,24,000	8,157	17,142
23.—Ecclesiastical	38,000	3,053	9,599
24.—Medical	2,00,000	7,761	27,080
25.—Political	31,71,000	2,34,039	7,51,680
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	70,000	3,371	7,046
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	64,000	11,188	18,840
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,21,000	11,826	31,524
30.—Stationery and Printing	84,000	7,077	16,607
32.—Miscellaneous	34,000	2,849	7,836
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	40,000	8,569	9,531
45.—Civil Works	1,02,000	1,552	3,517
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,86,000	5,68,329	17,32,133
Add—Debt Accounts	...	35,45,882	1,25,46,044
TOTAL	...	41,14,211	1,42,78,177
Balance on 30th June 1910	...	16,92,472	16,92,472
GRAND TOTAL	...	58,06,683	1,59,70,649

C. D'A. CROFTON,
Offg. Accountant General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
August 1910.